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सं. 50] नई दिल्ली, दिसम्बर 5—दिसम्बर 11, 2004, शनिवार/अग्रहायण, 14—अग्रहायण, 20, 1926
No. 50] NEW DELHI, DECEMBER 5—DECEMBER 11, 2004, SATURDAY/AGRAHAYANA, 14—AGRAHAYANA, 20, 1926

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (II)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (II)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएँ
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

वित्त मंत्रालय
(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)
(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3116.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 और 15(1) के उपबंध इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से पांच वर्ष तक देना बैंक पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा० सं० 11/26/2003-बीओए]

डी०पी० भारद्वाज, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Economic Affairs)
(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2004

S. O. 3116.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government, on the recommendation of Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of Section 13 and 15 (1) of the said Act shall not apply, for a period of five years from the date of this Notification to Dena Bank.

[F. No. 11/26/2003-BOA]

D.P. BHARDWAJ, Under Secy.

(राजस्व विभाग)

(केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2004

(आयकर)

का. आ. 3117.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 के खंड (23) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा "रत्नागिरि जिला ब्रिज एसोसिएशन, रत्नागिरि" को कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 2002-2003 के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त उपखंड के प्रयोजनार्थ अधिसूचित करती है, अर्थात्—

- (1) कर निर्धारिती अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल अथवा अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए उसका संचयन पूर्णतया तथा अनन्यतया उन उद्देश्यों के लिए करेगा जिनके लिए इसकी स्थापना की गई है;
- (2) कर निर्धारिती उपर्युक्त कर निर्धारण वर्षों से संगत पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की किसी भी अवधि के दौरान धारा 11 की उपधारा (5) में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी एक अथवा एक से अधिक ढंग अथवा तरीकों से भिन्न तरीकों से उसकी निधि (ज्वेल-जवाहिरात, फर्नीचर आदि के रूप में प्राप्त तथा अनुरक्षित स्वैच्छिक अंशदान से भिन्न) का निवेश नहीं करेगा अथवा उसे जमा नहीं करेगा;
- (3) यह अधिसूचना किसी ऐसी आय के संबंध में लागू नहीं होगी, जो कि कारोबार से प्राप्त लाभ तथा अभिलाभ हो जब तक कि ऐसा कारोबार उक्त कर निर्धारिती के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रासंगिक नहीं हो तथा ऐसे कारोबार के संबंध में अलग से लेखा-पुस्तिकाएं नहीं रखी जाती हों;
- (4) कर निर्धारिती आय कर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अपनी आय विवरणी नियमित रूप से आय कर प्राधिकारी के समक्ष फाइल करेगा।
- (5) विघटन की स्थिति में इसकी अतिरिक्त राशियाँ और परिसम्पत्तियाँ समान उद्देश्यों वाले धर्मार्थ संगठन को दे दी जाएगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 287/2004 फा. सं. 196/10/2003-आयकर नि.-1]

दीपक गर्ग, अवर सचिव

(Department of Revenue)

(CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES)

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2004

(INCOME TAX)

S. O. 3117.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the clause (23) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies the "Ratnagiri Zilla Bridge Association, Ratnagiri" for the purpose of the said sub-clause for the assessment year 2002-2003 subject to the following conditions. namely :—

- (i) the assessee will apply its income, or accumulate for application, wholly and exclusively to the objects for which it is established;
- (ii) the assessee will not invest or deposit its fund (other than voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture etc.) for any period during the previous years relevant to the assessment years mentioned above other wise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of Section 11;
- (iii) this notification will not apply in relation to any income being profits and gains of business, unless the business is incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the assessee and separate books of accounts are maintained in respect of such business;
- (iv) the assessee will regularly file its return of income before the Income-tax authority in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961;
- (v) that in the event of dissolution, its surplus and the assets will be given to a charitable organisation with similar objectives.

[Notification No. 287/2004 F. No. 196/10/2003-ITA-I]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

(बीमा प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 1 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3118.—जीवन बीमा निगम अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 31) की धारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा निर्देश देती है कि भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम के प्रबन्ध निदेशक श्री आर०एन० भारद्वाज, प्रबन्ध निदेशक के रूप में अपने कार्यों के अतिरिक्त, तुरन्त प्रभाव से, 31 दिसम्बर 2004 या अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, निगम के अध्यक्ष का मौजूदा कार्यभार भी संभालेंगे और वे उस निगम के अध्यक्ष की सभी शक्तियों और कृत्यों का प्रयोग करेंगे।

[फा. सं० 14/11/2004-बीमा. IV]

आर. रंगनाथ, निदेशक

(Insurance Division)

New Delhi, the 1st December, 2004

S. O. 3118.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956) the Central Government hereby directs that Shri R.N. Bhardwaj, Managing Director of the Life Insurance Corporation of India will hold current charge of the Chairman of that Corporation with immediate effect, upto 31st December, 2004 or till further orders, whichever is earlier, in addition to his duties as Managing Director,

and he shall exercise all the powers and the functions of the Chairman of the said Corporation.

[F. No. 14/11/2004-Ins. IV]

R. RENGANATH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2004

का आ 3119.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 और 15(1) के उपबंध इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से पांच वर्ष तक सिंडिकेट बैंक पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा० सं० 11/18/2004-बीओए]

राम मुईवा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 2004

S. O. 3119.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government, on the recommendation of Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of Section 13 and 15 (1) of the said Act shall not apply, for a period of five years from the date of this Notification to Syndicate Bank.

[F. No. 11/18/2004-BOA]

RAMMUIVAH, Director

वस्त्र मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 1 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3120.—केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 61) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा उपर्युक्त अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अध्वधीन इस अधिसूचना की तिथि से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड के सदस्यों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों का नामांकन अधिसूचित करती है।

1. श्री बी.के. सिन्हा, अधिनियम की धारा 4 (3)(ख) विकास आयुक्त (हथकरघा), के तहत केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा नामित वस्त्र मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली
2. डॉ. एच. बास्कर, सदस्य सचिव, केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड, बेंगलूर
3. श्री ए. एलंगोवन, अधिनियम की धारा 4 (3)(ड) आई.ए.एस., सचिव, हथकरघा, हस्तशिल्प, वस्त्र और खादी विभाग, तमिलनाडु सरकार, चैन्नई

4. श्री कान्ता प्रसाद सिन्हा, आई.ए.एस., रेशम उत्पादन निदेशक, पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार, कोलकाता

अधिनियम की धारा 4 (3)(च) के तहत केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा नामित

5. श्री शुभेन्दु चौधरी, एम.एल.ए., गांव-जोत, डाकघर आरापुर, जिला-मालदा, पश्चिम बंगाल

6. श्री रवि मित्तल, आई.ए.एस., निदेशक, हथकरघा व रेशम उत्पादन, बिहार सरकार, पटना

अधिनियम की धारा 4 (3)(छ) के तहत केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा नामित

7. श्री प्रकाश एस. शाह, आई.ए.एस., आयुक्त, कुटीर और ग्रामीण उद्योग, गुजरात सरकार, गांधीनगर

[फा. सं. 25012/56/99-रेशम]

किरण धोंगरा, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

New Delhi, the 1st December, 2004

S. O. 3120.—In exercise of powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (61 of 1948), the Central Government hereby notifies the nomination of the following persons to serve as members of the Central Silk Board for a period of three years from the date of this notification subject to the provisions of the said Act.

1. Shri B.K. Sinha, DC (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles, New Delhi.

Nominated by the Central Government under Section 4(3)(b) of the Act

2. Dr. H. Basker, Member Secretary, Central Silk Board, Bangalore.

3. Shri A. Elangovan, IAS, Secretary, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Textiles and Khadi Department, Govt. of Tamil Nadu, Chennai.

Nominated by the Central Government under Section 4(3)(e) of the Act

4. Shri Kanta Prasad Sinha, IAS,

Nominated by the Central Government under Section

Director of Sericulture, 4(3)(f) of the Act
Govt. of West Bengal,
Kolkata

5. Shri Subhendu Chowdhury,
MLA,
Village Jote,
PO : Arapur Distt. Malda,
West Bengal.

6. Shri Ravi Mittal, Nominated by the Central
IAS, Director, Government under Section
Handloom & Sericulture, 4(3)(g) of the Act
Govt. of Bihar, Patna.

7. Shri Prakash S. Shah,
IAS, Commissioner,
Cottage and Rural Industries,
Govt. of Gujarat, Gandhinagar.

[F. No. 25012/56/99-Silk]

KIRAN DHINGRA, Jt. Secy.

युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 22 नवंबर, 2004

का. आ. 3121.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम 1976 के नियम 10(4) के अनुसरण में, नेहरू युवा केन्द्र संगठन के निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को, जिसके कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है :—

क्र.सं.	कार्यालय का नाम	राज्य	क्षेत्र
1	2	3	4
1.	नेहरू युवा केन्द्र संगठन, मंडल कार्यालय, लखनऊ	उत्तर प्रदेश	"क"
2.	नेहरू युवा केन्द्र, आगरा	उत्तर प्रदेश	"क"
3.	नेहरू युवा केन्द्र संगठन, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, आगरा	उत्तर प्रदेश	"क"
4.	नेहरू युवा केन्द्र, लखनऊ	उत्तर प्रदेश	"क"
5.	नेहरू युवा केन्द्र, बाराबंकी	उत्तर प्रदेश	"क"
6.	नेहरू युवा केन्द्र, डिगलीपुर	अण्डमान निकोबार	"क"
7.	नेहरू युवा केन्द्र, संगरूर	पंजाब	"ख"
8.	नेहरू युवा केन्द्र, वायनाड	केरल	"ग"
9.	नेहरू युवा केन्द्र, मल्लापूरम	केरल	"ग"
10.	नेहरू युवा केन्द्र, पाण्डिचेरी	तमिलनाडू	"ग"
11.	नेहरू युवा केन्द्र, सम्बलपुर	उड़ीसा	"ग"
12.	नेहरू युवा केन्द्र, बालंगीर	उड़ीसा	"ग"

[मि. संख्या ई. 11011/7/2004-हि.ए.]

आर.एन. शर्मा, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

New Delhi, the 22nd November, 2004

S. O. 3121.—In pursuance of rule 10(4) of the Official Language (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rule, 1976 the Central Government hereby notifies the following offices of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan the Staff whereof have acquired working knowledge of Hindi :—

Sl. No.	Office	State	Region
1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Sangthan, Regional Office, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	"A"
2.	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Agra	Uttar Pradesh	"A"
3.	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Regional Office, Agra	Uttar Pradesh	"A"
4.	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	"A"
5.	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Barabanki	Uttar Pradesh	"A"
6.	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Diglipur	Andaman & Nicobar	"A"
7.	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Sangrur	Punjab	"B"
8.	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Waynad	Kerala	"C"
9.	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Mallapuram	Kerala	"C"
10.	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Pandicheri	Tamilnadu	"C"
11.	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Sambalpur	Orissa	"C"
12.	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Bolangir	Orissa	"C"

[F. No. E-11011/7/2004-H.U.]

R.N. SHARMA, Dy. Secy.

विद्युत मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3122.—सार्वजनिक परिसर (अनधिकृत अधिभोक्ताओं की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्र सरकार एतद्वारा विद्युत मंत्रालय में भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना सं.एस.ओ. 1257 दिनांक 27 मार्च, 2002 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

कथित अधिसूचना की तालिका में क्रम सं. 6 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रतिष्ठापित किया जाएगा अर्थात्।

6. श्री जी.एल. शर्मा, नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन प्रबंधक (विधि), लि. के अपने स्वामित्व वाले या कोलडैम जल विद्युत परियोजना, उससे संबद्ध या पट्टे पर लिए नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन। गए और उसके कोलडैम जल विद्युत परियोजना, बरमाना, जिला

बिलासपुर, हिमाचल प्रदेश के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण वाले सभी परिसर।

[एफ.सं. 8/6/1992-थर्मल-1]

अरविन्द जाधव, संयुक्त सचिव

नोट : मूल अधिसूचना एस ओ सं. 1257 दिनांक 27 मार्च, 2002 के द्वारा दिनांक 13 अप्रैल, 2002 के भारत के राजपत्र के भाग-II खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) में प्रकाशित हुई थी।

MINISTRY OF POWER

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2004

S. O. 3122.— In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Power number S.O. 1257, dated the 27th March, 2002, namely :—

In the said notification in the Table, for serial number 6 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

6. Shri G.L. Sharma, Manager (Law), Koldam Hydro Power Project, National Thermal Power Corporation.	All premises owned or belong ing to or taken on lease by National Thermal Power Corporation Limited and under the administrative control of its Koldam Hydro Power Project, Bramana, District Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh.
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[F. No. 8/6/1992-Th. I]

ARVIND JADHAV, Jt. Secy.

Note :—The principal notification was published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated the 13th April, 2002 vide number S.O. 1257, dated the 27th March, 2002.

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3123.—सार्वजनिक परिसर (अनधिकृत अधिभोक्ताओं की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्र सरकार एतद्वारा विद्युत मंत्रालय में भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. एस.ओ. 1590 दिनांक 08 जुलाई, 1993 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :

कथित अधिसूचना की तालिका में क्रम सं. 2 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रतिष्ठापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(1)	(2)
2. श्री बी.के. शर्मा, वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक (मानव संसाधन), नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन, फरक्का।	पश्चिम बंगाल के मुर्शिदाबाद जिले में फरक्का पुलिस स्टेशन के अंतर्गत फरक्का में फरक्का सुपर थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट अथवा नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन लि. के स्वामित्व वाले/लीज पर लिए गए और किराए पर ली गई सभी भूमि, क्वार्टर, एस्टेट सम्पदा और आवास।

(2)

पश्चिम बंगाल के मालदा जिले में बैष्णव नगर पुलिस स्टेशन के अंतर्गत खेजूरियाघाट में फरक्का सुपर थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट अथवा एनटीपीसी के स्वामित्व वाले/लीज पर लिए गए या किराये पर ली गई सभी भूमि, क्वार्टर, एस्टेट सम्पदा और अन्य कोई आवास।

पश्चिम बंगाल में राजधानी समेत किसी भी अन्य स्थान में एनटीपीसी/फरक्का सुपर थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट के स्वामित्व वाले/लीज पर लिए गए या किराये पर ली गई सभी भूमि, क्वार्टर, एस्टेट सम्पदा और अन्य कोई आवास।

[एफ सं. 8/6/1992-थर्मल-1]

अरविन्द जाधव, संयुक्त सचिव

नोट :—मूल अधिसूचना एसओ सं. 1590 दिनांक 08 जुलाई, 1993 के द्वारा दिनांक 13 अप्रैल, 2002 के भारत के राजपत्र के भाग-II खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) में प्रकाशित हुई थी।

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2004

S. O. 3123.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Power number S.O. 1590, dated the 8th July, 1993, namely :—

In the said notification in the Table, for serial number 2 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

(1)	(2)
2. Shri B.K. Sharma, Senior Manager, (Human Resource), National Thermal Power Corporation Farakka	All lands, quarters, Estate Properties and accommodation owned/leased and rented by National Thermal Power Corporation Limited or Farakka Super Thermal Power Project in Farakka under the Farakka Police Station, District, Murshidabad, West Bengal. All lands, quarters, Estate Properties and any other accommodations owned, leased or rented by National Thermal Power Corporation or Farakka Supper Thermal Power Project in Khejuriaghat under the Baishnabnagar Police Station District Malda, West Bengal.

(2)

All lands, quarters, Estate properties and any other accommodations, owned, leased or rented by National Thermal Power Corporation/Farakka SuperThermal Power Project in any other place including metro-polis in West Bengal.

[F. No. 8/6/1992-Th. I]

ARVIND JADHAV, Jt. Secy.

Note :—The principal notification was published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated the 24th July, 1993 vide number S.O. 1590, dated the 8th July, 2004.

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय

(दूरसंचार विभाग)

(राजभाषा अनुभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवंबर, 2004

का. आ. 3124.—केन्द्रीय सरकार राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम 1976 (यथा संशोधित 1987) के नियम 10(4) के अनुसरण में, संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय, दूर संचार विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को, जिसमें 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करती है :—

मुख्य महाप्रबंधक, उत्तरी दूरसंचार परियोजना परिमण्डल, नई दिल्ली

1. महाप्रबंधक, उपग्रह संचार परियोजना, नई दिल्ली
2. उप महाप्रबंधक, उत्तरी दूरसंचार परियोजना, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र नई दिल्ली
3. उप महाप्रबंधक, उत्तरी दूरसंचार परियोजना, जयपुर
4. उप महाप्रबंधक, उत्तरी दूरसंचार परियोजना, जोधपुर
5. महाप्रबंधक, उत्तरी दूरसंचार परियोजना, लखनऊ
6. उप महाप्रबंधक, उत्तरी दूरसंचार परियोजना, देहरादून

[सं. ई.-11016/1/2004-रा. भा.]

हरीश चन्द्र जयाल, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(Department of Telecommunications)

(Official Language)

New Delhi, the 25th November, 2004

S.O. 3124.—In pursuance of rule 10(4) of the Official Language (Use for official purposes of the Union), rules, 1976 (as amended-1987), the Central Government hereby

notifies the following Offices under the administrative control of Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Department of Telecommunications whereof more than 80% of staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi.

Chief General Manager, North Telecom Project Circle, New Delhi

1. General Manager, Satellite Communication Project, New Delhi
2. Deputy General Manager, North Telecom Project, National Capital Region, New Delhi.
3. Deputy General Manager, North Telecom Project, Jaipur
4. Deputy General Manager, North Telecom Project, Jodhpur
5. General Manager, North Telecom Project, Lucknow
6. Deputy General Manager, North Telecom Project, Dehradun

[No. E.-11016/1/2004-O.L.]

HARISH CHANDRA JAYAL, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवंबर, 2004

का. आ. 3125.—केन्द्रीय सरकार राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम 1976 (यथा संशोधित 1987) के नियम 10(4) के अनुसरण में संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय, दूर संचार विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन निम्नलिखित कार्यालय को, जिसमें 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करती है :—

मुख्य महाप्रबंधक दूरसंचार, भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड, आन्ध्र प्रदेश परिमण्डल, हैदराबाद

[सं. ई.-11016/1/2004-रा. भा.]

हरीश चन्द्र जयाल, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2004

S.O. 3125.—In pursuance of rule 10(4) of the Official Language (Use for official purposes of the Union), rules, 1976 (as amended-1987), the Central Government hereby notifies the following Office under the administrative control of Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Department of Telecommunications whereof more than 80% of staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi.

Chief General Manager Telecom, BSNL, Andhra Pradesh Circle, Hyderabad

[No. E.-11016/1/2004-O.L.]

HARISH CHANDRA JAYAL, Jt. Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

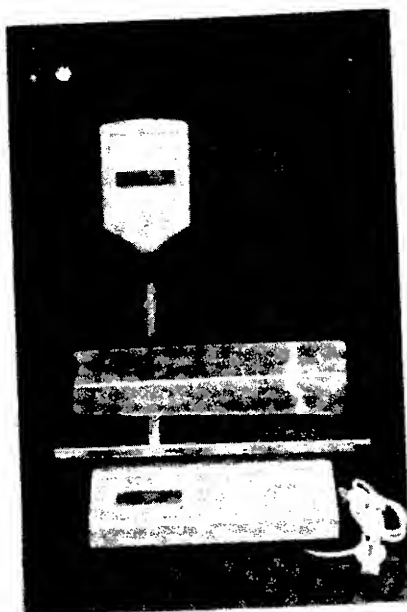
नई दिल्ली, 10 नवम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 3126.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स डिजिकन्ट्रोल्स नार्दन प्राइवेट लि., बी-60, सेक्टर-5, नोएडा, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "डी जी टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार का) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "डिजि आर्ट्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/139 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आद्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्ति, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(18)/2004]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

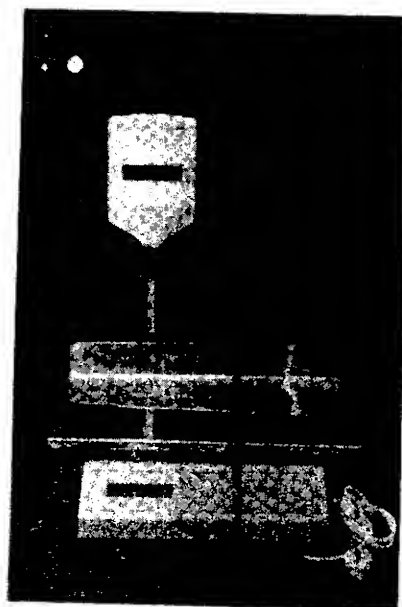
MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**(Department of Consumer Affairs)**

New Delhi, the 10th November, 2004

S.O. 3126.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

- Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "DGT" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "DIGI Arts" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Digicontrols Northern Pvt. Ltd., B-60, Sector-5, Noida, Uttar Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/139;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers, conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(18)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

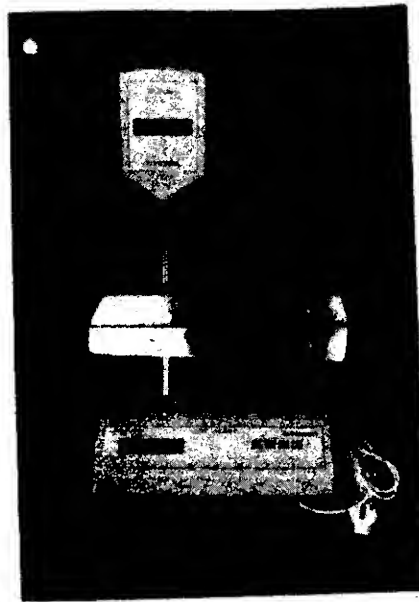
नई दिल्ली, 10 नवम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 3127.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स डिजिकन्ट्रोल्स नार्दन प्राइवेट लि., बी-60, सेक्टर-5, नोएडा, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "डी जी पी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "डिजि आर्टस" है (जिसे इसमें, इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/140 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2400 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द भी की किया जाएगा।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(18)/2004]

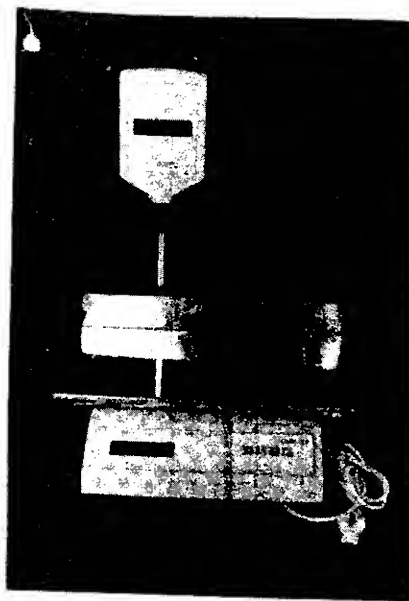
पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th November, 2004

S.O. 3127.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "DGP" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "DIGI Arts" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Digicontrols Northern Pvt. Ltd., B-60, Sector-5, Noida, Uttar Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/140;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 2400 kg and minimum capacity of 10kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and upto 5000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(18)/2004]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

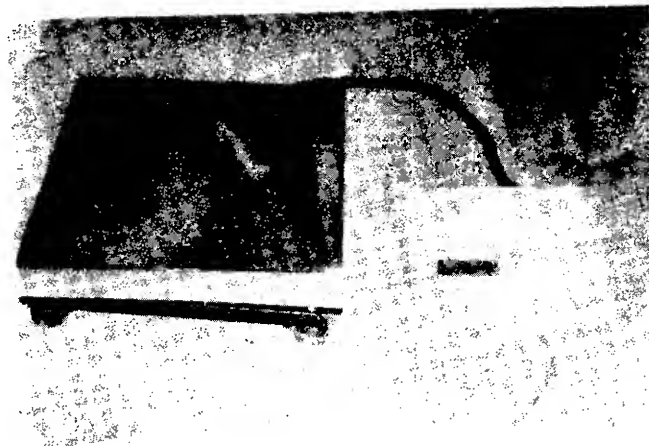
नई दिल्ली, 10 नवम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 3128.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स डिजिकन्ट्रोल्स नार्दर्न प्राइवेट लि., बी-60, सेक्टर-5, नोएडा, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "डीजी टी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार का) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "डिजि आर्ट्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/141 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबलटाप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सोलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 1000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(18)/2004]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

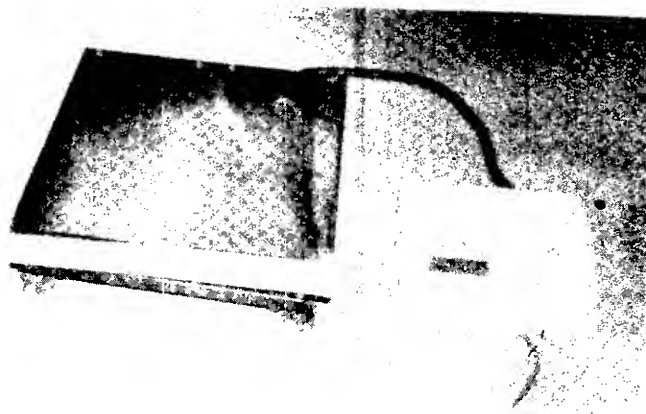
New Delhi, the 10th November, 2004

S.O. 3128.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "DGT" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "DIGI' Arts" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Digicontrols Northern Pvt. Ltd., B-60, Sector-5, Noida, Uttar Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/141;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k where is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

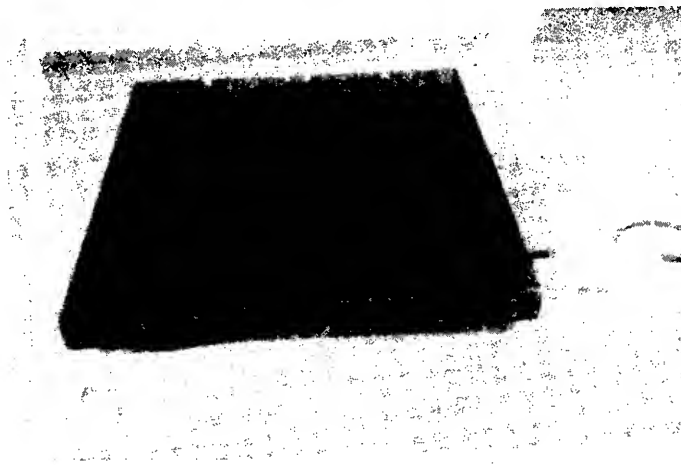
[F. No. WM-21(18)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 नवम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 3129.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स डिजिकन्ट्रोल्ल्स नार्दर्न प्राइवेट लि., बी-60, सेक्टर-5, नोएडा, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "डी जी पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "डिजि आर्ट्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/142 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

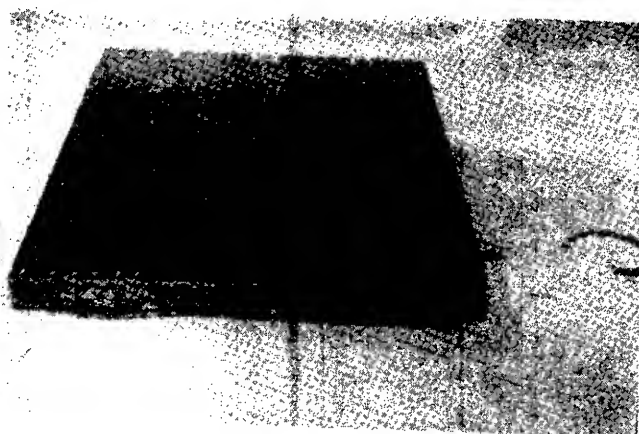
[फा०सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(18)/2004]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th November, 2004

S.O. 3129.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "DGP" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "DIGI' Arts" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Digicontrols Northern Pvt. Ltd., B-60, Sector-5, Noida, Uttar Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/142;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 2000kg. and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 5000kg with verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

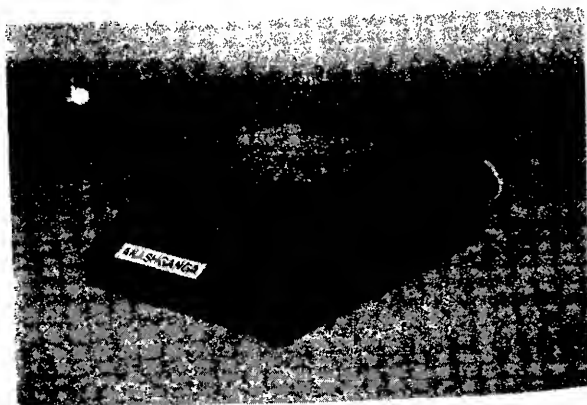
[F. No. WM-21(18)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 3130.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स श्री कामधेनु इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 102, शिवम काम्प्लेक्स, नाना बाजार, वल्लभ विद्या नगर-388120 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस ई-30" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "आकाशगंगा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/102 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टाप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्ट्रामिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मानमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएम-21(124)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2004

S.O. 3130.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "SE 30" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "Akashganga" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Shree Kamdhenu Electronics Private Limited, 102, Shivam Complex, Nana Bazar, Vallabh Vidya Nagar-388 120 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/102;



The said model (See the figure given above) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The liquid crystal display (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

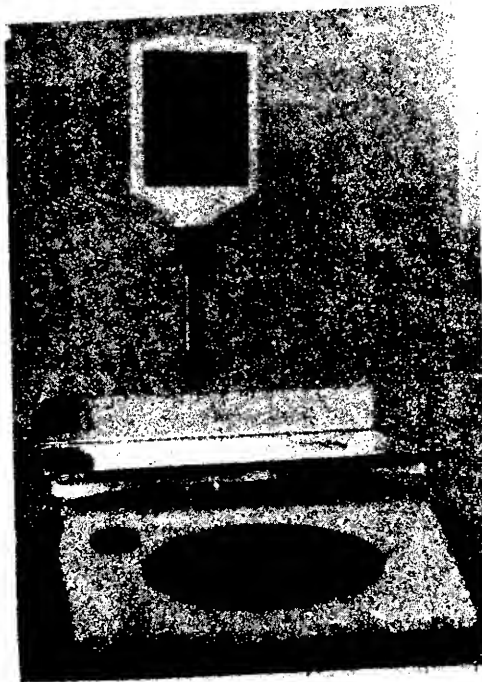
[F. No. WM-21(124)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 3131.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स गोयल इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स, सुकेती रोड, काला अम्ब, जिला सिरमौर, हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "जी डब्ल्यू एस" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, इलैक्ट्रॉनिक, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटोप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "अग्नि" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विन आई एन डी/09/2004/239 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबलटोप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जायेगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) और 5 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यूएम-21(160)/2004]

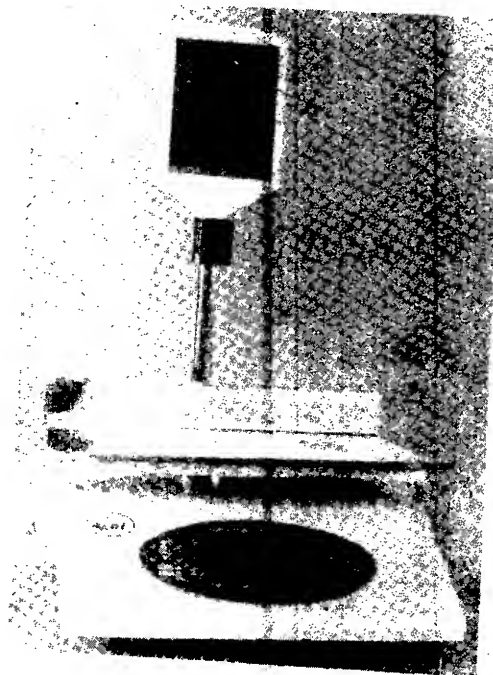
पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2004

S.O. 3131.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "GWS" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "AGNI" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Goyal Electronics, Suketi Road, Kala Amb, District Sirmour, Himanchal Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/239;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers, conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. to 2g. and with of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(160)/2004]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

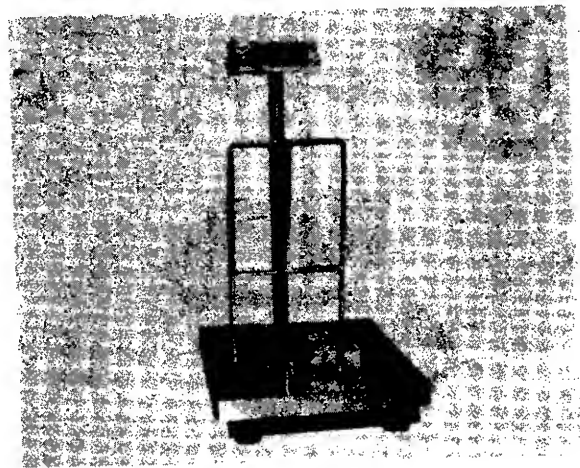
नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 3132.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स गोयल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, सुकेती रोड, काला अम्ब, जिला सिरमौर, हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "जी डब्ल्यू एस" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "अग्नि" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/240 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 250 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक तथा 500 कि.ग्रा. तक अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(160)/2004]

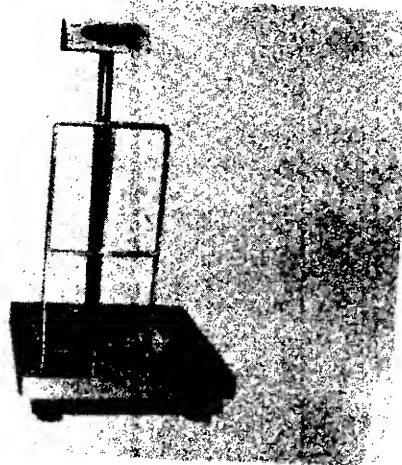
पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2004

S.O. 3132.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "GWS" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "AGNI" (herein after referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Goyal Electronics, Suketi Road, Kala Amb, District Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/240;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 250 kg and minimum capacity of 1 Kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50 g.. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and upto 500 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(160)/2004]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 1 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 3133.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एचरी इंडिया लिमिटेड, प्लॉट संख्या 50-54, सैक्टर 25, बल्लबगढ़-121004 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "जे सी" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित, तोलन उपकरण (बहु भार सेल प्रकार तुला चौकी) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "एचरी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/370 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित (बहु भार सेल प्रकार तुला चौकी) अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50,000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। द्रव क्रिस्टल प्रदर्श (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द की जाएगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो और 5 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 5 टन से ऊपर और 150 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(171)/2002]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 1st December, 2004

S.O. 3133.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Multi load cell type weighbridge) with digital indication belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) of "JC" series with brand name "AVERY" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Avery India Limited, Plot No. 50-54, Sector-25, Ballabhgarh-121004 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/370;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Multi load cell type weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 50,000 Kg and minimum capacity of 200 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 Kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Display, (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



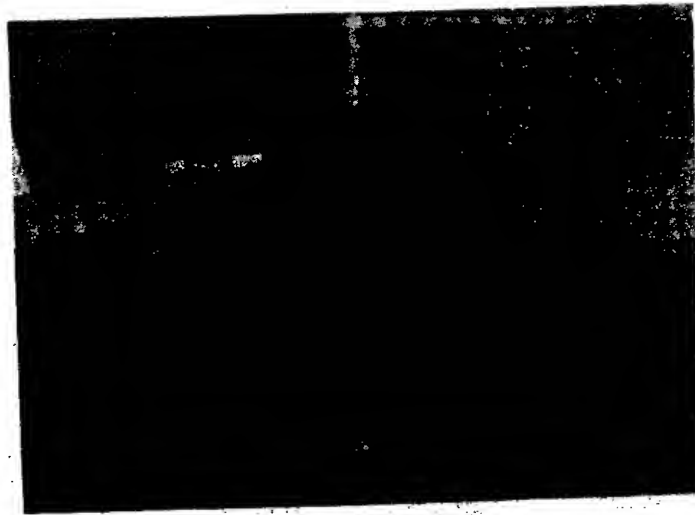
Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonnes and up to 150 tonnes with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 Kg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(171)/2002]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 1 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 3134.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स आरबिट कम्प्यूटर एंड टेलीकम्यूनिकेशन्स, 199, पी एल शर्मा रोड, अपर इंडिया डेरी के सामने, मेरठ-250001 उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "टी डब्ल्यू आई" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित, तोलन उपकरण (तुला चौकी के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ट्रिक्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/391 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सैल आधारित अस्वचालित संयोजित, उतोलक पद्धति के सिद्धान्त पर कार्य करने वाला अस्वचालित (तुला चौकी के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 4000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द की जाएगी। और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो और 5 कि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 5 टन से ऊपर और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(43)/2002]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 1st December, 2004

S.O. 3134.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (conversion Kit for Weighbridge) with digital indication belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of 'TWI' series with brand name "TRIX" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Orbit Computer & Telecommunications, 199, P.L. Sharma Road, Opposite Upper India Dairy, Meerut-250 001 U.P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/391;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based working on the principle of compound lever system non-automatic weighing instrument (conversion kit for weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 40,000 kg. and minimum capacity 100 kg. The verification scale interval 'e' is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light Emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 kg or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(43)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3135.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम, 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	3466 : 1988	3 अक्टूबर, 2004	28 अक्टूबर, 2004

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सीईडी/गजट]

एस. दास गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' उपमहानिदेशक (तकनीकी-I)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2004

S. O. 3135.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule (7) of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	3466 : 1988	3 October, 2004	28 October, 2004

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref : CED/Gazette]

S. DAS GUPTA, Scientist 'F' Dy. Director General (Tech.-I)

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3136.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 5207 : 1969	संशोधन की संख्या 3 सितम्बर, 2004	31 अक्टूबर, 2004

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सी एच डी/जी एन]

एस. दास गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' उप महानिदेशक (तकनीकी-I)

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2004

S. O. 3136.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 5207 : 1969	Amendment No. 3, September 2004	31-10-2004

Copy to these standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: CHD/GN]

S. DAS GUPTA, Scientist 'F' Dy. Director General (Tech.-I)

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3137.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हों, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 15520 : 2004 आई एस ओ 12040 : 1997 ग्राफिक प्रौद्योगिक—पेन्ट और मुद्रण स्याहियां फिल्टरित जेनान आर्क प्रकाश प्रयुक्त करते हुए प्रकाश के प्रति पक्केपन का आकलन	—	31 अक्टूबर, 2004

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सी एच डी/जी एन]

एस. दास गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' उप महानिदेशक (तकनीकी-1)

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2004

S. O. 3137.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards Established	No. and year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standards	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 15520 : 2004 ISO 12040 : 1997	—	31-10-2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Graphic Technology—Paints and Printing Inks—assessment of light fastness using filtered xenon arc light.		

Copy to these standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: CEHD/GN]

S. DAS GUPTA, Scientist 'F' Dy. Director General (Tech.-I)

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3138.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हों, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 2596 : 2004 खनिकों की टोपी के लैम्पों के बल्ब (लैम्प)—विशिष्ट (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण I)	—	सितम्बर 2004

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : ईटी 23/टी-26]

एस. दास गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' उप महानिदेशक (तकनीकी-I)

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2004

S. O. 3138.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards Established	No. and year of Indian Standards, if any, superseded by the New Indian Standards	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 2596 : 2004 Bulbs (Lamps) for Miners' Cap-Lamps—Specification (Second Revision)	—	September 2004

Copy to this Standards is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: ET 23/T-26]

S. DAS GUPTA, Scientist 'F' Dy. Director General (Tech.-I)

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3139.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये हैं वे स्थापित हो गये हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हों, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 4696 (भाग 3) : 2004 मीट्रिक बट्ट्रेस चूड़ियों के लिए आयाम—भाग 3 आधारभूत आयाम (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	—	सितम्बर 2004

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एमजीपी 20/आईएस 4696 (भाग 3) : 2004]

एस. दास गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' उप महानिदेशक (तकनीकी-I)

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2004

S. O. 3139.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule (7) of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards Established	No. and year of Indian Standards, if any, superseded by the New Indian Standards	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 4696 (Part 3) : 2004 Dimensions for metric buttress threads—Part 3 Basic dimensions (Second Revision)	—	September 2004

Copy of this Standards is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref : MGP 20/IS 4696 (Part 3) : 2004]

S. DAS GUPTA, Scientist 'F' Dy. Director General (Tech.-I)

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3140.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक(कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :

अनुसूची			
क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 1 : 1968	संशोधन सं. 4 सितम्बर, 2003	30-09-2003
2.	आईएस 266 : 1993	संशोधन सं. 1 फरवरी, 2003	10-08-2004
3.	आईएस 301 : 1982	संशोधन सं. 1 सितम्बर, 2003	30-09-2003
4.	आईएस 1448 (भाग 67) : 1982	संशोधन सं. 1 अक्टूबर, 2003	31-10-2003
5.	आईएस 2012 : 1961	संशोधन सं. 1 अक्टूबर, 2003	31-10-2003
6.	आईएस 2796 : 2000	संशोधन सं. 3 सितम्बर, 2003	30-09-2003
7.	आईएस 3425 : 1986	संशोधन सं. 1 अक्टूबर, 2003	31-10-2003
8.	आईएस 3521 : 1999	संशोधन सं. 1 मई, 2003	30-06-2004
9.	आईएस 3857 : 1986	संशोधन सं. 1 सितम्बर, 2003	30-09-2003
10.	आईएस 3957 : 1966	संशोधन सं. 2 नवम्बर, 2003	30-11-2003
11.	आईएस 6092 (भाग 1) : 1985	संशोधन सं. 2 नवम्बर, 2003	30-11-2003
12.	आईएस 6260 : 1971	संशोधन सं. 1 दिसम्बर, 2003	31-12-2003
13.	आईएस 7641 : 1975	संशोधन सं. 1 दिसम्बर, 2003	31-12-2003
14.	आईएस 7661 : 1975	संशोधन सं. 1 नवम्बर, 2003	30-11-2003
15.	आईएस 7686 : 1975	संशोधन सं. 2 नवम्बर, 2003	30-11-2003
16.	आईएस 9754 : 1981	संशोधन सं. 3 नवम्बर, 2003	30-11-2003
17.	आईएस 10458 : 1983	संशोधन सं. 1 नवम्बर, 2003	30-11-2003
18.	आईएस 10500 : 1991	संशोधन सं. 2 सितम्बर, 2003	30-09-2003
19.	आईएस 13264 : 1991	संशोधन सं. 1 सितम्बर, 2003	30-09-2003
20.	आईएस 13265 : 1991	संशोधन सं. 1 सितम्बर, 2003	30-09-2003
21.	आईएस 14490 : 1997	संशोधन सं. 2 दिसम्बर, 2003	04-09-2004
22.	आईएस 14929 : 2001	संशोधन सं. 1 सितम्बर, 2003	04-03-2004

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों: नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों: अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सीएमडी-IV/13:5]

बलवंत राय, उप महानिदेशक(मुहर)

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2004

S. O. 3140.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the Amendment	Date from which the Amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 1 : 1968	Amendment No. 4 September, 2003	30-09-2003
2.	IS 266 : 1993	Amendment No. 1 February, 2003	10-08-2004
3.	IS 301 : 1982	Amendment No. 1 September, 2003	30-09-2003

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4.	IS 1448 (Part 67) : 1982	Amendment No. 1 October, 2003	31-10-2003
5.	IS 2012 : 1961	Amendment No. 1 October, 2003	31-10-2003
6.	IS 2796 : 2000	Amendment No. 3 September, 2003	30-09-2003
7.	IS 3425 : 1986	Amendment No. 1 October, 2003	31-10-2003
8.	IS 3521 : 1999	Amendment No. 1 May, 2003	30-06-2004
9.	IS 3857 : 1986	Amendment No. 1 September, 2003	30-09-2003
10.	IS 3957 : 1966	Amendment No. 2 November, 2003	30-11-2003
11.	IS 6092 (Part 1) : 1985	Amendment No. 2 November, 2003	30-11-2003
12.	IS 6260 : 1971	Amendment No. 1 December, 2003	31-12-2003
13.	IS 7641 : 1975	Amendment No. 1 December, 2003	31-12-2003
14.	IS 7661 : 1975	Amendment No. 1 November, 2003	30-11-2003
15.	IS 7686 : 1975	Amendment No. 2 November, 2003	30-11-2003
16.	IS 9754 : 1981	Amendment No. 3 November, 2003	30-11-2003
17.	IS 10458 : 1983	Amendment No. 1 November, 2003	30-11-2003
18.	IS 10500 : 1991	Amendment No. 2 September, 2003	30-09-2003
19.	IS 13264 : 1991	Amendment No. 1 September, 2003	30-09-2003
20.	IS 13265 : 1991	Amendment No. 1 September, 2003	30-09-2003
21.	IS 14490 : 1997	Amendment No. 2 December, 2003	04-09-2004
22.	IS 14929 : 2001	Amendment No. 1 September, 2003	04-03-2004

Copy of these amendments are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: CMD-IV/13:5]

BALWANTRAI, Dy. Director General (Marks)

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3141.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (को) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 6200 (Part 2) : 2004 सार्थकता के लिए सांख्यिकीय परीक्षण भाग 2 χ^2 परीक्षण (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS 6200 : 1977	अगस्त 2004
2.	IS 10645 : 2004 प्रक्रम योग्यता एवं प्रक्रम निष्पादन के आकलन की विधियाँ (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS 10645 : 1998	अगस्त 2004
3.	IS 15446 (Part 1) : 2004 उत्पादन नियंत्रण की मार्गदर्शिका भाग 1 भूमिका	—	सितम्बर 2004
4.	IS 15446 (Part 2) : 2004 उत्पादन नियंत्रण की मार्गदर्शिका भाग 2 उत्पादन प्रोग्रामिंग	—	अगस्त 2004
5.	IS 15446 (Part 3) : 2004 उत्पादन नियंत्रण की मार्गदर्शिका भाग 3 सामान्य पद्धति	—	जून 2004
6.	IS 15446 (Part 5) : 2004 उत्पादन नियंत्रण की मार्गदर्शिका भाग 5 उत्पादन नियंत्रण तथा अन्य प्रबंध कार्यों के बीच संबंध	—	अगस्त 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7.	IS 15446 (Part 6) : 2004 उत्पादन नियंत्रण की मार्गदर्शिका भाग 6 कम्प्यूटर की सहायता से उत्पादन नियंत्रण	—	सितम्बर 2004
8.	IS 15461 : 2004 100 पलंग वाले अस्पतालों के लिए अस्पताल सेवा में गुणता आश्वासन के लिए कार्यकारिता संबंधी मार्गदर्शिका	—	जुलाई 2004

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एम एस डी/नोटिफिकेशन]

एस. दास गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' उपमहानिदेशक (तकनीकी-1)

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2004

S. O. 3141.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Title & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & Year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
1	2	3	4
1.	IS 6200 (Part 2) : 2004 Statistical Tests of Significance Part 2 χ^2 Tests (Second Revision)	IS 6200 : 1977	August 2004
2.	IS 10645 : 2004 Methods for Estimation of Process Capability and Process Performance (Second Revision)	IS 10645 : 1998.	August 2004
3.	IS 15446 (Part 1) : 2004 Guide to Production Control Part 1 : Introduction	—	September 2004
4.	IS 15446 (Part 2) : 2004 Guide to Production Control Part 2 : Production Programming	—	August 2004
5.	IS 15446 (Part 3) : 2004 Guide to Production Control Part 3 : Ordering Methods	—	June 2004
6.	IS 15446 (Part 5) : 2004 Guide to Production Control Part 5 Relationship Between Production Control and Other Management Function	—	August 2004
7.	IS 15446 (Part 6) : 2004 Guide to Production Control Part 6 : Computer Aided Production Control	—	September 2004
8.	IS 15461 : 2004 Performance Guidelines for Quality Assurance in Hospital Services upto 100-Bedded Hospitals	—	July 2004

Copy to this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. MSD/Notification]

S. DAS GUPTA, Scientist 'F' Dy. Director General (Tech.-I)

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवम्बर, 2004

का. अं. 3142.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 6 के उपविनियम (3) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गये उत्पादों की मुहरांकन शुल्क अधिसूचित करता है :-

भारतीय मानक सं.	भाग	अनु वर्ष	उत्पाद	इकाई	न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क		इकाई दर	प्रचालन तिथि
					बड़े पैमाने पर	छोटे पैमाने पर		
3829	2	0 1985	भाप स्टरलाइजर, दाब और उर्ध्व बेलनाकार नुमा	1 स्टरलाइजर	24000	17000	86.4	20020401
3830	0	0 1979	पाइरोजन-रहित आयुत जल के लिए पानी के भभके	1 पानी का भभका	24000	17000	86.4	20020401
3831	0	0 1979	उथले स्टरलाइजर (ड्रेसिंग ड्रम)	1 स्टरलाइजर	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
3832	0	0 1986	हस्तचालित चैन गिरियां ब्लॉक	1 चैन गिरियां ब्लॉक	24000	17000	14.4	20020401
3843	0	0 1995	पीछे इस्पात लगे फ्लैप कब्जे	100 अदद	26000	18000	0.6	20020401
3865	0	0 1993	बीयर	100 लिटर	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
3901	0	0 1975	जिराम डब्ल्यूडीपी	1 टन	24000	17000	28.8	20020401
3902	0	0 1975	डाइमिथोएट, तकनीकी	एक टन	29000	22000	144	20020401
3903	0	0 1984	डाइमिथोएट, ई सी	100 लिटर	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
3944	0	0 1982	फलों कप	1 अदद	27000	20000	2.9	20020401
3975	0	0 1986	केबल के कवचन के लिए मृदु इस्पात के तार, पतियाँ और टेप	1 टन	24000	17000	8.65	20020401
3976	0	0 2003	खान श्रमिकों के लिए रबड़-कैनवास के सुरक्षित जूते	1 जोड़ा	30000	24000	0.35	20020401
3984	0	0 1967	दोहरे तान की आटे की थैलियाँ	1 टन	24000	17000	14.4	20020401
3989	0	0 1984	अपकेन्द्री ढले (स्पन) लोहे के स्पिंगोट और मलजल के पाइप	1 टन	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
3993	0	0 1993	उपकरणों के लिए ट्रे	एक ट्रे	24000	17000	0.35	20020401
4003	1	0 1978	पाइप रिंच : भाग I सामान्य प्रयोजन	1 अदद	36000	29000	0.3	20020401
4003	2	0 1986	पाइप रिंच (भारी कार्य)	1 पाइप रिंच	24000	17000	4.35	20020401
4038	0	0 1986	जलकल प्रयोजनों के लिए फुट बॉल्व	एक बॉल्व	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
4100	0	0 1988	जिन	100 लिटर	24000	17000	7.2	20020401

राज्यीय वापक सं.	भाग	अनु	वर्ष	वर्णन	इकाई	प्रस्तावित मूल्य		इकाई दर	प्रस्तावित मिति
						बड़े पैमाने पर	छोटे पैमाने पर		
4109	0	0	1967	कड़ाहियाँ	100 अक्षर	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
4123	0	0	1982	चेन पाइप रिच	1 पाइप रिच	24000	17000	4.35	20020401
4135	0	0	1974	हॉस्पिटल रबड़ शीट	100 वर्ग मीटर	49000	41000	24	20020401
4142	0	0	1967	डिस्कस	एक डिस्कस	24000	17000	0.45	20020401
4148	0	0	1989	शल्यक्रिया के लिए रबड़ के दस्ताने	100 जोड़ा	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
4151	0	0	1993	संरक्षी हेलमेट	1 अक्षर	30000	24000	0.35	20020401
4174	0	0	1977	टाइपराइटर के लिए रिबन, सूती	एक वर्ग मीटर	26000	18000	0.35	20020401
4199	0	0	1990	द्रव साबुन	एक किलो लिटर	24000	17000	38	20020401
4246	0	0	2002	द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैसों के साथ प्रयुक्त घरेलू गैस चूल्हा	1 चूल्हा	27000	20000	2.9	20020401
4250	0	0	1980	बिजली के छाद्य मिक्सर, छाद्य द्रवन करने और पीसने की युक्तियाँ	1 अक्षर	27000	20000	2.9	20020401
4270	0	0	2001	पानी के कुओं में उपयोग के लिए इस्पात की नलियाँ	1 टन	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
4283	0	0	1981	गम हवा के पंखे	1 अक्षर	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
4308	0	0	2003	अग्निशमन के लिए शुष्क पाउडर फायर क्लास बी और सी	1 कि.ग्रा.	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
4320	0	0	1982	थिरम, तकनीकी	1 टन	29000	22000	201.8	20020401
4322	0	0	1987	एन्डोसल्फान, डीपी	1 टन	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
4323	0	0	1980	एन्डोसल्फान, ई सी	100 लिटर	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
4328	0	0	1967	एक नेत्रिका वाली सूक्ष्मदर्शी विच्छेदन हेतु	1 सूक्ष्मदर्शी यंत्र	24000	17000	2.9	20020401
4344	0	0	1978	एन्डोसल्फान, तकनीकी	1 टन	29000	22000	144	20020401
4351	0	0	1976	दरवाजों के लिए इस्पात के फ्रेम	1 टन	30000	24000	57.6	20020401
4355	0	0	1977	आग रोधी प्रेंटिस कपड़ा	1 वर्ग मीटर	20000	14000	0.06	20020401
4366	1	0	1985	कृषि जुताई की चकतियाँ, भाग I अवतलनुमा	1 चकती	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
4381	0	0	1967	रोगाणु विज्ञान के लिए सूक्ष्मदर्शी	1 सूक्ष्मदर्शी	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
4382	0	0	1967	अरंजित नेत्र चिकित्सा के ग्लास ब्लैक्स	1000 ब्लैक्स	24000	17000	8.65	20020401
4386	0	0	1988	पुटिंग शॉट्स	1 अक्षर	24000	17000	0.3	20020401
4396	0	0	1981	विस्फोटक और आतिशबाजी संघटन के लिए बेरियम नाइट्रेट	1 टन	24000	17000	21.6	20020401

भारतीय मानक सं.	भाग	अनु	वर्ष	उत्पाद	इकाई	न्यूनतम मूद्रांकन शुल्क बड़े पैमाने पर	न्यूनतम मूद्रांकन शुल्क छोटे पैमाने पर	इकाई दर	प्रचालन शिवि
4447	0	0	1995	सोडियम बेंजोएट खाद्य ग्रेड	1 कि.ग्रा.				
4448	0	0	1994	बेंजोइक अम्ल, खाद्य ग्रेड	1 टन	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
4449	0	0	1988	क्लिस्की	100 लिटर	30000	24000	86.4	20020401
4450	0	0	1988	ब्रॉण्डी	100 लिटर	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
4467	0	0	1996	कैरामल सादा	एक कि.ग्रा.	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
4521	0	0	1977	तेल कूपाँ और कूपाँ में ड्रिलिंग में प्रयुक्त तार रस्से	एक टन	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
4533	0	0	1995	चूषण उपकरण	1 उपकरण	36000	29000	86.4	20020401
4588	0	0	1986	कच्चा प्राकृतिक रबड़	1 टन	24000	17000	8.65	20020401
4615	0	0	1968	स्विच सॉकेट आउटलेट (नॉन - इंटरलॉकिंग टाइप)	100 अदद	24000	17000	21.6	20020401
4665	2	0	1984	सुवाह्य विजली की मोटर चालित औजार	एक औजार	24000	17000	2.9	20020401
4704	0	0	1985	सिल्वर टिन दन्त अमालगम मिश्रधातु	1 कि.ग्रा.	49000	38000	4.35	20020401
4717	0	0	1980	जिक ऑक्साइड स्व-आसंजक प्लास्टर	100 वर्ग मीटर	24000	17000	14.4	20020401
4723	0	0	1978	अंडा पाउडर	1 कि.ग्रा.	24000	17000	5.8	20020401
4752	0	0	1994	सोडियम पेटाबाईसल्फाइड खाद्य ग्रेड	1 कि.ग्रा.	24000	17000	0.6	20020401
4766	0	0	1982	थिरम डबल्यू डी पी	1 टन	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
4783	0	0	1982	थिरम बीज-उपचार निर्मित्तियों	एक टन	24000	17000	28.8	20020401
4832	1	0	1969	रसायन प्रतिरंधी मोटार (सिलिकॉन टाइप)	1 टन	24000	17000	57.6	20020401
4832	2	0	1969	रसायन प्रतिरंधी मोटार (रंजिन टाइप)	एक टन	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
4832	3	0	1968	रसायन प्रतिरंधी मोटार (सल्फर टाइप)	एक टन	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
4923	0	0	1997	संरचनात्मक उपयोग के लिए खाँखले इस्पात संक्शन	1 टन	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
4927	0	0	1992	अग्निशमन के लिए बिना अस्तर वाले फ्लैक्स कैनवस के होज़	100 मीटर	24000	17000	11.55	20020401
4929	0	0	1978	डाइक्लोरबॉस, तकनीकी	एक टन	29000	22000	144	20020401
4947	0	0	1985	अग्निशामकों में उपयोग के लिए गैस कार्ट्रिज	1 कार्ट्रिज	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
4956	0	0	1977	औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों के लिए संश्लिष्ट डिटरजेंट	एक टन	49000	41000	7.2	20020401
4964	0	0	1991	सादो बुनी हुई सूती बनियानें	100 बनियानें	24000	17000	4.35	20020401

भारतीय मालक सं.	भाग	अनु सं.	वर्ष	उत्पाद	इकाई	न्यूनतम मूलांकन शुल्क		इकाई दर	प्रचालन तिथि
						बड़े पैमाने पर	छोटे पैमाने पर		
4984	0	0	1995	पेयजल पूर्ति, जल-मल और औद्योगिक बहिःस्राव के लिए भारी कार्य के पॉलिइथाइलीन पाइप	एक टन	33000	26000	72	20020401
4985	0	0	2000	पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए आसुघटय पीवीसी पाइप	1 टन	42000	35000	72	20020401
4989	1	0	1985	अग्नि शमन के लिए झाग यौगिक (प्रोटीन झाग)	1 लिटर	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
4989	2	0	1984	अग्नि शमन के लिए यांत्रिक झाग उत्पन्न करने के लिए झाग सांद्र भाग 2 जलीय फिल्म रूपण झाग (एएफएफएफ)	1 लिटर	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
4989	3	0	1987	अग्नि शमन के लिए यांत्रिक झाग उत्पन्न करने के लिए झाग सांद्र (यौगिक) भाग 3 फ्लूरो प्रोटीन झाग	1 लिटर	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
4990	0	0	1993	कंक्रीट शटरिंग कार्य के लिए प्लाईवुड	एक वर्ग मीटर	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
5022	0	0	1989	निर्जर्मक उपकरण (टेबल मॉडल)	एक निर्जर्मक	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
5029	0	0	1979	बेड स्टेड, अस्पताल, सामान्य प्रयोजन	1 बेड स्टेड	49000	41000	14.4	20020401
5077	0	0	1989	सजावटी, प्रकाश व्यवस्था के ऑडरकिट	एक अदद	24000	17000	0.22	20020401
5086	0	0	1993	स्टेंसिल पेपर	1000 शीट	24000	17000	8.65	20020401
5101	0	0	1991	टिक्स्ट ड्रिल, समानान्तर शैन्क जॉबर श्रृंखला	100 अदद	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
5103	0	0	1969	टिक्स्ट ड्रिल, मास टेपर शैन्क	100 अदद	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
5135	1	0	1994	हस्त घूर्णी ड्रस्टर (बेली माउंटेड टाइप)	1 ड्रस्टर	24000	17000	2.9	20020401
5135	2	0	1994	हस्त घूर्णी ड्रस्टर (सोलर माउंटेड टाइप)	एक ड्रस्टर	24000	17000	2.9	20020401
5143	0	0	1988	समंजनीय सहायक घूमने के लिए बैसाखियाँ	एक अदद	29000	22000	0.35	20020401
5161	0	0	1969	घरेलू उपयोग के लिए तापन पैड	एक तापन पैड	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
5175	0	0	1992	पॉली प्रोपाइलीन रस्सियाँ (3-लड़) होजरलेड और 8-लड़ गुथी हुई	1 टन	24000	17000	36	20020401
5191	0	0	1993	सोडियम एल्यूमीनेट खाद्य ग्रेड	1 कि. ग्रा.	24000	17000	0.35	20020401
5244	0	0	1991	सुरक्षित जमा लॉकर केबिनेट	एक सुरक्षित जमा लॉकर केबिनेट	42000	35000	14.4	20020401
5277	0	0	1978	डाइक्लोरबॉस ई सी	100 लिटर	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
5278	0	0	1969	डिक्लोफोल, तकनीकी	1 टन	36000	29000	240	20020401
5279	0	0	1969	डिक्लोफोल, ई सी	100 लिटर	29000	22000	28.8	20020401

भारतीय मानक सं.	भाग	अनु वर्ष	उत्पाद	इकाई	न्यूनतम मूह्रांकन शुल्क		इकाई दर	प्रचालन तिथि
					बड़े पैमाने पर	छोटे पैमाने पर		
5281	0	0 1979	फेनीट्राथियॉन, ई सी	100 लिटर	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
5290	0	0 1993	आन्तरिक नलको के लिए लेन्डिंग वाल्व	1 वाल्व	26000	18000	2.9	20020401
5291	0	0 1969	शल्य क्रिया मेज, द्रवचालित, बड़ी	एक मेज	24000	17000	86.4	20020401
5312	1	0 1984	झूलने वाले रोक टाइप रिफ्लेक्स वाल्व	1 वाल्व	30000	24000	2.9	20020401
5312	2	0 1986	घरेलू प्रयोजनों के लिए झूलने वाले टाइप रिफ्लेक्स वाल्व	1 वाल्व	49000	41000	144	20020401
5342	0	0 1996	एस्कोर्विक अम्ल, खाद्य ग्रेड	एक कि.ग्रा.	24000	17000	0.35	20020401
5348	0	0 1981	स्टेपल	100 पॉकेट (1000 स्टेपलो वाला)	36000	29000	2.4	20020401
5380	0	0 1976	सोडियम ब्रोमाइड फोटोग्राफीय श्रेणी	1 कि.ग्रा.	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
5410	0	0 1992	सीमेंट रंग-रोगन यथा अपेक्षित	100 कि.ग्रा.	33000	26000	7.2	20020401
5423	0	0 1989	स्वचल निलग्नन के लिए टेलीस्कोपिक टाइप द्रवीय शॉक एब्जोवर	1 अब्द	36000	29000	0.15	20020401
5424	0	0 1969	विद्युत प्रयोजन के लिए रबड़ मैट	1 मैट	24000	17000	4.35	20020401
5456	0	0 1985	वायु-संपीडक	1 संपीडक	30000	24000	21.6	20020401
5470	0	0 2002	डाई-कैल्शियम फस्फेट - पशु आहार ग्रेड	एक टन	29000	22000	14.4	20020401
5485	0	0 1980	कॉटन यार्न (सूती तंतु अपशिष्ट)	एक टन	24000	17000	14.4	20020401
5487	0	0 1992	धातु पालिश, तरल	एक किलो लिटर	24000	17000	43.2	20020401
5509	0	0 1980	अग्नि अवमंदक फ्लाइंगुड	एक वर्ग मीटर	36000	29000	0.15	20020401
5531	0	0 1988	ऐस्बेस्टोस सीमेंट दाब पाइपों के लिए ढलवां लोहा स्पेशल	1 टन	24000	17000	14.4	20020401
5557	0	0 1995	औद्योगिक तथा सुरक्षा, रबड़ के जूते घुटनों तक के	1 जोड़ा	24000	17000	0.3	20020401
5604	0	0 1984	सार्विक गियररहित हस्त चालित खींचने तथा उठाने वाली मशीनें	1 मशीन	24000	17000	14.4	20020401
5672	0	0 1992	पूरक कुक्कुट-आहार के लिए खनिज मिश्रण	1 टन	24000	17000	11.55	20020401
5676	0	0 1995	संचकित दोस रबड़ के तल्ले तथा एड़ी	100 जोड़े	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
5679	0	0 1986	खान श्रमिकों के लिए टोपी पर लगाए जाने वाले लैम्प	1 अब्द	24000	17000	0.45	20020401
5695	0	0 1970	चरमे के लैस	100 चरमे के लैस	30000	24000	7.2	20020401
5719	0	0 1970	जिलेटिन, खाद्य ग्रेड	1 कि.ग्रा.	24000	17000	0.15	20020401

भारतीय प्रत्येक सं.	भाग	अनु	वर्ष	उपनाम	इकाई	न्यूनतम गृहप्राप्ति शुल्क		इकाई दर	प्रचालन स्थिति
						बड़े पैमाने पर	छोटे पैमाने पर		
5759	0	0	1994	हिमन रोधी शीतक	एक लिटर	29000	22000	0.22	20020401
5780	0	0	1980	निजतया निरापद विद्युत-उपकरण तथा सर्किट	1 उपकरण	24000	17000	14.4	20020401
5852	0	0	1996	फुटबल के लिए संरक्षी इस्पात की पंजा टोपी	100 जोड़े	24000	17000	3.6	20020401
5884	0	0	1993	गुच्छेदार उन्नी कालीन	1 वर्ग मीटर	24000	17000	0.75	20020401
5894	0	0	1980	रेगमार के लिए रबड़ होज	100 मीटर	33000	26000	28.8	20020401
5950	0	0	1984	शॉट फायरिंग केबल	100 मीटर	27000	20000	0.35	20020401
5996	0	0	1984	सूती बेल्टिंग डक्स	1 टन	24000	17000	86.4	20020401
6003	0	0	1983	पूर्व प्रतिबलित कंक्रीट के लिए दाँतेदार तार	1 टन	24000	17000	8.65	20020401
6006	0	0	1983	पूर्व प्रतिबलित कंक्रीट के लिए अलैपित प्रतिबल मुक्त लड़	एक टन	36000	29000	17.3	20020401
6022	0	0	1994	फास्ट ग्रीन एफसीएफ, खाद्य ग्रेड	1 कि.ग्रा.	24000	17000	1.1	20020401
6031	0	0	1971	केलशियम प्रोपियोनेट, खाद्य ग्रेड	1 कि.ग्रा.	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
6036	0	0	1987	एल्जीनेट दन्त छाप सामग्री	1 कि.ग्रा.	24000	17000	0.75	20020401
6037	0	0	1970	जिंक ऑक्साइड-यूजिनोल दंत छाप पेस्ट	1 कि.ग्रा.	24000	17000	0.75	20020401
6047	0	0	1970	अभिमानन पाउडर	एक टन	24000	17000	21.6	20020401
6071	0	0	1986	सीसा-अम्ल बैटरियों के लिए संश्लेषित बैटरी सेपरेटर	1000 अदद	57000	48000	2.9	20020401
6073	0	0	1971	फर्श और छत बनाने के लिए ऑटोक्लेव प्रबलित सेल्युलर कंक्रीट	10 वर्ग मीटर	24000	17000	2.9	20020401
6106	0	0	1971	आपरेशन टेबल, द्रव घालित, माइनर	एक टेबल	24000	17000	86.4	20020401
6135	0	0	1981	सोडा एश, फ्यूज तकनीकी	1 टन	24000	17000	0.75	20020401
6155	0	0	1987	सोडियम कार्बोनेट (मोनोहाइड्रेट)	1 टन	24000	17000	0.75	20020401
6177	0	0	1981	फॉस्फोमिडोन डब्ल्यू एस सी	100 लिटर	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
6218	0	0	1971	मड गार्ड	100 जोड़े	24000	17000	3.6	20020401
6248	0	0	1979	धातु के रोलिंग शटर एवं रोलिंग ग्रिल	1 वर्ग मीटर	24000	17000	2.9	20020401
8312	0	0	1994	सामान के परिवहन के लिए पॉलिइथाइलीन थारक	एक किलो लिटर	27000	20000	21.6	20020401
6315	0	0	1992	भारी दरवाजों के लिए फ्लोर सिंग	1 अदद	24000	17000	4.35	20020401
8385	0	0	1978	सैकरीन, खाद्य ग्रेड	1 कि.ग्रा.	24000	17000	0.35	20020401

भारतीय मानक सं.	भाग	अनु वर्ष	उत्पाद	इकाई	न्यूनतम मूल्यमानक अन्तर्गत		इकाई दर	प्रचालन तिथि
					बड़े पैमाने पर	छोटे पैमाने पर		
6392	0	0 1971	इस्पात - पाइप फ्लैज	1 अदद	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
6406	0	0 1994	चमकीला नीला, एफ सी एफ, खाद्य ग्रेड	1 कि.ग्रा.	24000	17000	1.1	20020401
6438	0	0 1980	एल्युमीनियम फॉस्फाइड निमित्तियाँ	1 टन	29000	22000	57.6	20020401
6444	0	0 1979	सल्फर भुरकन पाउडर	1 टन	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
6446	0	0 1986	अम्लक रोधित तापन एलीमेंट	100 अदद	30000	24000	2.9	20020401
6471	0	0 1971	स्पेक्ट्रोमीटर (विद्यार्थियों के लिए)	1 अदद	36000	29000	24	20020401
6593	0	0 1972	इलेक्ट्रिक सिरोलोजिकल बॉटर बाथ	एक अदद	27000	20000	21.6	20020401
6595	1	0 1993	कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए स्वच्छ ठंडे, ताजे पानी के लिए क्षैतिज अपकेन्द्री पम्प	1 पम्प	27000	20000	4.35	20020401
6639	0	0 1972	इस्पात संरचना के लिए षटकोणीय काबले	1 टन	27000	20000	21.6	20020401
6701	0	0 1985	टंगस्टन फिलामेंट अन्य विद्युत लेम्प	100 लेम्प	36000	29000	0.9	20020401
6750	0	0 1985	अन्तर्दाही इंजन के लिए सिलिंडर अस्तर	एक अदद	27000	20000	0.22	20020401
6793	0	0 1996	फ्यूमरिक अम्ल, खाद्य ग्रेड	1 कि.ग्रा.	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
6887	0	0 1986	डेन्चर आधारित पॉलीमर रेजिन	1 कि.ग्रा.	20000	14000	0.75	20020401
6901	0	0 1988	बेल्लिंग, कटिंग तथा संबंधित प्रक्रियाओं में प्रयुक्त गैस सिलिंडरों के लिए दाब रेग्युलेटर	1 अदद	24000	17000	2.9	20020401
6937	0	0 1997	शिरोपरि प्रोजेक्टर	1 अदद	49000	41000	7.2	20020401
6994	1	0 1973	औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दस्ताने	100 जोड़े	20000	14000	7.2	20020401
7079	0	0 1995	स्वचल द्रवचालित ब्रेक होज	100 अदद	36000	29000	7.2	20020401
7092	1	0 1992	सिंचाई प्रयोजनों के लिए एल्युमीनियम मिश्रधातु की नलियाँ (बेल्लित नलियाँ)	1 टन	29000	22000	72	20020401
7092	2	0 1987	सिंचाई प्रयोजनों के लिए एल्युमीनियम मिश्रधातु की नलियाँ (बहिर्वेधित नलियाँ)	1 टन	29000	22000	72	20020401
7098	1	0 1988	1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी बोल्टता के लिए क्रॉस लिंक वाले पॉलीइथाइलीन विद्युत्तरोधी पीवीसी ढके हुए केबल	100 मीटर	33000	26000	3.6	20020401
7098	2	0 1985	एक्स एल पी ई केबल (3.3-33 कि.वाट)	100 मीटर	33000	26000	14.4	20020401
7121	0	0 1973	कारबराइल डब्ल्यू डी पी	1 टन	24000	17000	28.8	20020401
7123	0	0 1993	बालो के लिए तेल	100 लिटर	24000	17000	2.9	20020401
7173	0	0 1989	खॉचदार पेन-हैंड-टैपिंग स्कू	एक कि.ग्रा.	36000	29000	0.35	20020401

भारतीय मानक सं.	भाग	अनु	वर्ष	उत्पाद	इकाई	न्यूनतम मूल्यांकन शुल्क		इकाई दर	प्रचालन लिपि
						बड़े पैमाने पर	छोटे पैमाने पर		
7193	0	0	1994	काँच रेशे से बने कोलतार पिच तथा बिटुमन नमदे	100 मीटर	27000	20000	5.8	20020401
7231	0	0	1984	प्लास्टिक की धावन टंकियाँ (वाल्वरहित साइफन नुमा)	1 टंकियाँ	27000	20000	0.75	20020401
7233	0	0	1991	2,4-डी इथाइल इस्टर, तकनीकी	एक टन	24000	17000	288	20020401
7285	0	0	1988	स्थायी तथा उच्च दाब द्रवीय गैसों के लिए जोड़ रहित मैनीज इस्पात सिलिंडर	1 सिलिंडर	120000	84000	8.65	20020401
7312	0	0	1993	वेल्डित अल्प कार्बन इस्पात धूलित एसिटिलीन गैस सिलिंडर	1 सिलिंडर	120000	84000	8.65	20020401
7328	0	0	1992	संचकन तथा बहिर्वहन के लिए उच्च तन्वता पॉलिइथाइलीन सामग्री	1 टन	33000	26000	14.4	20020401
7347	0	0	1974	कृषि कार्यों में छिड़काव और ऐसे की उपयोगों के लिए छोटे साइज की स्पार्क प्रज्वलन इंजनों की कार्यकारिता	1 इंजन	36000	29000	1.8	20020401
7371	0	0	1982	स्टेनलेस स्टील के सफ्टी रेजर ब्लेड	1000 ब्लेड	26000	18000	1.45	20020401
7372	0	0	1995	मोटर वाहनों के लिए सीसा-अम्ल संचायक बैटरियाँ	1 अदद	29000	22000	0.75	20020401
7402	0	0	1986	पेयजल के लिए फिल्टर	एक फिल्टर	24000	17000	0.3	20020401
7406	1	0	1984	उर्वरकों की पैकिंग के लिए परतदार जूट के बोरे	100 बोरे	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
7452	0	0	1990	दरवाजों, खिड़कियों तथा संवातन के लिए तप्त वेल्डित इस्पात खंड	1 टन	24000	17000	11.55	20020401
7454	0	0	1991	पहिएदार कुर्सी मुड़ने वाली, हटाए जा सकने वाले हैंडल तथा पायदान	1 कुर्सी	26000	18000	4.35	20020401
7466	0	0	1994	प्रेसर कुकरो के लिए खड़ के गार्केट	100 गार्केट	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
7577	0	0	1986	गैस परीक्षण ज्वाला-सुरक्षा लेम्प	1 अदद	24000	17000	2.4	20020401
7586	0	0	1975	खानों के लिए घर्षण टेक	1 अदद	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
7593	1	0	1986	पावर चालित हवाभरे स्प्रेयर एवं डस्टर भाग 1 नेपसैक टाइप	एक स्प्रेयर	33000	26000	5.8	20020401
7620	1	0	1986	शिक्षित विद्युत उपस्कर निदान एक्स-रे उपकरण भाग 1 यांत्रिक तथा विद्युत सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं	एक मशीन	42000	35000	216	20020401
7652	0	0	1988	स्फाइगोमैनोमीटर एनरॉयड टाइप	1 मीटर	24000	17000	2.9	20020401

भारतीय मानक सं.	भाग	अनु	वर्ष	उत्पाद	इकाई	न्यूनतम मूल्यांकन शुल्क		इकाई दर	प्रचालन तिथि
						बड़े पैमाने पर	छोटे पैमाने पर		
7653	0	0	1975	वैलिंग तथा कटिंग के लिए मेनुअल ब्लोपाइप	1 अदद	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
7834	1	0	1987	जल पूर्ति के लिए विलायक सीमेंट जोड़ो के साथ अन्तःक्षेपण संचकित पीवीसी पाइप	100 अदद	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
7903	0	0	1995	उच्च घनत्व पॉलीइथाइलीन बुने कपड़े से बने तिरपाल	100 वर्ग मीटर	24000	17000	5.8	20020401
7913	0	0	1975	आघात वेधन का समेकन स्टेम	1 समेकन स्टेम	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
7933	0	0	1975	घरेलू प्रयोजनों के लिए लचकीले पॉलीयूरीथेन फोम	1 कि.ग्र.	24000	17000	0.45	20020401
7948	0	0	1987	फेन्थियन पायसनीय सांद्र	100 लिटर	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
7976	0	0	1976	फॉरेट, तकनीकी	एक टन	29000	22000	144	20020401
8025	0	0	1990	मोनोक्रोटोफॉस तकनीकी	एक टन	29000	22000	288	20020401
8028	0	0	1987	क्विनालफॉस, ई सी	100 लिटर	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
8029	0	0	1985	क्विनालफॉस, धुरनक घूर्ण	1 टन	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
8034	0	0	1989	स्वच्छ ठंडे ताजे पानी के लिए नियोज्य पम्पसेट	एक पम्पसेट	27000	20000	14.4	20020401
8035	0	0	1976	उथले कुएँ के हथबरमे	1 पम्प	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
8072	0	0	1984	क्विनालफॉस, तकनीकी	एक टन	29000	22000	144	20020401
8074	0	0	1990	मोनोक्रोटोफॉस डबल्यू एस सी	100 लिटर	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
8144	0	0	1997	बहुदेशीय शुष्क बैटरियाँ	1000 अदद	27000	20000	1.45	20020401
8187	0	0	1976	डी-टाइप फ्यूज (केवल फ्यूज लिंक)	100 फ्यूज	41000	34000	3.6	20020401
8187	0	0	1976	डी-टाइप फ्यूज (फ्यूज आधार तथा कैरियर समुच्चय)	100 एक पोल फ्यूज बेस	41000	34000	3.6	20020401
8255	0	0	1976	वाहनों के लिए नम्य, भार-बहन करने वाले पॉलीयूरीथीन फोम योगिक	एक कि.ग्र.	33000	26000	0.75	20020401
8259	0	0	1976	ऑक्सीडीमेटॉन-मिथाइल, ई सी	100 लिटर	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
8268	0	0	1986	राइजोबियम टीके	1 कि.ग्र.	27000	20000	0.15	20020401
8275	0	0	1976	सूक्ष्मदर्शी यंत्र के लिए आईपीस	1 अदद	24000	17000	4.35	20020401
8309	0	0	1993	विद्युत्तरोधी केबलों के ऐल्युमीनियम चालक के लिए संपीडन टाइप नलिकाकार टर्मिनल सिरे	एक टन	24000	17000	288	20020401

राष्ट्रीय कमक सं.	भाग	अनु	वर्ष	उत्पाद	इकाई	न्यूनतम मूहारांकन शुल्क		इकाई दर	प्रचालन तिथि
						बड़े पैमाने पर	छोटे पैमाने पर		
8311	0	0	1976	उपकरण ज्यूबेल	100 अदद	24000	17000	0.3	20020401
8329	0	0	2000	जल, गैस तथा मलजल के लिए अपकेन्द्री ढलवाँ (स्पन) तन्व्य लोहे के दाब पाइप की विशिष्टि	एक टन	72000	60000	14.4	20020401
8360	0	0	1977	पेयजल की आपूर्ति के लिए रक्षित एचडीपीई फिटिंगे	1 मी.टन	57000	48000	144	20020401
8421	0	0	1977	प्रवचालित धुनियों	1 धुनी	29000	22000	21.6	20020401
8423	0	0	1994	अग्नि शमन के लिए नियंत्रित परकोलेटिंग होज़	100 मीटर	24000	17000	11.55	20020401
8427	0	0	1989	धान की भूसी अलग करने की मशीन के लिए रबड़ रोल	1 अदद	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
8442	0	0	1977	अग्नि शमन के लिए स्टैंड पोस्ट टाइप जल मॉनीटर	1 मॉनीटर	36000	29000	21.6	20020401
8445	0	0	1991	कारबेन्डाजिम (एम बी सी), तकनीकी	1 टन	29000	22000	288	20020401
8448	0	0	1989	स्वचल लाइन बोल्टता कोर्टर (घरेलू उपयोग के लिए स्टेप टाइप)	1 अदद	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
8462	0	0	1977	स्ट्रैलाईजर, सुवाह्य उष्मांघर दाब टाइप	एक स्ट्रैलाईजर	42000	35000	21.8	20020401
8472	0	0	1998	पम्प-पुनर्योजी स्वच्छ ठंडे पानी के लिए	1 पम्प	42000	35000	2.4	20020401
8467	0	0	1977	फोसालोन, ई सी	100 लिटर	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
8488	0	0	1977	फोसालोन, तकनीकी	एक टन	29000	22000	72	20020401
8498	0	0	1977	टेमफॉस, ई सी	100 लिटर	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
8503	0	0	1986	आई.सी. इंजनों के लिए एल्युमीनियम मिश्रधातु के पिस्टन	एक पिस्टन	33000	26000	0.22	20020401
8522	0	0	1977	रासायनिक कारतूसनुमा स्वसिन्न	1 सेट	42000	35000	1.45	20020401
8523	0	0	1977	स्वसिन्न, कनिस्तर टाइप (गैस-मास्क)	एक पूरा सेट	24000	17000	4.35	20020401
8541	0	0	1993	फर्श की पॉलिश, पेस्ट	एक कि.ग्रा.	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
8598	0	0	1987	पट्टा वाहकों के लिए आइडलर और आइडलर सेट	एक आइडलर	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
8708	0	0	1978	मैनकोजेब जल परिक्षपणीय चूर्ण सांद्र	एक टन	24000	17000	28.8	20020401
8737	0	0	1995	नये निर्मित एल मी जी सिंथिडरों के लिए वाल्व फिटिंगें	1 वाल्व	24000	17000	0.35	20020401
8749	0	0	2002	गोबर गैस स्टोव	1 गोबर गैस स्टोव	26000	18000	1.45	20020401

भारतीय मानक सं.	भाग	अनु	वर्ष	उत्पाद	इकाई	न्यूनतम मूलांकन शुल्क		इकाई दर	प्रचालन तिथि
						बड़े पैमाने पर	छोटे पैमाने पर		
8776	0	0	1988	5-लिटर तक की जल क्षमता वाले एल पी जी सिलिंडरों की वाल्व फिटिंगें	एक वाल्व	24000	17000	0.35	20020401
8783	4	3	1995	निमज्जन मोटरों के वाइंडिंग तार भाग 4 - अलग-अलग तारों की विशिष्टि खंड 3 - पॉलिएस्टर और पॉलिप्रोपाइलीन वाइंडिंग तार	100 मीटर	42000	35000	3.6	20020401
8828	0	0	1996	1000 वो. से कम की वोल्टता के लघु एअर-ब्रेक परिपथ वियोजक	1 अदद	57000	48000	0.22	20020401
8887	0	0	1995	सड़कों के लिए बिटूमेन पायस (केशियोन टाइप)	एक टन	72000	50000	7.2	20020401
8931	0	0	1993	ढलवा तौबा मिश्रधातु की सजावटी बिब टॉटियाँ तथा रोक टोटियाँ	1-अदद	24000	17000	0.3	20020401
8934	0	0	1978	जल सेवाओं के लिए ढलवा तौबा मिश्रित सजावटी पिल्लर टोटियाँ	1 अदद	24000	17000	0.3	20020401
8944	0	0	1978	क्लोरोपाइरिफॉस , ई सी	100 लिटर	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
8959	0	0	1978	फ्यूक्लोरोलिन , ई सी	100 लिटर	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
8962	0	0	1978	क्लोरोमिक्थूट क्लोराइड जलीय घोल	100 लिटर	29000	22000	57.6	20020401
8963	0	0	1978	क्लोरोपाइरिफॉस , तकनीकी	एक टन	29000	22000	172.8	20020401
9020	0	0	2002	पावर श्रेशर, सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं	1 श्रेशर	24000	17000	21.6	20020401
9031	0	0	1992	टेलीप्रिन्टर पेपर पेज रोलस	100 रोलस	49000	38000	7.2	20020401
9079	0	0	1989	कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए स्वच्छ, ठंडे, ताजे पानी के लिए मोनोसेट पम्प	1 मोनोसेट पम्प	27000	20000	7.2	20020401
9103	0	0	1979	कंक्रीट के लिए अधि मिश्रण	1 किलोलिटर /एक टन	49000	38000	43.2	20020401
9121	0	0	1979	गैस सिलिंडरों के वाल्व चेंकिंग टाइप (साइज 2) टेपर चूड़ियों के लिए निरीक्षण गेज, 16 में एक टेपर	1 गेज	24000	17000	14.4	20020401
9128	0	0	1999	भारी कार्य के लिए शुष्क बेंटरियाँ	1000 अदद	27000	20000	1.45	20020401
9138	0	0	1979	एजोटोबैक्टर क्रोकोकम टीके	1 कि.ग्र.	27000	20000	0.15	20020401
9165	2	0	1992	टांका लगाने वाली सुईयाँ भाग 2 आईड नीडल -- साइज आकार और आयाम	1000 सुईयाँ	57000	48000	36	20020401
9282	0	0	2002	निलंबन के लिए तार की रस्सियाँ और लड़े	एक टन	29000	22000	72	20020401
9294	0	0	1979	रेजर ब्लेडों के लिए अतप्त वेल्लित स्टेनलेस इस्पात की पत्तियाँ	एक टन	20000	17000	36	20020401
9295	0	0	1983	खाँचदार वाहक पट्टी के लिए आइडलरों	एक टन	24000	17000	7.2	20020401

भारतीय प्रान्त सं.	भाग	अनु	वर्ष	उत्पाद	इकाई	न्यूनतम मूहारांकन शुल्क		इकाई दर	प्रचालन तिथि
						बड़े पैमाने पर	छोटे पैमाने पर		
9301	0	0	1990	गहराई से पानी निकालने के हथियार	1 पम्प	29000	22000	4.35	20020401
9338	0	0	1984	इलवा लोहे के पेंच रोक वाल्व तथा चैक वाल्व	एक वाल्व	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
9354	0	0	1980	एलक्लोरो ई सी	100 लिटर	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
9355	0	0	1980	ब्यूटाक्लोरो तकनीकी	एक टन	29000	22000	57.6	20020401
9356	0	0	1980	ब्यूटाक्लोरो, ई सी	100 लिटर	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
9358	0	0	1980	ट्राइक्लोरो, ई सी	100 लिटर	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
9359	0	0	1995	फारेट दाने कैपसूल में बंद	एक टन	29000	22000	72	20020401
9360	0	0	1980	कारबोफ्यूरेन दाने कैपसूल में बंद	1 टन	29000	22000	72	20020401
9362	0	0	1980	ब्यूटाक्लोरो दाने	1 टन	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
9370	0	0	1980	लिंडेन दाने	एक टन	29000	22000	72	20020401
9396	1	0	1987	खाद्य तथा ड्रिंकस्टिन प्लेट के लिए गोल खुले टाप के सेनिटरी	एक टन	29000	22000	2.9	20020401
9459	0	0	1980	कठोर सीमेंट पेस्ट, मोर्टार तथा कंक्रीट की लम्बाई परिवर्तन के मापन में प्रयुक्त उपकरण	एक उपकरण	42000	35000	14.4	20020401
9473	0	0	1980	फिल्टर टाप विविक्त द्रव्य रेस्पिरेटर	100 अदद	36000	29000	14.4	20020401
9532	0	0	1980	चक्का और ग्रीड	एक टन	24000	17000	14.4	20020401
9537	4	0	1983	विद्युत संस्थापनों के लिए विद्युतरक्षी सामग्री की अनन्य स्वतः रिकवरींग नलिकाकाद तार-नलियाँ	100 मीटर	49000	41000	4.35	20020401
9562	0	0	1980	पुलिस फोर्स के लिए अथात्विक हेलमेट	एक हेलमेट	24000	17000	0.35	20020401
9563	0	0	1980	कार्बन मोनोक्साइड फिल्टर सेल्फ रेस्क्यूअर	1 अदद	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
9656	0	0	1980	ट्राइडीमोर्फ पायसनीय सान्द्र	100 लिटर	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
9665	0	0	1981	परपाय्थर, ई सी	100 लिटर	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
9758	0	0	1981	शौचालयों और मूत्रालयों के लिए सपाट वाल्व	एक अदद	33000	26000	2.9	20020401
9762	0	0	1994	फ्लोट वाल्व के लिए पॉलीइथाइलीन फ्लोट (गोलाकार) पॉलीइथाइलीन फ्लोट	100 अदद	29000	22000	2.9	20020401
9815	1	0	1994	सर्वो मोटर चालित लाइन वोल्टता क्रेक्टर	1 अदद	24000	17000	21.6	20020401
9825	0	0	2003	क्लोरीन गोलियाँ	1000 गोलियाँ	24000	17000	0.6	20020401
9836	0	0	1981	एक्सप्लोडर	एक अदद	72000	60000	6.5	20020401

भारतीय मानक सं.	भाग	अनु वर्ष	उत्पाद	इकाई	न्यूनतम मूल्य बड़े पैमाने पर	न्यूनतम मूल्य छोटे पैमाने पर	इकाई दर	प्रचलित मिति
9857	0	0 1990	वैलिंग परियोजना में प्रयुक्त एक कोर की नम्य तारें	100 मीटर	33000	28000	3.6	20020401
9937	0	0 1981	सुवाह्य मिथेनोमीटर (विद्युत टाइप)	1 अदद	24000	17000	14.4	20020401
9968	1	0 1988	1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए इलास्टोमर विद्युतरक्षी तार	100 मीटर	27000	20000	0.35	20020401
9968	2	0 2002	3.3 कि वो से 1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए इलास्टोमर विद्युतरक्षी तार	100 मीटर	33000	28000	14.4	20020401
9971	0	0 1981	लेक्टिक अम्ल, खाद्य ग्रेड	एक मीट्रिक टन	36000	29000	288	20020401
9974	1	0 1981	एच पी एस बी लैम्प	एक लैम्प	72000	60000	1.45	20020401
10027	0	0 1981	650 वो ए सी तक की वोल्टता के लिए वायु वियोजक स्विचों की संयुक्त यूनिट तथा पुनः तार जोड़ने वाले फ्यूज	एक स्विच	36000	29000	0.75	20020401
10080	0	0 1982	ढलाई मानक सीमेंट के मोटार घन (केवल घन सॉचें) के लिए कंपन मशीन	एक अदद	29000	22000	1.1	20020401
10086	0	0 1982	सीमेंट तथा कंक्रीट के परीक्षण में प्रयुक्त सॉचें	एक अदद	29000	22000	1.45	20020401
10119	0	0 1982	स्थल पर प्रयुक्त होने वाले तैयार कीटनाशी	100 लिटर	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
10204	0	0 2001	सुवाह्य अग्निशामक यांत्रिक फोम वाले	एक अग्निशामक	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
10212	1	0 1986	व्यावसायिक उच्च विस्फोटकों के लिए रेशों के नालीदार बक्स	100 बक्स	24000	17000	2.9	20020401
10243	0	0 1993	2,4-डी इथाइल इस्टर, ई सी	100 लिटर	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
10319	0	0 1982	इथीयोन, ई सी	100 लिटर	27000	20000	28.8	20020401
10322	5	1 1985	स्थिर-सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए लैम्प पुंज	एक फिटिंग	30000	24000	1.45	20020401
10322	5	2 1985	झिरीदार लैम्प पुंज	एक अदद	36000	29000	2.9	20020401
10322	5	3 1987	मार्ग तथा सड़क पर प्रकाश व्यवस्था के लिए लैम्प पुंज उपकरण	एक अदद	30000	24000	2.9	20020401
10322	5	5 1987	फ्लड लाइट	एक अदद	30000	24000	2.9	20020401
10350	0	0 1993	पाउडर हेयर ड्राई	एक कि.ग्रा.	24000	17000	1.1	20020401
10369	0	0 1982	इथीयोन तकनीकी	एक टन	29000	22000	288	20020401
10577	0	0 1982	लॉस कर्तन पाइप	1 टन	24000	17000	21.6	20020401
10592	0	0 1982	औद्योगिक आपातकालीन फव्वारे आई एवं फेस फव्वारे तथा सम्मिलित इकाईयाँ	1 अदद	24000	17000	14.4	20020401

भारतीय मालक सं.	भाग	अनु	वर्ष	उत्पाद	इकाई	व्यस्तताम मुहरांकन शुल्क		इकाई दर	प्रचालन स्थिति
						बड़े पैमाने पर	छोटे पैमाने पर		
10617	1	0	1983	वायुरूद्ध संपीडक - उच्च - तापमान अनुप्रयोग समूह	1 संपीडक	30000	24000	2.9	20020401
10617	2	0	1983	वायुरूद्ध संपीडक - मध्यम - तापमान अनुप्रयोग समूह	1 संपीडक	30000	24000	2.9	20020401
10617	3	0	1983	निम्न तापमान अनुप्रयोग समूह	एक संपीडक	30000	24000	2.9	20020401
10633	0	0	1999	वनस्पति	1 टन	41000	34000	17.3	20020401
10647	0	0	1983	खील बियरिंग यीज	एक टन	24000	17000	43.2	20020401
10658	0	0	1999	उच्च क्षमता के शुष्क पाउडर अग्निशामक (ट्रौली आरोपित)	एक अग्निशामक	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
10665	0	0	1982	खनिकों के लिए घुटने तक के रबड़ के सुरक्षा जूते	1 जोड़ा	30000	24000	0.3	20020401
10733	0	0	1983	विद्युतबल मार्ग और रेल के रबड़ के टैंकर होज़	100 मीटर	29000	22000	21.6	20020401
10758	0	0	1983	गंध रहित किए गए (डियोडाइराजिंग) एवं रोगाणु नाशी तरल	100 लिटर	30000	24000	7.2	20020401
10775	0	0	1984	शरीर पर धारण किए जाने वाले हियरिंग एड	एक अवयव	30000	24000	1.45	20020401
10805	0	0	1986	कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए अपकेन्द्री पम्पों के फुट वाल्व	1 फुट वाल्व	24000	17000	0.75	20020401
10840	0	0	1994	वनस्पति के लिए ब्लो संचकित एथडीपीई कंटेनर	100 कंटेनर	27000	20000	2.9	20020401
10891	1	0	1984	रस्सियों के हवाई मार्गों के लिए इस्पात की तार रस्सियों- बुलाई रस्से	एक टन	41000	34000	57.6	20020401
10908	0	0	1991	द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैस के लिए नम्य रबड़ की टयूब	100 मीटर	29000	22000	3.6	20020401
11010	0	0	1984	जिरम सी एस	100 लिटर	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
11037	0	0	1984	बिजली के पंखों के लिए रेग्युलेटर	एक रेग्युलेटर	29000	22000	1.45	20020401
11060	0	0	1984	संचकित रबड़कृत कॉयर कुशनिंग	एक टन	24000	17000	36	20020401
11087	0	0	1986	घुम्बकीय स्थायी अक्षर पहचान चैक प्रिंटिंग के लिए कागज	1 टन	24000	17000	36	20020401
11188	1	0	1991	वोल्ट (स्ट्रॉग रूम) दरवाजा	1 दरवाजा	36000	29000	240	20020401
11225	0	0	1985	खानों तथा इस्पात संयंत्रों में काम करने वाली महिला कामगारों के लिए चमड़े के सुरक्षा जूते	एक जोड़ी जूते	36000	29000	0.75	20020401
11228	0	0	1993	सीधे संचकित तले के साथ चमड़े के सुरक्षा जूते	एक जोड़ी	27000	20000	0.45	20020401

भारतीय मानक सं.	भाग	अनु वर्ष	उत्पाद	इकाई	न्यूनतम मूलांकन शुल्क		इकाई दर	प्रचालन तिथि
					बड़े पैमाने पर	छोटे पैमाने पर		
11246	0	0 1969	कॉच रेशा प्रबलित पॉलिएस्टर रेजिन (जीआरपी) स्क्वेस्टिंग पिन	1 स्क्वेस्टिंग पैन	29000	22000	0.6	20020401
11248	0	0 1995	वर्दियों के लिए पॉलिएस्टर मिश्रित सूट का कपड़ा	100 वर्ग मीटर	24000	17000	8.4	20020401
11352	0	0 1994	खाद्य तेलों तथा वनस्पति की पैकिंग के लिए नम्य पैक	1000 बैलियों	24000	17000	2.9	20020401
11480	0	0 1985	एल पी जी के साथ प्रयुक्त घरेलू ग्रीलर	एक ग्रीलर	30000	24000	7.2	20020401
11536	0	0 1997	प्रसंस्कारित अनाज आधारित दूध छुड़ाने के खाद्य पदार्थ	एक टन	72000	60000	144	20020401
11722	0	0 1986	पतली दीवार के नम्य शीघ्र युग्मन पाइप	एक टन	24000	17000	21.6	20020401
11784	0	0 1986	कारबराइल बी एच सी (गामा) दाने	एक टन	36000	29000	86.4	20020401
11785	0	0 1986	कैप्टन डब्ल्यू पी	एक टन	24000	17000	28.8	20020401
11879	0	0 1986	बिजली के भाप कुकर	एक अद्व	49000	41000	2.2	20020401
11913	0	0 1986	टरट ब्यूटाहाइड्रोक्विनॉन टी बी एच क्यू	1 कि. ग्रा.	49000	41000	1.2	20020401
11928	1	0 1987	सामान्य सेवा हेतु मानव निर्मित धागे वेन बंडल भाग I : सामान्य अपेक्षाएँ	एक अद्व	49000	41000	6	20020401
11996	0	0 1987	डेल्टामेथरिन ई सी	100 लिटर	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
11997	0	0 1987	फेनवेलरेट ई सी	100 लिटर	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
12003	0	0 1987	फेनवेलरेट तकनीकी	एक टन	29000	22000	288	20020401
12004	0	0 1987	आइसोप्रोटयूरॉन तकनीकी	एक टन	29000	22000	72	20020401
12015	0	0 1987	साइपरमेथ्रीन तकनीकी	100 कि. ग्रा.	29000	22000	144	20020401
12016	0	0 1987	साइपरमेथ्रीन ई सी	100 लिटर	29000	22000	57.6	20020401
12109	0	0 1987	औद्योगिक उपयोगों के लिए हल्के कार्य के लिए सिलाई मशीनों के शीर्ष की सामान्य अपेक्षाएँ	एक अद्व	33000	26000	2.2	20020401
12225	0	0 1997	जेट अपकेन्द्री पम्प संयोजन	एक पम्प	27000	20000	7.2	20020401
12231	0	0 1987	कृषि पम्पों की चूषण एवं निकास नालियों मे प्रयुक्त अप्लास्टिक पी बी सी पाइप	एक कि. ग्रा.	36000	29000	0.07	20020401
12232	1	0 1996	घूर्णी छिड़काव यंत्र डिजाइन और चालन की अपेक्षाएँ	एक छिड़काव यंत्र	29000	22000	1.45	20020401
12234	0	0 1986	ठंडे पानी कार्य के लिए प्लास्टिक संतुलन फ्लोट वाल्व	एक वाल्व	24000	17000	0.45	20020401
12236	0	0 1987	जोड़ मशीन / केलकुलेटरों के लिए कागज के पेज रोल	100 रोल्स	49000	38000	4.8	20020401

राज्यीय मानक सं.	भाग	अनु वर्ष	उत्पाद	इकाई	न्यूनतम मूल्यांकन शुल्क		इकाई दर	प्रचालन तिथि
					बड़े पैमाने पर	छोटे पैमाने पर		
12299	0	0 1988	मीठ किया हुआ आंशिक मलाईरहित दूध पाउडर	एक टन	36000	29000	57.6	20020401
12300	0	0 1988	छोटे प्रेअन सिलिंडरों के लिए वाल्च फिटिंग	1 वाल्व	42000	35000	0.75	20020401
12337	0	0 1988	हस्तचालित उर्वरक प्रसारक	एक प्रसारक	24000	17000	1.15	20020401
12427	0	0 2001	षटकोणीय शीर्ष वाले सम्प्रेशन टावर काबल	एक टन	41000	34000	72	20020401
12449	2	0 1988	प्रवर्तन युक्तियाँ (दीप्ति स्टार्टर के अतिरिक्त) भाग 2 कार्यकारी अपेक्षाएं	एक अदद	96000	72000	1.8	20020401
12451	0	0 1988	मारजरिन	एक अदद	42000	29000	17.3	20020401
12463	0	0 1988	अवरोधित खनिज रोधन तेल	एक किलो लिटर	57000	48000	120	20020401
12492	0	0 1988	संपीडित वायु के लिए तापस्थापी होज (बस्त्रादि प्रबलित)	100 मीटर	29000	22000	6.5	20020401
12586	0	0 1988	13 लिटर से कम की क्षमता के अल्प वैल्यू कार्बन इस्पात के गैस सिलिंडर	एक सिलिंडर	120000	84000	1.45	20020401
12592	0	0 2002	पूर्व बलित कंक्रीट के मेनहोल ढक्कन और फ्रेम	एक टन	36000	29000	8.65	20020401
12615	0	0 1989	प्रेरण मोटर ऊर्जा दक्ष 3 फेजी स्विचरल केज	एक कि वा	27000	20000	1.45	20020401
12640	1	0 2000	घरेलू एवं समान प्रयोजन के लिए अवशिष्ट करंट चालित सर्किट वियोजक भाग 1 समेकित अतिधारा संरक्षण रहित सर्किट नियोजक	एक अदद	96000	84000	4.35	20020401
12640	2	0 2001	घरेलू एवं समान प्रयोजन के लिए अवशिष्ट करंट चालित सर्किट वियोजक भाग 1 समेकित अतिधारा संरक्षण सहित सर्किट नियोजक	एक अदद	96000	84000	4.35	20020401
12650	0	0 1989	खाद्यान्न की पैकिंग के लिए जूट के बोरे, 50 किग्रा	1 मीटरी टन	29000	22000	14.4	20020401
12701	0	0 1996	धूर्णी संचकित पॉलीइथाइलीन के जल भंडारण टैंक	100 लिटर क्षमता	64000	48000	0.9	20020401
12709	0	0 1994	जल पूर्ति और मलजल के उपयोग के के लिए कौंच तंतु के प्रबलित प्लास्टिक के पाइप	एक कि ग्रा.	29000	22000	0.07	20020401
12751	0	0 1989	पेन्डीमिथिलिन ई सी	100 लिटर	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
12769	0	0 1989	थायोबैन्कार्ब ई सी	100 लिटर	29000	22000	50.4	20020401
12785	0	0 1994	छानक टाइप फिल्टर	एक फिल्टर	29000	22000	4.35	20020401
12786	0	0 1989	सिंचाई उपस्कर - पॉलिइथाइलीन पाइप	एक कि ग्रा.	29000	22000	0.06	20020401

भारतीय मानक सं.	भाग	अनु	वर्ष	उत्पाद	इकाई	प्रस्तावित मूल्य		इकाई दर	प्रस्तावित मिति
						बड़े पैमाने पर	छोटे पैमाने पर		
12817	0	0	1997	स्टेनलेस स्टील, टक्करदार कब्जे	100 अदद	29000	22000	1.75	20020401
12818	0	0	1992	बोरिंग /गहराई से पानी निकालने के कुओं के लिए अप्लास्टिकृत यूपीवीसी स्क्रीन और केसिंग पाइप	एक टन	36000	29000	72	20020401
12823	0	0	1990	पूर्व परतदार पार्टिकल बोर्ड	1 वर्ग मीटर	57000	48000	0.22	20020401
12873	0	0	1990	कॉपर ऑक्सीक्लोराइड ओ पी	एक टन	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
12912	0	0	1990	ब्रोमैडियोलान आर बी 0.005%	एक टन	29000	22000	374.4	20020401
12913	0	0	1990	ब्रोमैडियोलान सी बी	एक टन	29000	22000	374.4	20020401
12915	0	0	1990	एसीफेट, तकनीकी	एक टन	49000	41000	48	20020401
12916	0	0	1990	एसीफेट, एस पी	एक टन	29000	22000	1080	20020401
12931	0	0	1990	अट्राजिन डब्ल्यू पी	100 कि ग्रा.	29000	22000	36	20020401
12933	1	0	1992	चपटी प्लेट का सोलर संग्राहक	आवरण प्लेट का एक वर्ग मीटर	33000	26000	8.65	20020401
12933	2	0	1992	चपटी प्लेट का सोलर संग्राहक के लिए अवशोषक के लिए शीट	1 वर्ग मीटर	49000	41000	1.45	20020401
13021	1	0	1991	नलिकाकार प्रतिदीप्ति बत्ती के लिए एसी पूर्ति वाले इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बालास्ट भाग 1 सामान्य और सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएँ	एक अदद	42000	35000	2.2	20020401
13021	2	0	1991	नलिकाकार प्रतिदीप्ति बत्ती के लिए एसी पूर्ति वाले इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बालास्ट भाग 2 कार्यकारी अपेक्षाएँ	एक अदद	57000	48000	2.2	20020401
13049	0	0	1991	अतप्त जल सेवा के लिए डायफ्राम किस्म (प्लास्टिक ढाँचा) प्लाट प्रचारित वाल्व	1 वाल्व	36000	29000	1.1	20020401
13056	0	0	1994	गहराई से पानी निकालने का हथबरमा (वीएलओएम)	एक हथबरमा	29000	22000	4.35	20020401
13095	0	0	1991	सामान्य प्रयोजन के लिए बटरफ्लाई वाल्व	1 वाल्व	30000	24000	28.8	20020401
13114	0	0	1991	जलकल प्रयोजन के लिए गढ़ाई वाले तौबा मिश्रधातु के गेट, ग्लोब, रोक वाल्व	1 वाल्व	42000	35000	0.5	20020401
13138	0	0	1991	अल्फा नैफथाइल एसिटिक एसिड 4.5 एसएल	एक टन	29000	22000	43.2	20020401
13186	0	0	1991	सोट्रिक एसिड, खाद्य ग्रेड	1 टन	42000	35000	12	20020401
13209	0	0	1991	न मिटने वाली स्याही	एक लिटर	29000	22000	5.8	20020401
13287	0	0	1992	अतिरिक्त गहराई से पानी निकालने के हथबरमे	एक पम्प	29000	22000	4.35	20020401

भारतीय मानक सं.	भाग	अनु	वर्ष	उत्पाद	इकाई	न्यूनतम मूहारांकन शुल्क		इकाई दर	प्रस्तावित तिथि
						बड़े पैमाने पर	छोटे पैमाने पर		
13333	0	0	1992	कौटनाशक - मेट्रीब्युजीन डबल्यू पी	एक टन	49000	41000	288	20020401
13334	2	0	1992	मखनिया दुध पाउडर भाग 2 अतिरिक्त ग्रेड	एक टन	36000	29000	28.8	20020401
13384	1	0	1992	व्युत्क्रमणीय, आन्तरिक दहन इंजन द्वारा चालित एसी जेनरेटर भाग 1 20 केवीए तक रेटिंग एल्टरनेटर	एक एल्टरनेटर	49000	41000	12	20020401
13385	0	0	1992	अग्निशामक — 50 लिटर क्षमता वाले पहिए पर लड़े हुए पानी वाले गैस कार्ट्रिज टाइप	1 अदद	57000	48000	48	20020401
13386	0	0	1992	अग्निशामक — 50 लिटर क्षमता वाले यांत्रिक भाग टाइप	1 अदद	57000	48000	48	20020401
13422	0	0	1992	उपयोग के बाद फेंकने वाले रबड़ के शल्य क्रिया दस्ताने	100 जोड़े दस्ताने	36000	29000	1.45	20020401
13438	0	0	1992	एलीप्रिन मच्छरनाशी कुंडली	5 डबल कॉयल वाले 100 बक्से	42000	35000	2.4	20020401
13439	0	0	1992	एलीप्रिन मच्छर भगाने वाली मेट	30 मेट का एक बक्सा	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
13457	0	0	1992	डेल्टामेथ्रीन डबल्यू पी	एक मीटरी टन	36000	29000	936	20020401
13466	0	0	1992	विद्युत मशीनों के बुश	100 अदद	24000	17000	3.6	20020401
13487	0	0	1992	सिंघाई उपस्कर - उत्सर्जन गम	1000 उत्सर्जक	42000	35000	7.2	20020401
13488	0	0	1992	सिंघाई उपस्कर - उत्सर्जन पाइप तंत्र	100 मीटर	49000	41000	3.25	20020401
13584	0	0	1993	विद्युत मशीनरी हेतु बुश सामग्री	1 कि.ग्रा.	29000	22000	0.3	20020401
13592	0	0	1992	संबातन और वर्षा जल तंत्र के साथ भवन के अन्दर निर्मित मल और अपशिष्ट निकासी तंत्र के लिए यूपीवीसी पाइप	100 कि.ग्रा.	49000	41000	17	20020401
13703	2	1	1993	अधिकृत व्यक्तियों द्वारा प्रयुक्त 1000 बोल्ट एसी और 1500 बो. डीसी फ्यूजों के लिए निम्न बोल्टता फ्यूज	100 अदद	49000	41000	4.35	20020401
13730	0	0	1993	कुण्डलन तारे (भाग 1 से 34) केवल पहले लाइसेंस के लिए न्यूनतम मूहारांकन शुल्क देय, परवर्ती लाइसेंस पर केवल इकाई दर देय	1 टन	27000	20000	57.6	20020401
13779	0	0	1999	ए सी स्थैतिक वाट घंटा मीटर वर्ग 1 और 2	एक मीटर	165000	145000	1.1	20020401
13785	0	0	1993	डोडाइन डबल्यू पी	एक कि.ग्रा.	29000	22000	1.45	20020401

भारतीय मानक सं.	भाग	अनु	वर्ष	उत्पाद	इकाई	न्यूनतम मुहरांकन शुल्क		इकाई दर	प्रचालन तिथि
						बड़े पैमाने पर	छोटे पैमाने पर		
13790	0	0	1993	कीटाजिन ई सी 48%	100 लिटर	29000	22000	172.8	20020401
13801	0	0	1993	चकोर सीमेंट कंक्रीट टाइले	10 एम 2	36000	29000	2.9	20020401
13849	0	0	1993	सुवाह्य अग्निशामक, शुष्क पाडुर किस्म, भंडारित दाब	1 अग्निशामक	42000	35000	0.75	20020401
13947	2	0	1993	निम्न वोल्टता स्विचगियर और नियंत्रण गियर भाग 2 सर्किट वियोजक	1 नम्बर	42000	35000	5.8	20020401
13947	3	0	1993	निम्न वोल्टता स्विचगियर और नियंत्रण गियर	1 अदद	42000	35000	0.75	20020401
13947	4	1	1993	निम्न वोल्टता स्विचगियर और नियंत्रण गियर भाग 4 इलेक्ट्रोमैकेनिक संपर्क यंत्र और मोटर स्टार्टर	एक अदद	42000	35000	0.22	20020401
13947	5	1	1993	निम्न वोल्टता स्विचगियर और नियंत्रण गियर भाग 5 नियंत्रण (सर्किट) उपकरण और स्विचन अवयव अनुभाग 1 विद्युत यांत्रिक नियंत्रण सर्किट	एक अदद	42000	35000	0.35	20020401
13983	0	0	1994	घरेलू प्रयोजनों के लिए स्टेनलेस इस्पात की किचन सिंक	1 सिंक	36000	29000	0.75	20020401
13997	0	0	1994	ड्रम, बड़ा खुला सिरा	1 ड्रम,	42000	35000	0.75	20020401
14151	1	0	1994	छिड़क सिंचाई तंत्र के लिए पॉलीइथाइलीन पाइप	एक किग्रा	42000	35000	0.15	20020401
14151	2	0	1994	छिड़क सिंचाई तंत्र युग्मक के लिए पॉलीइथाइलीन पाइप	एक सेट	49000	41000	0.25	20020401
14158	0	0	1994	सिफ्टरुथिनी डब्ल्यू पी	100 किग्रा	49000	41000	345.6	20020401
14182	0	0	1994	यूपीवीसी पाइप और फिटिंग के साथ प्रयुक्त विलायक सीमेंट	एक लिटर	49000	41000	0.2	20020401
14183	0	0	1994	करतप हाइड्रोक्लोराइड एस पी	एक टन	42000	35000	660	20020401
14184	0	0	1994	करतप हाइड्रोक्लोराइड, जी	एक टन	49000	41000	48	20020401
14220	0	0	1994	खुले कुएँ के निमज्जनीय पम्पसेट	1 पम्पसेट	36000	29000	28.8	20020401
14268	0	0	1995	अलेपित प्रतिबल विमोचित निम्न शिपिलन सात लड़ी वाले पूर्वप्रतिबलित कंक्रीट	1 मीटरी टन	84000	72000	28.8	20020401

भारतीय मालक सं.	भाग	अनु. वर्ष	उत्पाद	इकाई	न्यूनतम मूह्रांकन शुल्क		इकाई दर	प्रचालन सिद्धि
					बड़े पैमाने पर	छोटे पैमाने पर		
14276	0	0 1995	सीमेंट बंधित पार्टिकल बोर्ड	एक वर्ग मीटर	42000	35000	0.15	20020401
14333	0	0 1996	सीवर के लिए एच डीपी ई पाइप	1 कि.ग्रा.	84000	72000	0.18	20020401
14399	1	0 1996	तप्त दाब संचकित तापद्वि जी आर पी परिच्छेदी जल संग्रह टैंकियाँ	1 कि.ग्रा.	49000	41000	0.3	20020401
14402	0	0 1996	जी आर पी पाइप, जोड़ और फिटिंग	एक कि.ग्रा.	49000	41000	0.12	20020401
14409	0	0 1996	इथेफॉन विलयन	1 लिटर	36000	29000	1.6	20020401
14433	1	0 1997	शिशुओं के दूध छुड़ाने के पदार्थ प्रतिस्थापित भाग 1 दूध प्रोटीन आधारित	1 टन	120000	108000	43.2	20020401
14494	0	0 1998	खदानों में प्रयुक्त इलास्टोमर रोधित नम्य केबल	100 एम मीटर	33000	26000	14.4	20020401
14552	0	0 1998	थियोफिनेट मिथायल डब्ल्यू पी	1 कि.ग्रा.	36000	29000	0.25	20020401
14846	0	0 2000	जल कल प्रयोजन के लिए स्लूस वाल्व	एक वाल्व (साइज 300 मिमी तक)	30000	24000	2.9	20020401
14846	0	0 2000	जल कल प्रयोजन के लिए स्लूस वाल्व (350 से 1200 मिमी साइज)	एक वाल्व (साइज 350 मिमी से 1200 मिमी)	30000	24000	14.4	20020401
12981	0	0 1991	साधारण नमक आयनफोर्टिफाइड	एक एमटी.	31000	25000	5	20020412
12102	0	0 1987	टेपर रोलर बेयरिंग	एक बेयरिंग	31000	25000	0.25	20020413
3841		1966	बेटा कारोटॉन - खाद्य ग्रेड	1 कि.ग्रा.	36000	29000	10	20020430
14885	0	0 2001	गैसीय इंधन की पूर्ति के लिए पालिइथाईलीन पाइप	1 एम टी.	96000	84000	80	20020701
7080	3	0 1992	एम टी पी घुषण उपकरण भाग 3 विद्युत चालित	1 अद्द	31000	25000	15	20020722
5204		1969	रिसर्च माइक्रोस्कोप	1 माइक्रोस्कोप	36000	29000	30	20020723
3196	4	0 2001	अल्पदाब द्रवमान गैसों के लिए 5-लिटर से अधिक जल क्षमता वाले वोल्टिड अल्प कार्बन इस्पात के सिलिंडर भाग 4 - आविष्कार और संस्कारक गैसों के लिये सिलिंडर	1 सिलिंडर	120000	84000	8.65	20020724

[फ़. सं. -सीएमडी-4 :13:10]
बलवंत राय, उप महानिदेशक

New Delhi, the 25th November, 2004

S. O. 3142.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 6 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the Marking fee for the products given in the schedule:

THE SCHEDULE

IS.No	PT.	Sec.	Year	Product	UNIT	MIN. MARKING FEE		Unit Rate	Enforcement Date
						Large Scale	Small Scale		
3829	2	0	1985	STEAM STERILIZERS, PRESSURE AND VERTICAL CYLINDERICAL TYPE	ONE STERILIZER	24000	17000	86.4	20020401
3830	0	0	1979	WATER STILL FOR PYROGEN-FREE DISTILLED WATER	1 WATER STILL	24000	17000	86.4	20020401
3831	0	0	1979	STERILIZER SHALLOW (DRESSING DRUM)	ONE STERILIZER	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
3832	0	0	1986	HAND OPERATED CHAIN PULLEY BLOCKS	1 CHAIN PULLEY BLDCK	24000	17000	14.4	20020401
3843	0	0	1995	STEEL BACK FLAP HINGES	100 PIECES	26000	18000	0.6	20020401
3865	0	0	1993	BEER	100 LITRES	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
3901	0	0	1975	ZIRAM, WDP	1 TONNE	24000	17000	28.8	20020401
3902	0	0	1975	DIMETHOATE, TECHNICAL	ONE TONNE	29000	22000	144	20020401
3903	0	0	1984	DIMETHOATE, EC	100 LITRE	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
3944	0	0	1982	FLOW CUPS	1 PIECE	27000	20000	2.9	20020401
3975	0	0	1988	MILD STEEL WIRES, STRIPS AND TAPES FOR ARMOURING OF CABLES	1 TONNE	24000	17000	8.65	20020401
3976	0	0	2003	PROTECTIVE RUBBER CANVAS BOOTS FOR MINERS	1 PAIR	30000	24000	0.35	20020401
3984	0	0	1967	OW-FLOUR BAGS	1 TONNE	24000	17000	14.4	20020401
3989	0	0	1984	CENTRIFUGALLY CAST (SPUN) IRON SPIGOT AND SOIL PIPES	1 TONNE	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
3993	0	0	1993	TRAYS INSTRUMENTS	ONE TRAY	24000	17000	0.35	20020401
4003	1	0	19	PIPE WRENCHES . PART 1 GENERAL PURPOSE	1 PIECE	36000	29000	0.3	20020401
4003	2	0	1986	PIPE WRENCHES (HEAVY OUTY)	1 PIPE WRENCH	24000	17000	4.35	20020401

IS.NoPT.Sec.Year Product				UNIT	MIN. MARKING FEE		Unit Rate	Enforcement Date	
					Large Scale	Small Scale			
4038	0	0	1986	FOOT VALVES FOR WATER WORKS PURPOSES	ONE VALVE	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
4100	0	0	1988	GIN	100 LITRE	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
4109	0	0	1967	KADAHIES	100 PIECES	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
4123	0	0	1982	CHAIN PIPE WRENCHES	ONE PIPE WRENCH	24000	17000	4.35	20020401
4135	0	0	1974	HOSPITAL RUBBER SHEETINGS	100 SQ. METER	49000	41000	24	20020401
4142	0	0	1967	DISCUS	ONE DISCUS	24000	17000	0.45	20020401
4148	0	0	1989	SURGICAL RUBBER GLOVES	100 PAIRS	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
4151	0	0	1993	PROTECTIVE HELMETS (MOTORCYCLE RIDERS)	1 PIECE	30000	24000	0.35	20020401
4174	0	0	1977	TYPEWRITTER RIBBONS, COTTON	ONE SQ. METRE	26000	18000	0.35	20020401
4199	0	0	1990	LIQUID SOAP	ONE KILO LITRE	24000	17000	36	20020401
4246	0	0	2002	DOMESTIC GAS STOVES FOR USE WITH LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES	1 STOVE	27000	20000	2.9	20020401
4250	0	0	1980	ELECTRIC FOOD MIXERS (LIQUIDIZERS AND GRINDERS)	1 PIECE	27000	20000	2.9	20020401
4270	0	0	2001	STEEL TUBES USED FOR WATER WELLS	1 TONNE	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
4283	0	0	1981	HOT AIR FANS	1 PIECE	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
4308	0	0	2003	DRY CHEMICAL POWDER FOR FIGHTING B AND C CLASS FIRES	1 KG	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
4320	0	0	1982	THIRAM TECHNICAL	1 TONNE	29000	22000	201.6	20020401
4322	0	0	1967	ENDOSULFAN, DP	1 TONNE	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
4323	0	0	1980	ENDOSULFAN, EC	100 LITRE	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
4328	0	0	1967	MONOCULAR DISSECTING MICROSCOPE	1 MICROSCOPE	24000	17000	2.9	20020401
4344	0	0	1978	ENDOSULFAN, TECHNICAL	ONE TONNE	29000	22000	144	20020401
4351	0	0	1976	STEEL DOOR FRAMES	ONE TONNE	30000	24000	57.6	20020401
4355	0	0	1977	FIRE-RESISTANT BRATTICE CLDTH	1 SQ. METRE	20000	14000	0.06	20020401
4366	1	0	1985	AGRICULTURAL TILLAGE-DISCS, PART-1 CONCAVE TYPE	1 DISC	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
4381	0	0	1967	PATHOLOGICAL MICROSCOPE	1 MICROSCOPE	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
4382	0	0	1967	NON-TINTED OPHTHALMIC GLASS 1000 BLANKS	1000 BLANKS	24000	17000	8.65	20020401
4386	0	0	1988	PUTTING SHOTS	1 PIECE	24000	17000	0.3	20020401
4396	0	0	1981	BARIUM NITRATE FOR EXPLOSIVE AND PYROTECHNIC COMPOSITIONS	1 TONNE	24000	17000	21.6	20020401

IS.NoPT.Sec. Year Product				UNIT	MIN. MARKING FEE		Unit	Enforcement	
					Large Scale	Small Scale	Rate	Date	
4447	0	0	1995	SODIUM BENZOATE, FOOD GRADE	1 KG.	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
4448	0	0	1994	BENZOIC ACID FOOD GRADE	1 TONNE	30000	24000	86.4	20020401
4449	0	0	1988	WHISKIES	100 LITRE	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
4450	0	0	1988	BRANDIES	100 LITRES	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
4467	0	0	1996	CARAMEL, PLAIN	ONE Kg.	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
4521	0	0	1977	WIRE ROPE FOR OIL WELLS AND OIL WELL DRILLING	ONE TONNE	36000	29000	86.4	20020401
4533	0	0	1995	SUCTION APPARATUS	1 APPARATUS	24000	17000	8.65	20020401
4588	0	0	1986	RAW NATURAL RUBBER	1 TONNE	24000	17000	21.6	20020401
4615	0	0	1968	SWITCH SOCKET OUTLETS (NON-INTERLOCKING TYPE)	100 PIECES	24000	17000	2.9	20020401
4665	2	0	1984	PORTABLE ELECTRIC MOTOR OPERATED TOOLS	ONE TOOL	49000	38000	4.35	20020401
4704	0	0	1985	SILVER TIN DENTAL AMALGAM ALLOY	1 KG	24000	17000	14.4	20020401
4717	0	0	1980	ZINC OXIDE SELF-ADHESIVE PLASTER	100 SQ. METRES	24000	17000	5.8	20020401
4723	0	0	1978	EGG POWDER	1 KG	24000	17000	0.6	20020401
4752	0	0	1994	SODIUM METABISULPHITE, FOOD GRADE	1 KG	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
4766	0	0	1982	THIRAM WDP	1 TONNE	24000	17000	28.8	20020401
4783	0	0	1982	THIRAM SEED DRESSING FORMULATIONS	ONE TONNE	24000	17000	57.6	20020401
4832	1	0	1969	CHEMICAL RESISTANT MORTARS (SILICATE TYPE)	1 TONNE	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
4832	2	0	1969	CHEMICAL RESISTANT MORTARS PT-II, RESIN TYPE	ONE TONNE	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
4832	3	0	1968	CHEMICAL RESISTANT MORTARS PT-III SULPHUR TYPE	ONE TONNE	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
4923	0	0	1997	HOLLOW STEEL SECTION FOR STRUCTURAL USE	1 TONNE	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
4927	0	0	1992	UNLINED FLAX CANVAS HOSE FOR FIRE FIGHTING	100 METRE	24000	17000	11.55	20020401
4929	0	0	1978	DICHLORVOS, TECHNICAL	ONE TONNE	29000	22000	144	20020401
4947	0	0	1985	GAS CARTRIDGE FOR USE IN FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	1 CARTRIDGE	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
4956	0	0	1977	SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES	ONE TONNE	49000	41000	7.2	20020401
4964	0	0	1991	PLAIN-KNITTED COTTON VESTS	100 VESTS	24000	17000	4.35	20020401
4984	0	0	1995	H.D. POLYETHYLENE PIPES FOR POTABLE WATER SUPPLIES, SEWAGE AND INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENTS	1 TONNE	33000	26000	72	20020401

IS.No	PT.	Sec.	Year	Product	UNIT	MIN. MARKING FEE		Unit Rate	Enforcement Date
						Large Scale	Small Scale		
4985	0	0	2000	UNPLASTICISED PVC PIPES FOR 1 TONNE POTABLE WATER SUPPLIES		42000	35000	72	20020401
4989	1	0	1985	FOAM COMPOUND FOR FIRE FIGHTING (PROTIEN FOAM)	1 LITRE	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
4989	2	0	1984	FOAM CONCENTRATE FDR PRODUCING MECHANICAL FOAM FOR FIRE FIGHTING(PART 2) AQUEOUS FILM FORMING FOAM (AFFF)	1 LITRE	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
4989	3	0	1987	FOAM CONCENTRATE(COMPOUND) FOR PRODUCING MECHANICAL FOAM FOR FIRE FIGHTING PART 3 FLOURO PROTEIN FOAM	ONE LITRE	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
4990	0	0	1993	PLYWOOD FOR CONCRETE SHUTTERING WORK	ONE SQ. METRE	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
5022	0	0	1989	STERILIZER INSTRUMENT (TABLE MODEL)	ONE STERILIZER	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
5029	0	0	1979	BED STEADS, HOSPITAL, GENERAL PURPOSES	1 BED STEAD	49000	41000	14.4	20020401
5077	0	0	1969	DECORATIVE LIGHTING OUTFITS	ONE PIECE	24000	17000	0.22	20020401
5086	0	0	1993	STENCIL PAPER	1000 SHEETS	24000	17000	8.65	20020401
5101	0	0	1991	TWIST DRILLS, PARALLEL SHANKS, JOBBER SERIES	100 PIECES	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
5103	0	0	1969	TWIST DRILLS, MORSE TAPER SHANKS	100 PIECES	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
5135	1	0	1994	HAND ROTARY DUSTER (BELLY MOUNTED)	1 DUSTER	24000	17000	2.9	20020401
5135	2	0	1994	HAND ROTARY DUSTER SHOULDER MOUNTED TYPE	ONE DUSTER	24000	17000	2.9	20020401
5143	0	0	1988	ADJUSTABLE AXILLARY CRUTCHES	ONE PIECE	29000	22000	0.35	20020401
5161	0	0	1969	FLEXIBLE ELECTRIC HEATING PADS FOR DOMESTIC USE	ONE HEATING PAD	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
5175	0	0	1992	POLYPROPYLENE ROPES (3-STRAND HAWSERLAID AND 8-STRAND PLAIED)	1 TONNE	24000	17000	36	20020401
5191	0	0	1993	SODIUM ALGINATE, FOOD GRADE	1 KG	24000	17000	0.35	20020401
5244	0	0	1991	SAFE DEPOSIT LOCKER CABINET	ONE SAFE DEPOSIT LOCKER CABINET	42000	35000	14.4	20020401
5277	0	0	1978	DICHLOROVOS, EC	100 LITRE	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
5278	0	0	1969	DICOFOL, TECHNICAL	1 TONNE	36000	29000	240	20020401
5279	0	0	1969	DICOFOL, EC	100 LITRE	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
5281	0	0	1979	FENITROTHION, EC	100 LITRE	29000	22000	28.8	20020401

IS.No	PT.	Sec.	Year	Product	UNIT	MIN. MARKING FEE		Unit Rate	Enforcement Date
						Large Scale	Small Scale		
5290	0	0	1993	LANDING VALVES FOR INTERNAL HYDRANT	1 VALVE	26000	18000	2.9	20020401
5291	0	0	1969	TABLE OPERATION, HYDRAULIC, MAJOR	ONE TABLE	24000	17000	86.4	20020401
5312	1	0	1984	SWING CHECK TYPE REFLUX (NON-RETURN) VALVE	1 VALVE	30000	24000	2.9	20020401
5312	2	0	1986	SWING CHECK TYPE REFLUX VALVES FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES	1 VALVE	49000	41000	144	20020401
5342	0	0	1996	ASCORBIC ACID, FOOD GRADE	ONE KG	24000	17000	0.35	20020401
5348	0	0	1981	STAPLES	100 PACKETS, EACH CONTAINING 1000 STAPLES	36000	29000	2.4	20020401
5380	0	0	1976	SODIUM BROMIDE PHOTOGRAPHIC GRADE	1 KG.	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
5410	0	0	1992	CEMENT PAINT COLOUR AS REQUIRED	100 KG	33000	26000	7.2	20020401
5423	0	0	1989	TELESCOPIC TYPE HYDRAULIC SHOCK ABSORBERS FOR AUTOMOTIVE SUSPENSION	1 PIECE	36000	29000	0.15	20020401
5424	0	0	1969	RUBBER MATS FOR ELECTRICAL PURPOSES	1 MAT	24000	17000	4.35	20020401
5456	0	0	1985	AIR-COMPRESSORS	1 COMPRESSOR	30000	24000	21.6	20020401
5470	0	0	2002	DI-CALCIUM PHOSPHATE ANIMAL FEED GRADE	ONE TONNE	29000	22000	14.4	20020401
5485	0	0	1980	COTTON YARN WASTE	ONE TONNE	24000	17000	14.4	20020401
5487	0	0	1992	METAL POLISH, LIQUID	ONE KILO LITRE	24000	17000	43.2	20020401
5509	0	0	1980	FIRE RETARDANT PLYWOOD	ONE SQ. METRE	36000	29000	0.15	20020401
5531	0	0	1988	CAST IRON SPECIALS FOR ASBESTOS-CEMENT PRESSURE PIPES	1 TONNE	24000	17000	14.4	20020401
5557	0	0	1995	INDUSTRIAL AND SAFETY RUBBER KNEE BOOTS	1 PAIR	24000	17000	0.3	20020401
5604	0	0	1984	UNIVERSAL GEARLESS HAND OPERATED PULLING AND LIFTING MACHINES	1 MACHINE	24000	17000	14.4	20020401
5672	0	0	1992	MINERAL MIXTURES FOR SUPPLEMENTING POULTRY FEEDS	1 TONNE	24000	17000	11.55	20020401
5676	0	0	1995	MOULDED SOLID RUBBER SOLES AND HEELS	100 PAIRS	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
5679	0	0	1986	MINERS CAP LAMPS	1 PIECE	24000	17000	0.45	20020401
5695	0	0	1970	SPECTACLE LENSES	100 SPECTACLE LENSES	30000	24000	7.2	20020401
5719	0	0	1970	GELATIN, FOOD GRADE	1 KG.	24000	17000	0.15	20020401

IS.No	PT.	Sec.	Year	Product	UNIT	MIN. MARKING FEE		Unit Rate	Enforcement Date
						Large Scale	Small Scale		
5759	0	0	1994	ANTIFREEZE COOLANT	ONE LITRE	29000	22000	0.22	20020401
5780	0	0	1980	INTRINSICALLY SAFE ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND CIRCUITS	1 APPARATUS	24000	17000	14.4	20020401
5852	0	0	1996	PROTECTIVE STEEL TOE CAP FOR FOOTWEAR	100 PAIRS	24000	17000	3.6	20020401
5884	0	0	1993	TUFTED WOOL CARPETS	1 SQ. METRE	24000	17000	0.75	20020401
5894	0	0	1980	RUBBER HOSE FOR SAND BLASTING	100 METRE	33000	26000	28.8	20020401
5950	0	0	1984	SHOT FIRING CABLES	100 METRE	27000	20000	0.35	20020401
5996	0	0	1984	COTTON BELTING DUCKS	1 TONNE	24000	17000	86.4	20020401
6003	0	0	1983	INDENTED WIRE FOR PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	1 TONNE	24000	17000	8.65	20020401
6006	0	0	1983	UNCOATED STRESS RELIEVED STRAND FOR PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	ONE TONNE	36000	29000	17.3	20020401
6022	0	0	1994	FAST GREEN FCF, FOOD GRADE	1 KG	24000	17000	1.1	20020401
6031	0	0	1971	CALCIUM PROPIONATE, FOOD GRADE	1 KG	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
6036	0	0	1987	ALGINATE DENTAL IMPRESSION MATERIAL	1 KG	24000	17000	0.75	20020401
6037	0	0	1970	ZINC OXIDE-EUGENOL DENTAL IMPRESSION PASTE	1 KG	24000	17000	0.75	20020401
6047	0	0	1970	SCOURING POWDER	ONE TONNE	24000	17000	21.6	20020401
6071	0	0	1986	SYNTHETIC BATTERY SEPARATOR FOR LEAD-ACID BATTERIES	1000 PIECES	57000	48000	2.9	20020401
6073	0	0	1971	AUTOCRAVED REINFORCED CELLULAR CONCRETE FLOOR AND ROOF SLABS	10 SQ. METRE	24000	17000	2.9	20020401
6106	0	0	1971	TABLE OPERATION, HYDRAULIC, MINOR	ONE TABLE	24000	17000	86.4	20020401
6135	0	0	1981	SODA ASH, FUSED, TECHNICAL	1 TONNE	24000	17000	0.75	20020401
6155	0	0	1987	SODIUM CARBONATE (MONOHYDRATE)	1 TONNE	24000	17000	0.75	20020401
6177	0	0	1981	PHOSPHAMIDON, WSC	100 LITRE	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
6218	0	0	1971	MUO GUARDS	100 PAIRS	24000	17000	3.6	20020401
6248	0	0	1979	METAL ROLLING SHUTTERS & ROLLING GRILLS	1 SQ. METRE	24000	17000	2.9	20020401
6312	0	0	1994	POLYETHYLENE CONTAINERS FOR TRANSPORT OF MATERIALS	ONE KILO LITRE	27000	20000	21.6	20020401

IS.No	PT.	Sec.	Year	Product	UNIT	MIN. MARKING FEE		Unit Rate	Enforcement Date
						Large Scale	Small Scale		
6315	0	0	1992	FLOOR SPRINGS (HYDRAULICALLY REGULATED) FOR HEAVY DOORS	1 PIECE	24000	17000	4.35	20020401
6385	0	0	1978	SACCHARIN, FOOD GRADE	1 KG	24000	17000	0.35	20020401
6392	0	0	1971	STEEL PIPE FLANGES	1 PIECE	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
6406	0	0	1994	BRILLIANT BLUE, FCF, FOOD GRADE	1 KG	24000	17000	1.1	20020401
6438	0	0	1980	ALUMINIUM PHOSPHOR FORMULATION	1 TONNE	29000	22000	57.6	20020401
6444	0	0	1979	SULPHUR DUSTING POWDERS	1 TONNE	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
6446	0	0	1986	MICA INSULATED HEATING ELEMENTS	100 PEICES	30000	24000	2.9	20020401
6471	0	0	1971	SPECTROMETER (STUDENT TYPE)	1 PIECE	36000	29000	24	20020401
6593	0	0	1972	ELECTRIC SEROLOGICAL WATER BATH	ONE PIECE	27000	20000	21.8	20020401
6595	1	0	1993	HORIZONTAL CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS FOR CLEAR, COLO. FRESH WATER FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES	1 PUMP	27000	20000	4.35	20020401
6639	0	0	1972	HEXAGONAL BOLTS FOR STEEL STRUCTURES	1 TONNE	27000	20000	21.6	20020401
6701	0	0	1985	TUNGSTEN FILAMENT MISCELLANEOUS ELECTRIC LAMPS	100 LAMPS	36000	29000	0.9	20020401
6750	0	0	1985	CYLINDER LINERS FOR INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE	ONE PIECE	27000	20000	0.22	20020401
6793	0	0	1996	FUMARIC ACID, FOOD GRADE	1 KG	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
6887	0	0	1986	DENTURE BASE POLYMER RESINS	1 KG	20000	14000	0.75	20020401
6901	0	0	1988	PRESSURE REGULATORS FOR GAS CYLINDERS USED IN WELDING, CUTTING AND RELATED PROCESSES	1 PIECE	24000	17000	2.9	20020401
6937	0	0	1997	OVERHEAD PROJECTORS	1 PIECE	49000	41000	7.2	20020401
6994	1	0	1973	INDUSTRIAL SAFETY GLOVES	100 PAIRS	20000	14000	7.2	20020401
7079	0	0	1995	AUTOMOTIVE HYDRAULIC BRAKE HOSES	100 PIECES	36000	29000	7.2	20020401
7092	1	0	1992	ALUMINIUM ALLOY TUBE FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES (WELDED TUBES)	1 TONNE	29000	22000	72	20020401
7092	2	0	1987	ALUMINIUM ALLOY TUBE FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES (EXTRUDED TUBES)	1 TONNE	29000	22000	72	20020401

IS.No	PT.	Sec.	Year	Product	UNIT	MIN. MARKING FEE		Unit Rate	Enforcement Date
						Large Scale	Small Scale		
7098	1	0	1988	CROSS LINKED POLYETHYLENE INSULATED PVC SHEATHED CABLES FOR WORKING VOLTAGES UPTO AND INCLUDING 1100 V	100 METRE	33000	26000	3.6	20020401
7098	2	0	1985	XLPE CABLES (3.3-33KV)	100 METRE	33000	26000	14.4	20020401
7121	0	0	1973	CARBARYL, WDP	1 TONNE	24000	17000	28.8	20020401
7123	0	0	1993	HAIR OILS	100 LITRE	24000	17000	2.9	20020401
7173	0	0	1989	SLOTTED PAN HEAD TAPPING SCREWS	ONE KG.	36000	29000	0.35	20020401
7193	0	0	1994	GLASS FIBRE BASE COAL TAR PITCH AND BITUMEN FELTS	100 METRE	27000	20000	5.8	20020401
7231	0	0	1984	PLASTIC FLUSHING CISTERNS (VALVELESS SYPHONIC TYPE)	1 CISTERN	27000	20000	0.75	20020401
7233	0	0	1991	2,4-D ETHL ESTER, TECHNICAL	ONE TONNE	24000	17000	288	20020401
7285	0	0	1988	SEAMLESS MANGANESE STEEL CYLINDER FOR PERMANENT AND HIGH PRESSURELIQUEFIABLE GASES	1 CYLINDER	120000	84000	8.65	20020401
7312	0	0	1993	WELDED LOW CARBON STEEL DISSOLVED ACETYLENE GAS CYLINDERS	1 CYLINDER	120000	84000	8.65	20020401
7328	0	0	1992	HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE MATERIALS FOR MOULDING & EXTRUSION	1 TONNE	33000	26000	14.4	20020401
7347	0	0	1974	SMALL SIZE SPARK IGNITION ENGINES FOR AGRICULTURAL SPRAYERS ANDSIMILAR APPLICATIONS	1 ENGINE	36000	29000	1.8	20020401
7371	0	0	1982	SAFETY RAZOR BLADES	1000 BLADES	26000	18000	1.45	20020401
7372	0	0	1995	LEAD-ACID STORAGE BATTERIES FOR MOTOR VEHICLES	1 PIECE	29000	22000	0.75	20020401
7402	0	0	1986	FILTERS FOR DRINKING WATER	ONE FILTER	24000	17000	0.3	20020401
7406	1	0	1984	LAMINATED JUTE BAGS FOR PACKING FERTILIZERS	100 BAGS	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
7452	0	0	1990	HOT ROLLED STEEL SECTIONS FOR DOORS WINDOWS & VENTILATORS	1 TONNE	24000	17000	11.55	20020401
7454	0	0	1991	WHEEL CHAIRS, FOLDING, WITH REMOVABLE ARMRESTS AND SWINGING FOOTRESTS	1 CHAIR	26000	18000	4.35	20020401
7466	0	0	1994	RUBBER GASKETS FOR PRESSURE COOKERS	100 GASKETS	24000	17000	1.45	20020401

IS.No	PT.	Sec.	Year	Product	UNIT	MIN. MARKING FEE		Unit Rate	Enforcement Date
						Large Scale	Small Scale		
7577	0	0	1986	GAS TESTING FLAME SAFETY LAMPS	1 PIECE	24000	17000	2.4	20020401
7586	0	0	1975	FRICTION PROPS FOR MINES	1 PIECE	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
7593	1	0	1986	POWER OPERATED PNEUMATIC SPRAYER-CUM-DUSTER, PART 1, KNAPSACK TYPE	ONE SPRAYER	33000	26000	5.8	20020401
7620	1	0	1986	MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPEMNT - DIAGONOSTIC X-RAY EQUIPMENT PART 1MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS	ONE MACHINE	42000	35000	216	20020401
7652	0	0	1988	SPHYGMOMANOMETER, ANEROID TYPE	1 METER	24000	17000	2.9	20020401
7653	0	0	1975	MANUAL BLOWPIPES FOR WELDING AND CUTTING	1 PIECE	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
7834	1	0	1987	INJECTION MOULDED PVC SOCKET FITTINGS WITH SOLVENT CEMENTJOINTS FOR WATER SUPPLIES	100 PIECES	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
7903	0	0	1995	TARPAULINS MADE FROM HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE WOVEN FABRIC	100 SQ. METRE	24000	17000	5.8	20020401
7913	0	0	1975	INTEGRAL STEMS FOR PERCUSSIVE DRILLING	1 INTEGRAL STEM	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
7933	0	0	1975	FLEXIBLE POLYURETHANE FOAM FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES	1 KG	24000	17000	0.45	20020401
7948	0	0	1987	FENTHION EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATES	100 LITRE	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
7976	0	0	1976	PHORATE, TECHNICAL	ONE TONNE	29000	22000	144	20020401
8025	0	0	1990	MONOCROTOPHOS TECHNICAL	ONE TONNE	29000	22000	288	20020401
8028	0	0	1987	QUINALPHOS, EC	100 LITRE	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
8029	0	0	1985	QUINLPHOS DUSTING POWDERS	1 TONNE	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
8034	0	0	1989	SUBMERSIBLE PUMPSETS FOR CLEAR COLD FRESH WATER	ONE PUMPSET	27000	20000	14.4	20020401
8035	0	0	1976	SHALLOW WELL HAND PUMPS	1 PUMP	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
8072	0	0	1984	QUINALPHOS, TECHNICAL	ONE TONNE	29000	22000	144	20020401
8074	0	0	1990	MONOCROTOPHOS, WSC	100 LITRE	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
8144	0	0	1997	MULTIPURPOSE DRY BATTERIES	1000 PIECES	27000	20000	1.45	20020401
8187	0	0	1976	D-TYPE FUSES(FUSE LINKS ONLY)	100 FUSES	41000	34000	3.6	20020401

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						Large Scale	Small Scale		
8187	0	0	1976	D-TYPE FUSES(FUSE BASES AND CARRIER ASSEMBLY)	100 NOS OF SINGLE POLE FUSE BASES	41000	34000	3.6	20020401
8255	0	0	1976	FLEXIBLE LOAD BEARING POLYURETHENE FOAM COMPONENTS FOR VEHICLES	ONE KG.	33000	26000	0.75	20020401
8259	0	0	1976	OXYDEMOTON-METHYL, EC	100 LITRE	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
8268	0	0	1986	RHIZOBIUM INOCULANTS	1 KG	27000	20000	0.15	20020401
8275	0	0	1976	BINOCULAR EYEPIECES FOR MICROSCOPES	1 PIECE	24000	17000	4.35	20020401
8309	0	0	1993	COMPRESSION TYPE TUBULAR TERMINAL ENDS FOR ALUMINIUM CONOUCOR OF INSULATED CABLES	ONE TONNE	24000	17000	288	20020401
8311	0	0	1976	INSTRUMENT JEWELS	100 PIECES	24000	17000	0.3	20020401
8329	0	0	2000	SPECIFICATION FOR CENTRIFUGALY CAST (SPUN) DUCTILE IRON PRESSURE PIPES FOR WATER, GAS & SEWAGE	ONE TONNE	72000	60000	14.4	20020401
8360	0	0	1977	FABRICATED HDPE FITTINGS FOR POTABLE WATER SUPPLIES	1 MT.	57000	48000	144	20020401
8421	0	0	1977	HYDRAULIC PROPS	1 PROP	29000	22000	21.6	20020401
8423	0	0	1994	CONTROLLED PERCOLATING HOSE FOR FIRE FIGHTING	100 METRE	24000	17000	11.55	20020401
8427	0	0	1989	RUBBER ROLL FOR PADDY OEHUSKER	1 PIECE	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
8442	0	0	1977	STAND POST TYPE WATER MONITOR FOR FIRE FIGHTING	1 MONITOR	36000	29000	21.6	20020401
8445	0	0	1991	CARBENDAZIM (MBC) TECHNICAL	1 TONNE	29000	22000	288	20020401
8448	0	0	1989	AUTOMATIC LINE VOLTAGE CORRECTORS (STEP TYPE FOR DOMESTIC USE)	1 PIECE	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
8462	0	0	1977	STERILIZER, PORTABLE, VERTICAL PRESSURE TYPE	ONE STERILIZER	42000	35000	21.6	20020401
8472	0	0	1998	PUMPS-REGENERATIVE FOR CLEAR COLD WATER	1 PUMP	42000	35000	2.4	20020401
8487	0	0	1977	PHOSALONE, EC	100 LITRE	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
8488	0	0	1977	PHOSALONE, TECHNICAL	ONE TONNE	29000	22000	72	20020401
8498	0	0	1977	TEMEPHOS, EC	100 LITRE	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
8503	0	0	1986	ALLUMINUM ALLOY PISTONS FOR I.C. ENGINES	ONE PISTON	33000	26000	0.22	20020401
8522	0	0	1977	RESPIRATORS, CHEMICAL CARTRIDGE	1 SET	42000	35000	1.45	20020401

IS.No	PT.	Sec.	Year	Product	UNIT	MIN. MARKING FEE		Unit Rate	Enforcement Date
						Large Scale	Small Scale		
8523	0	0	1977	RESPIRATORS, CANISTER TYPE (GAS MASKS)	ONE COMPLETE SET	24000	17000	4.35	20020401
8541	0	0	1993	FLOOR POLISH, PASTE	ONE KG.	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
8598	0	0	1987	IDLERS AND IDLER SETS FOR BELT CONVEYORS	ONE IDLER	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
8708	0	0	1978	MANCOZEB WATER DISPERSIBLE POWDER CONCENTRATES	ONE TONNE	24000	17000	28.8	20020401
8737	0	0	1995	VALVE FITTINGS FOR NEWLY MANUFACTURED LPG CYLINDERS	1 VALVE	24000	17000	0.35	20020401
8749	0	0	2002	BIO-GAS STOVE	1 GOBAR GAS STOVE	26000	18000	1.45	20020401
8776	0	0	1988	VALVE FITTINGS FOR LPG CYLINDERS UP TO 5 LITRE WATER CAPACITY	ONE VALVE	24000	17000	0.35	20020401
8783	4	3	1995	WINDING WIRES FOR SUBMERSIBLE MOTORS PART 4 INDIVIDUAL WIRES SEC.3POLYSTER AND POLY PROPYLENE WINDING WIRES	100 METERS	42000	35000	3.6	20020401
8828	0	0	1996	MINIATURE AIR-BREAK CIRCUIT BREAKERS FOR VOLTAGES NOT EXCEEDING 1000V	1 PIECE	57000	48000	0.22	20020401
8887	0	0	1995	BITUMEN EMULSION FOR ROADS (CATIONIC TYPE)	ONE TONNE	72000	50000	7.2	20020401
8931	0	0	1993	CAST COPPER ALLOY FANCY BIB TAPS AND STOP TAPS	1 PIECE	24000	17000	0.3	20020401
8934	0	0	1978	CAST COPPER ALLOY FANCY PILLAR TAPS FOR WATER SERVICES	1 PIECE	24000	17000	0.3	20020401
8944	0	0	1978	CHLORPYRIFOS, EC	100 LITRE	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
8959	0	0	1978	FLUCHLORALIN, EC	100 LITRE	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
8962	0	0	1978	CHLORMEQUAT CHLORIDE AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS	100 LITRE	29000	22000	57.6	20020401
8963	0	0	1978	CHLORPYRIFOS TECHNICAL	ONE TONNE	29000	22000	172.8	20020401
9020	0	0	2002	POWER THRESHERS, SAFETY REQUIREMENT	1 THRESHER	24000	17000	21.6	20020401
9031	0	0	1992	TELEPRINTER PAPER PAGE ROLLS	100 ROLLS	49000	38000	7.2	20020401
9079	0	0	1989	MONOSET PUMPS FOR CLEAR, COLD, FRESH WATER FOR AGRICULTURE PURPOSES	1 MONOSET PUMP	27000	20000	7.2	20020401
9103	0	0	1979	ADMIXTURE FOR CONCRETE	1 KILO-LITRE/ONE TONNE	49000	38000	43.2	20020401

IS.No	PT.	Sec.	Year	Product	UNIT	MIN. MARKING FEE		Unit Rate	Enforcement Date
						Large Scale	Small Scale		
9121	0	0	1979	INSPECTION GAUGES FOR CHECKING TYPE (SIZE 2) TAPER THREADS OF GASCYLINDER VALVES, TAPER 1 IN 16	1 GAUGE	24000	17000	14.4	20020401
9128	0	0	1999	HEAVY-DUTY DRY BATTERIES	1000 PIECES	27000	20000	1.45	20020401
9138	0	0	1979	AZOTOBACTER CHROOCOCCUM INOCULANTS	1 KG	27000	20000	0.15	20020401
9165	2	0	1992	SUTURE NEEDLES, PART 2 EYED NEEDLES - SIZES, SHAPES AND DIMENSIONS	1000 NEEDLES	57000	48000	36	20020401
9282	0	0	2002	WIRE ROPES STRANDS FOR SUSPENSION BRIDGES	DNE TONNE	29000	22000	72	20020401
9294	0	0	1979	COLD ROLLED STAINLESS STEEL STRIP FOR RAZOR BLADES	ONE TONNE	29000	22000	36	20020401
9295	0	0	1983	STEEL TUBES FOR IDLERS FOR TROUGHED BELT CONVEYORS	ONE TONNE	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
9301	0	0	1990	DEEP WELL HAND PUMP	1 PUMP	29000	22000	4.35	20020401
9338	0	0	1984	CAST IRON SCREW STOP VALVE AND CHECK VALVE	ONE VALVE	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
9354	0	0	1980	ALACHLOR EC	100 LITRES	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
9355	0	0	1980	BUTACHLOR TECHNICAL	ONE TONNE	29000	22000	57.6	20020401
9356	0	0	1980	BUTACHLOR, EC	100 LITRE	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
9358	0	0	1980	TRIALATE EC	100 LITRES	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
9359	0	0	1995	PHORATE GRANULES, ENCAPSULATED	ONE TONNE	29000	22000	72	20020401
9360	0	0	1980	CARBOFURAN GRANULES ENCAPSULATED	1 TONNE	29000	22000	72	20020401
9362	0	0	1980	BUTACHLOR GRANULES	1 TONNE	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
9370	0	0	1980	LINDANE GRANULES	ONE TONNE	29000	22000	72	20020401
9396	1	0	1987	ROUND OPEN TOP SANITARY FOR FOODS AND DRINKSTIN PLATE	ONE TONNE	29000	22000	2.9	20020401
9459	0	0	1980	APPARATUS FOR USE IN MEASUREMENT OF LENGTH CHANGE OF HARDENED CEMENT PASTE, MORTAR AND CONCRETE	ONE APPARATUS	42000	35000	14.4	20020401
9473	0	0	1980	FILTER TYPE PARTICULATE MATTER RESPIRATORS	100 PIECE	36000	29000	14.4	20020401
9532	0	0	1980	CHAKKA AND SHRIKHAND	ONE TONNE	24000	17000	14.4	20020401

IS.No	PT.	Sec.	Year	Product	UNIT	MIN. MARKING FEE		Unit Rate	Enforcement Date
						Large Scale	Small Scale		
9537	4	0	1983	PLIABLE SELF RECOVERING CONDUITS OF INSULATING MATERIALS FORELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS	100 METRES	49000	41000	4.35	20020401
9562	0	0	1980	NON METAL HELMETS FOR POLICE FORCE	ONE HELMET	24000	17000	0.35	20020401
9563	0	0	1980	CARBON MONOXIDE FILTER SELF-RESCUERS	1 PIECE	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
9656	0	0	1980	TRIDEMORPH EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATES	100 LITRES	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
9665	0	0	1981	PRPOXUR EC	100 LITRE	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
9758	0	0	1981	FLUSH VALVES FOR WC AND URINALS	ONE PIECE	33000	26000	2.9	20020401
9762	0	0	1994	POLYETHLENE FLOATS (SPHERICAL) FOR FLOAT VALVES	100 PIECE	29000	22000	2.9	20020401
9815	1	0	1994	SERVO MOTOR OPERATED LINE VOLTAGE CORRECTORS	1 PIECE	24000	17000	21.6	20020401
9825	0	0	2003	CHLORINE TABLETS	1000 TABLETS	24000	17000	0.6	20020401
9836	0	0	1981	EXPLODERS	ONE PIECE	72000	60000	6.5	20020401
9857	0	0	1990	SINGLE CORE FLEXIBLE CABLES USED IN WELDING CIRCUITS	100 METRE	33000	26000	3.6	20020401
9937	0	0	1981	PORTABLE METHANOMETER (ELECTRICAL TYPE)	1 PIECE	24000	17000	14.4	20020401
9968	1	0	1988	ELASTOMER ISULATED CABLE-FOR WORKING VOLTAGES UP TO AND INCLUDING 1100 VOLTS	100 METER	27000	20000	0.35	20020401
9968	2	0	2002	ELASTOMER INSULATED CABLES FOR WORKING VOLTAGES FROM 3.3 KV UPTO AND INCLUDING 33 KV	100 METER	33000	26000	14.4	20020401
9971	0	0	1981	LACTIC ACID, FOOD GRADE	ONE M.TONNE	36000	29000	288	20020401
9974	1	0	1981	HPSV LAMPS	ONE LAMP	72000	60000	1.45	20020401
10027	0	0	1981	COMPOSITE UNITS OF AIR BREAK SWITCHES AND REWIRABLE TYPE FUSES FOR VOLTAGES UPTO AND INCLUDING 650 V AC	ONE SWITCH	36000	29000	0.75	20020401
10080	0	0	1982	VIBRATION MACHINE FOR CASTING STANDARD CEMENT MORTAR CUBES (FORCUBE MOULDS ONLY)	ONE PIECE	29000	22000	1.1	20020401
10086	0	0	1982	MOULDS FOR USE IN TESTS OF CEMENT AND CONCRETE	ONE PIECE	29000	22000	1.45	20020401
10119	0	0	1982	READY TO USE INSECTICIDES FOR SPOT APPLICATION	100 LITRE	24000	17000	7.2	20020401

IS.No	PT.	Sec.	Year	Product	UNIT	MIN. MARKING FEE		Unit Rate	Enforcement Date
						Large Scale	Small Scale		
10204	0	0	2001	PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHER MECHANICAL FOAM TYPE	ONE EXTINGUISHER	24000	17000	1.45	20020401
10212	1	0	1986	FIBRE CORRUGATED BOXES FOR COMMERCIAL HIGH EXPLOSIVES	100 BOXES	24000	17000	2.9	20020401
10243	0	0	1993	2,4-D ETHYL ESTER EC	100 LITRES	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
10319	0	0	1982	ETHION EC	100 LITRES	27000	20000	28.8	20020401
10322	5	1	1985	FIXED GENERALPURPOSE LUMINAIRES	ONE FITTING	30000	24000	1.45	20020401
10322	5	2	1985	RECESSED LUMINAIRES	ONE PIECE	36000	29000	2.9	20020401
10322	5	3	1987	LUMINAIRE FOR ROAD AND STREET LIGHTING	ONE PIECE	30000	24000	2.9	20020401
10322	5	5	1987	FLOOD LIGHTS	ONE PIECE	30000	24000	2.9	20020401
10350	0	0	1993	POWDER HAIR DYES	ONE KG	24000	17000	1.1	20020401
10369	0	0	1982	ETHION TECHNICAL	ONE TONNE	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
10577	0	0	1982	LANCING PIPES	1 TONNE	24000	17000	21.6	20020401
10592	0	0	1982	INDUSTRIAL EMERGENCY SHOWERS, EYE AND FACE FOUNTAINS AND COMBINATION UNITS	1 PIECE	24000	17000	14.4	20020401
10617	1	0	1983	HERMETIC COMPRESSORS-HIGH TEMPERATURE APPLICATION GROUP	1 COMPRESSOR	30000	24000	2.9	20020401
10617	2	0	1983	HERMETIC COMPRESSORS-MEDIUM TEMPERATURE APPLICATION	1 COMPRESSOR	30000	24000	2.9	20020401
10617	3	0	1983	LOW TEMPERATURE APPLICATION COMPRESSOR	ONE COMPRESSOR	30000	24000	2.9	20020401
10633	0	0	1999	VANASPATI	1 TONNE	41000	34000	17.3	20020401
10647	0	0	1983	WHEEL BEARING GREASE	ONE TONNE	24000	17000	43.2	20020401
10658	0	0	1999	HIGHER CAPACITY DRY POWDER FIRE EXTINGUISHER (TROLLEY MOUNTED)	ONE EXTINGUISHER	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
10665	0	0	1982	SAFETY RUBBER ANKLE BOOTS FOR MINERS	1 PAIR	30000	24000	0.3	20020401
10733	0	0	1983	ELECTRICALLY BONDED ROAD AND RAIL TANKER HOSE OF RUBBER	100 METRE	29000	22000	21.6	20020401
10758	0	0	1983	DEODOURIZING CUM DISINFECTANT FLUIDS	100 LITRES	30000	24000	7.2	20020401
10775	0	0	1984	BODY LEVELS HEARING AIDS	ONE PIECE	30000	24000	1.45	20020401

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						Large Scale	Small Scale		
10805	0	0	1986	FOOT VALVES FOR CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES	1 FOOT VALVE	24000	17000	0.75	20020401
10840	0	0	1994	BLOW MOULDED HDPE CONTAINERS FOR VANASPATI	100 CONTAINERS	27000	20000	2.9	20020401
10891	1	0	1984	STEEL WIRE ROPES FOR AERIAL ROPE WAYS - HAULAGE ROPES	ONE TONNE	41000	34000	57.6	20020401
10908	0	0	1991	FLEXIBLE RUBBER TUBING FOR LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS	100 METRES	29000	22000	3.6	20020401
11010	0	0	1984	ZIRAM CS	100 LITRES	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
11037	0	0	1984	ELECTRNIC TYPE FAN REGULATORS	ONE REGULATOR	29000	22000	1.45	20020401
11060	0	0	1984	MOULDED RUBBERIZED COIR CUSHIONING	ONE TONNE	24000	17000	36	20020401
11087	0	0	1986	PAPER FOR MAGNETIC INK CHARACTER RECOGUITION CHEQUE PRINTING	1 TONNE	24000	17000	36	20020401
11188	1	0	1991	VAULT (STRONG ROOM) DOOR	1 DOOR	36000	29000	240	20020401
11225	0	0	1985	LEATHER SAFETY SHOES FOR WOMEN WORKERS IN MINES AND STEEL PLANTS	ONE PAIR OF SHOES	36000	29000	0.75	20020401
11226	0	0	1993	LEATHER SAFETY FOOTWEAR DIRECT MOULDED SOLE	ONE PAIR	27000	20000	0.45	20020401
11246	0	0	1969	GLASS FIBRE REINFORCED POLYESTER RESIN (GRP) SQUALTING PINS	1 SQUATTING PAN	29000	22000	0.6	20020401
11248	0	0	1995	POLYSTER BLEND SUITING FOR UNIFORMS	100 METER SQ	24000	17000	8.4	20020401
11352	0	0	1994	FLEXIBLE PACKS FOR THE PACKING OF EDIBLE OILS AND VANASPATI	1000 POUCHES	24000	17000	2.9	20020401
11480	0	0	1985	DOMESTIC GRILLERS FOR USE WITH LPG	ONE GRILLER	30000	24000	7.2	20020401
11536	0	0	1997	PROCESSED CEREAL BASED WEANING FOODS	ONE TONNE	72000	60000	144	20020401
11722	0	0	1986	THIN WALLED FLEXIBLE QUICK COUPLING PIPES	ONE TONNE	24000	17000	21.6	20020401
11784	0	0	1986	CARBARYL BHC (GAMMA) GRANULES	ONE TONNE	36000	29000	86.4	20020401
11785	0	0	1986	CAPTAN WP	ONE TONNE	24000	17000	28.8	20020401
11879	0	0	1986	ELECTRICAL STEAM COOKERS	ONE PIECE	49000	41000	2.2	20020401
11913	0	0	1986	TERT-BUTYL HYDROQUINONE T.B.H.Q.	1 KG.	49000	41000	1.2	20020401

IS.No	PT.	Sec.	Year	Product	UNIT	MIN. MARKING FEE		Unit Rate	Enforcement Date
						Large Scale	Small Scale		
11928	1	0	1987	ROUND SLINGS MADE OF MAN-MADE FIBRE FOR GENERAL SERVICE-GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	1 PIECE	49000	41000	6	20020401
11996	0	0	1987	DELTAMETHRIN EC	100 LITRE	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
11997	0	0	1987	FENVALERATE EC	100 LITRE	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
12003	0	0	1987	FENVALERATE TECHNICAL	ONE TONNE	29000	22000	288	20020401
12004	0	0	1987	ISOPROTURON TECHNICAL	ONE TONNE	29000	22000	72	20020401
12015	0	0	1987	CYPERMETHRIN TECHNICAL	100 KG	29000	22000	144	20020401
12016	0	0	1987	CYPERMETHRIN EC	100 LITRE	29000	22000	57.6	20020401
12109	0	0	1987	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LIGHT DUTY SEWING MACHINE HEADS FOR INDUSTRIAL USE	ONE PIECE	33000	28000	2.2	20020401
12225	0	0	1997	JET CENTRIFUGAL PUMP COMBINATION	ONE PUMP	27000	20000	7.2	20020401
12231	0	0	1987	UNPLASTICISED PVC PIPES FOR USE IN SUCTION AND DELIVERY LINES OF AGRICULTURAL PUMPS	ONE KG	36000	29000	0.07	20020401
12232	1	0	1996	ROTATING SPRINKLERS PART 1 DESIGN AND OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT	ONE SPRINKLER	29000	22000	1.45	20020401
12234	0	0	1988	PLASTIC EQUILIBRIUM FLOAT VALVES FOR COLD WATER SERVICES	ONE VALVE	24000	17000	0.45	20020401
12236	0	0	1987	PAPER PAGE ROLLS FOR ADDING MACHINES/CALCULATORS	100 ROLLS	49000	38000	4.8	20020401
12299	0	0	1988	STEETENED PARTLY SKIMMED MILK POWDER	ONE TONNE	36000	29000	57.6	20020401
12300	0	0	1988	VALVE FITTINGS FOR SMALL PREON CYLINDERS	1 VALVE	42000	35000	0.75	20020401
12337	0	0	1988	MANUALLY OPERATED FERTILIZER BROADCASTER	ONE BROADCASTER	24000	17000	1.15	20020401
12427	0	0	2001	HEXAGON HEAD TRANSMISSION TOWER BOLTS	ONE TONNE	41000	34000	72	20020401
12449	2	0	1988	STARTING DEVICES (OTHER THAN GLOW STARTORS) PART 2 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS	ONE PIECE	96000	72000	1.8	20020401
12451	0	0	1988	MARGARINE	ONE TONNE	42000	29000	17.3	20020401
12463	0	0	1988	INHIBITED MINERAL INSULATING OIL	ONE KILO LITRE	57000	48000	120	20020401

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						Large Scale	Small Scale		
12492	0	0	1988	THERMOPLASTICS HOSES (TEXTILE REINFORCED) FOR COMPRESSED AIR	100 METRE	29000	22000	6.5	20020401
12586	0	0	1988	BRAZED LOW CARBON STEEL GAS CYLINDERS NOT EXCEEDING 13 LITRES CAPACITY	ONE CYLINDER	120000	84000	1.45	20020401
12592	0	0	2002	PRECAST CONCRETE MANHOLE COVERS AND FRAMES	ONE TONNE	36000	29000	8.65	20020401
12615	0	0	1989	INDUCTION MOTOR ENERGY EFFICIENT, 3 PHASE SQUIRREL CAGE	ONE KW	27000	20000	1.45	20020401
12640	1	0	2000	RESIDUAL CURRENT OPERATED ONE PIECE CIRCUIT BREAKER FOR HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR USES : PART 1 CIRCUIT-BREAKERS WITHOUT INTEGRAL OVERCURRENT PROT		96000	84000	4.35	20020401
12640	2	0	2001	RESIDUAL CURRENT OPERATED ONE PIECE CIRCUIT BREAKER FOR HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR USES : PART 2 CIRCUIT-BREAKERS WITH INTEGRAL OVERCURRENT PROTECT		96000	84000	4.35	20020401
12650	0	0	1989	JUTE BAGS FOR PACKING FOOD GRAINS, 50 KG.	1 MT	29000	22000	14.4	20020401
12701	0	0	1996	ROTATIONAL MOULDED POLYETHYLENE WATER STORAGE TANKS	100 LITRE CAPACITY	64000	48000	0.9	20020401
12709	0	0	1994	GLASS FIBRE REINFORCED PLASTIC PIPES FOR USE FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE	ONE KG.	29000	22000	0.07	20020401
12751	0	0	1989	PENDIMETHALIN EC	100 LITRES	29000	22000	28.8	20020401
12769	0	0	1989	THIOBENCARB EC	100 LITRES	29000	22000	50.4	20020401
12785	0	0	1994	STRAINER TYPE FILTERS	ONE FILTER	29000	22000	4.35	20020401
12786	0	0	1989	POLYETHYLENE PIPES FOR IRRIGATION LATERALS	ONE KG.	29000	22000	0.06	20020401
12817	0	0	1997	STAINLESS STEEL BUTT HINGES	100 PIECES	29000	22000	1.75	20020401
12818	0	0	1992	UPVC SCREEN AND CASING PIPES FOR BORE/TUBEWELL	1 TONNE	36000	29000	72	20020401
12823	0	0	1990	PRELAMINATED PARTICLE BOARD	1 Sq. Metre	57000	48000	0.22	20020401
12873	0	0	1990	COPPER OXYCHLORIDE, OP	ONE TONNE	24000	17000	7.2	20020401
12912	0	0	1990	BROMADIOLONE RB 0.005%	ONE TONNE	29000	22000	374.4	20020401

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						Large Scale	Small Scale		
12913	0	0	1990	BROMADIOLONE CB	ONE TONNE	29000	22000	374.4	20020401
12915	0	0	1990	ACEPHATE, TECHNICAL	ONE TONNE	49000	41000	48	20020401
12916	0	0	1990	ACEPHATE, SP	ONE TONNE	29000	22000	1080	20020401
12931	0	0	1990	ATRAZINE WP	100 Kg	29000	22000	36	20020401
12933	1	0	1992	SOLAR FLAT PLATE COLLECTOR	ONE M SQ. OF COVER PLATE APERTURE	33000	26000	8.65	20020401
12933	2	0	1992	SHEET FOR ABSORBER FOR SOLAR FLAT PLATE COLLECTOR	ONE SQ. METRE	49000	41000	1.45	20020401
13021	1	0	1991	AC SUPPLIED ELECTRONIC BALLASTS FOR TUBULAR FLUORESCENT LAMPS :PART 1 GENERAL & SAFETY REQUIREMENTS	ONE PIECE	42000	35000	2.2	20020401
13021	2	0	1991	AC SUPPLIED ELECTRONIC BALLASTS FOR TUBULAR FLUORESCENT LAMPS :PART 2 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS	ONE PIECE	57000	48000	2.2	20020401
13049	0	0	1991	DIAPHRAGM TYPE (PLASTIC BODY) FLOAT OPERATED VALVES FOR COLD WATER SERVICES	1 VALVE	36000	29000	1.1	20020401
13056	0	0	1994	DEEPWELL HAND PUMPS (VLDM)	ONE HANDPUMP	29000	22000	4.35	20020401
13095	0	0	1991	BUTTERFLY VALVES FOR GENERAL PURPOSES	ONE VALVE	30000	24000	28.8	20020401
13114	0	0	1991	FROGED BRASS GATE, GLOBE AND CHECK VALVES FOR WATER WORKS PURPOSES	1 VALVE	42000	35000	0.5	20020401
13138	0	0	1991	ALPHA NAPHTHYL ACETIC ACID, 4.5 SL	ONE TONNE	29000	22000	43.2	20020401
13186	0	0	1991	CITRIC ACID, FOOD GRADE	1 TONNE	42000	35000	12	20020401
13209	0	0	1991	INDELIBLE INK	ONE LITRE	29000	22000	5.8	20020401
13287	0	0	1992	EXTRA DEEP WELL HAND PUMPS	ONE PUMP	29000	22000	4.35	20020401
13333	0	0	1992	METRIHUZIN WP	ONE TONNE	49000	41000	288	20020401
13334	2	0	1992	SKIM MILK POWDER PT-2, EXTRA GRADE	ONE TONNE	36000	29000	28.8	20020401
13364	1	0	1992	AC GENERATORS DRIVEN BY RECIPROCATING INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES:PART 1 ALTERNATORS RATED UPTO 20 KVA	ONE ALTERNATOR	49000	41000	12	20020401
13385	0	0	1992	FIRE EXTINGUISHER 50 L CAPACITY WHEEL MOUNTED GAS CARTRIDGE TYPE	1 PIECE	57000	48000	48	20020401
13386	0	0	1992	FIRE EXTINGUISHER 50 L CAPACITY MECHANICAL FOAM TYPE	1 PIECE	57000	48000	48	20020401

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						Large Scale	Small Scale		
13422	0	0	1992	DISPOSABLE SURGICAL RUBBER GLOVES	100 PAIR OF GLOVES	36000	29000	1.45	20020401
13438	0	0	1992	ALLETHRIN MOSQUITO COILS	100 BOXes OF 5 DOUBLE COILS EACH	42000	35000	2.4	20020401
13439	0	0	1992	ALLETHRIN MOSQUITO MATS	ONE BOX OF 30 MATS	24000	17000	0.15	20020401
13457	0	0	1992	DELTAMETHRIN WP	ONE M.T.	36000	29000	936	20020401
13466	0	0	1992	BRUSHES FOR ELECTRICAL MACHINES	100 PIECES	24000	17000	3.6	20020401
13487	0	0	1992	IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT-EMITTERS	1000 EMITTERS	42000	35000	7.2	20020401
13488	0	0	1992	IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT EMITTING PIPE SYSTEM	100 METRES	49000	41000	3.25	20020401
13584	0	0	1993	BRUSH MATERIAL FOR ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1 KG	29000	22000	0.3	20020401
13592	0	0	1992	UPVC PIPES FOR SOIL AND WASTE DISCHARGE SYSTEM INSIDE BUILDINGS INCLUDING VENTILATION AND RAIN WATER SYSTEM	100 KG	49000	41000	17	20020401
13703	2	1	1993	LOW VOLTAGE FUSES FOR VOLTAGES NOT EXCEEDING 1000V AC OR 1500V DCFUSES FOR USE BY AUTHORISED PERSONS	100 PIECES	49000	41000	4.35	20020401
13730	0	0	1993	WINDING WIRES (PARTS 1 TO 34) MINIMUM MARKING FEE PAYABLE ONLY FOR FIRST LICENCE. FOR SUBSEQUENT LICENCES ONLY UNIT RATE PAYABLE	1 TONNE	27000	20000	57.6	20020401
13779	0	0	1999	AC STATIC WATTHOUR METERS. CLASS 1 & 2	ONE METER	165000	145000	1.1	20020401
13785	0	0	1993	DODINE WP	ONE KG.	29000	22000	1.45	20020401
13790	0	0	1993	KITAZIN EC 48%	100 LITRES	29000	22000	172.8	20020401
13801	0	0	1993	CHEQUERED CEMENT CONCRETE TILES	10 M2	36000	29000	2.9	20020401
13849	0	0	1993	PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, DRY POWDER TYPE, STORED PRESSURE	1 EXTINGUISHER	42000	35000	0.75	20020401
13947	2	0	1993	LOW VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR & CONTROL GEAR : PART 2 CIRCUIT BREAKERS	1 NO.	42000	35000	5.8	20020401
13947	3	0	1993	LOW VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROL GEAR	1 PIECE	42000	35000	0.75	20020401
13947	4	1	1993	LOW VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROL GEAR, ELECTROMECHANICAL CONTACTORS AND MOTOR STARTERS	ONE PIECE	42000	35000	0.22	20020401

IS.No	PT.	Sec.	Year	Product	UNIT	MIN. MARKING FEE		Unit Rate	Enforcement Date
						Large Scale	Small Scale		
13947	5	1	1993	LOW VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR AND CONTROL GEAR PT. 5 CONTROL CIRCUIT DEVICES AND SWITCHIN ELEMENTS SEC. 1 ELECTROMECHANICAL CONTROL CIRCUIT	ONE PIECE	42000	35000	0.35	20020401
13983	0	0	1994	STAINLESS STEEL KITCHES SINKS FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES	1 SINK	36000	29000	0.75	20020401
13997	0	0	1994	DRUMS, LARGE OPEN TOP	1 DRUM	42000	35000	0.75	20020401
14151	1	0	1994	POLYETHYLENE PIPES FOR SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEM	ONE KG.	42000	35000	0.15	20020401
14151	2	0	1994	POLYETHYLENE PIPE FOR SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEM COUPLERS	ONE SET	49000	41000	0.25	20020401
14158	0	0	1994	CYFLUTHRIN, WP	100 KG.	49000	41000	345.6	20020401
14182	0	0	1994	SOLVENT CEMENT FOR USE WITH UPVC PIPE AND FITTINGS	ONE LITRE	49000	41000	0.2	20020401
14183	0	0	1994	CARTAP HYDROCHLORIDE, SP	ONE TONNE	42000	35000	660	20020401
14184	0	0	1994	CARTAP HYDROCHLORIDE, G	ONE TONNE	49000	41000	48	20020401
14220	0	0	1994	OPENWELL SUBMERSIBLE PUMPSETS	1 PUMPSET	36000	29000	28.8	20020401
14268	0	0	1995	UNCOATED STRESS RELIEVED LOW RELAXATION SEVEN PLY STRAND FORPRESTRESSED CONCRETE	1 MT	84000	72000	28.8	20020401
14276	0	0	1995	CEMENT BONDED PARTICLE BOARDS	ONE SQUARE METRE	42000	35000	0.15	20020401
14333	0	0	1996	HDPE PIPE FOR SEWERAGE	1 KG	84000	72000	0.18	20020401
14399	1	0	1996	HOT PRESSED MOULDED THERMOSETTING G.R.P. SECTIONAL WATER STORAGE TANKS	1 KG.	49000	41000	0.3	20020401
14402	0	0	1996	GRP PIPES, JOINTS AND FITTINGS	ONE KG.	49000	41000	0.12	20020401
14409	0	0	1996	ETHEPHON SOLUTION	1 LITRE	36000	29000	1.6	20020401
14433	1	0	1997	INFANT MILK SUBSTITUTES : PART 1 MILK PROTEIN BASED	1 TONNE	120000	108000	43.2	20020401
14494	0	0	1998	ELASTOMER INSULATED FLEXIBLE CABLE FOR USE IN MINES	100 M METERS	33000	26000	14.4	20020401
14552	0	0	1998	THIOPHANATE METHYL WP	1 KG.	36000	29000	0.25	20020401
14846	0	0	2000	SLUICE VALVES FOR WATER WORKS PURPOSES	1 VALVE (SIZE UPTO 300 MM)	30000	24000	2.9	20020401
14846	0	0	2000	SLUICE VALVES FOR WATER-WORKS PURPOSES (350 TO 1200 MM SIZE)	1 VALVE (SIZE 350 MM TO 1200 MM)	30000	24000	14.4	20020401

IS.No	PT.	Sec.	Year	Product	UNIT	MIN. MARKING FEE		Unit Rate	Enforcement Date
						Large	Small		
12981	0	0	1991	COMMON SALT IRON FORTIFIED DNE MT.		Scale 31000	Scale 25000	5	20020412
12102	0	0	1987	TAPER ROLLER BEARING	ONE BEARING	31000	25000	0.25	20020413
3841			1966	BETA CAROTENE - FOOD GRADE	1 KG	36000	29000	10	20020430
14885	0	0	2001	POLYETHYLENE PIPES FOR SUPPLY OF GASEOUS FUELS	1 MT.	96000	84000	80	20020701
7080	3	0	1992	MTP SUCTION APPARATUS : PART 3 ELECTRICALLY OPERATED	1 PIECE	31000	25000	15	20020722
5204			1969	RESEARCH MICROSCOPE	1 MICROSCOPE	36000	29000	30	20020723
3196	4	0	2001	WELDED LOW CARBON STEEL CYLINDERS EXCEEDING 5 LITRE WATER CAPACITY FOR LOW PRESSURE LIQUIFIABLE GASES : PART 4 CYLINDERS FOR TOXIC AND CORROSIVE GASES	1 CYLINDER	120000	84000	8.65	20020724

[F. No. CMD-IV : 13 :10]
BALWANT RAI, Dy. Director

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3143.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद् द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (को) की संख्या और शीर्षक	वर्ष	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 397(भाग 1):2003 उत्पादन के दौरान गुणता नियंत्रण की प्रणाली भाग 1 चरों के लिये नियंत्रण सारणी (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)		आईएस 397:1972	31 12 2003
2.	आईएस 397(भाग 4):2003 उत्पादन के दौरान गुणता नियंत्रण की प्रणाली भाग 4 गुणों की विशेष नियंत्रण सारणी (पहला पुनरीक्षण)		आईएस 397:1987	31 12 2003
3.	आईएस 498:2003 - वैक्युम पैन चीनी (रोपित श्वेत चीनी) का वर्गीकरण (पाँचवा पुनरीक्षण)		आईएस 498:1985	30 09 2003

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4. आईएस 1804:2004 इस्पात के तार की रस्सियाँ - रेशा मुख्य कोर - विशिष्टि (चौथा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 1804:1996		01 09 2004
5. आईएस 3117:2004 सड़कों के लिए बिटुमेन पायस (ऋक्यनीय टाइप) - विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 3117:1965		31 03 2004
6. आईएस 3229:2003 - नैपथीयनिक एसिड (सोडियम साल्ट) - विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 3229:1973		31 10 2003
7. आईएस 4163:2004 इस्पात - अधात्विक अंतर्विशिन अंश ज्ञात करना - मानक आरेख प्रयुक्त माइक्रोग्राफिक पद्धति (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 4163:1982		31 03 2004
8. आईएस 4695 (भाग 1): 2003 सामान्य उद्देश्य के लिए नक्कल चूड़ियाँ भाग 1 प्रोफाइल एवं नामिनल साइज (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 4695(भाग 1):1988		31 12 2003
9. आईएस 5649:2003 - ओ-टोल्युडीन - विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 5649:1983		31 10 2003
10. आईएस 6092(भाग 2 /अनु. 3):2004 उर्वरकों के नमूने लेना और परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ भाग 2 नाइट्रोजन ज्ञात करना अनुभाग 3 नाइट्रेट नाइट्रोजन अंश - ग्रेवीमापी नाइट्रॉन पद्धति	--		31 03 2004
11. आईएस 6092(भाग 2 /अनु. 4):2004 उर्वरकों के नमूने लेना और परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ भाग 2 नाइट्रोजन ज्ञात करना अनुभाग 4 अमोनियाई नाइट्रोजन अंश - आसवन के बाद टाइट्रीमीट्रिक पद्धति	--		31 03 2004
12. आईएस 6092(भाग 2 /अनु. 5):2004 उर्वरकों के नमूने लेना और परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ भाग 2 नाइट्रोजन ज्ञात करना अनुभाग 5 कुल नाइट्रोजन अंश - आसवन के बाद टाइट्रीमीट्रिक पद्धति	--		29 02 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
13. आईएस 6092(भाग 2 /अनु. 6):2004 उर्वरकों के नमूने लेना और परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ भाग 2 नाइट्रोजन ज्ञान करना अनुभाग 6 अमोनिया युक्त करने वाले अन्य परतों की उपस्थिति में उपचारित नाइट्रोजन ज्ञात करने पर टाइट्रीमेट्रिक पद्धति	--		29 02 2004
14. आईएस 6092(भाग 2 /अनु. 7):2004 उर्वरकों के नमूने लेना और परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ भाग 2 नाइट्रोजन ज्ञात करना अनुभाग 7 ठोस उर्वरक - यूरिया नाइट्रोजन अंश ज्ञात करना - जैन्थीड्राल उपयोग करते हुए प्रेवीमापी पद्धति	--		31 03 2004
15. आईएस 7825:2004 सिलिण्डर प्रकार का हस्त चालित लान मूवर - विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 7825(भाग 1 और 2):1975		31 03 2004
16. आईएस 8688:2004 पेयजल के लिए प्लास्टिक की बोतलें - विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 8688:1988		31 03 2004
17. आईएस 8887:2004 सड़कों के लिए बिटुमेन पायस (धनायनिक टाइप) - विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 8887:1995		30 11 2004
18. आईएस 11677:2004 बेलनाकार स्थाई छिद्रों व गोलीय कॉर्नस के साथ परिवर्त्य कठोर धातु (कार्बाइड) के निवेश्य - आयाम (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 11677:1986		29 02 2004
19. आईएस 13346:2004 विस्फोटी गैस पर्यावरणों के लिए बिजली के उपकरण - सामान्य अपेक्षाएँ (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 13346:1992		29 02 2004
20. आईएस/आईएसओ 14050:2002 पर्यावरण प्रबंधन - पारिभाषिक शब्दावली	--		31 03 2004
21. आईएस 15091(भाग 2):2004 कर्त्य औजारों के लिए परिवर्त्य निवेश्य - गोलीय कॉर्नस के साथ सिरैमिक निवेश्य भाग 2 बेलनाकार स्थाई छिद्रों के निवेश्यों के आयाम	--		29 02 2004
22. आईएस 15280:2003 गुणता कार्य परिनियोजन	--		31 12 2003

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
23. आईएस 15351:2003 वस्त्रादि - नहर के अस्तर के लिये परत चढ़ा उच्च घनत्व पोलिइथाइलीन (एच.डी.पी.ई.) का कपड़ा - विशिष्टि	--		30 09 2003
24. आईएस 15412:2003 - वस्त्रादि मशीनरी - कृत्रिम तंतु प्रक्रमण मशीनों के लिए सिरैमिक सूत्र नियामक - विशिष्टि	--		31 10 2003
25. आईएस 15424(भाग 1):2004 दाब औजार - गाइड स्तम्भ भाग 1 टाइप	--		29 02 2004
26. आईएस 15424(भाग 2):2004 दाब औजार - गाइड स्तम्भ भाग 2 टाइप ए, सीधे स्तम्भ	--		29 02 2004
27. आईएस 15424(भाग 4):2004/ दाब औजार - गाइड स्तम्भ भाग 4 टाइप सी, टेपर लीड और बुश सहित स्तम्भ	--		29 02 2004
28. आईएस 15425:2004 एब्रेसिव कण - कैपिलरी क्रिया का निर्धारण	--		31 03 2004
29. आईएस 15426:2004 इस्पात - डुप्लेक्स प्रेन साइज की धातु चित्रित विशिष्टताएं तथा वितरण	--		31 03 2004
30. आईएस 15438:2004 कोयला - सल्फर के रूप ज्ञात करना	--		31 03 2004
31. आईएस 15439:2002 ठोस कोयला - आक्सीजन का अंश ज्ञात करना	--		29 02 2004
32. आईएस 15440:2004 कोयला - प्रत्यक्ष जले कोयला-तंत्र में गैसों द्वारा ढुलाई किये गए प्रचूर्णित कोयले के नमूने लेना	--		31 03 2004
33. आईएस 15441:2004 ठोस खनिज ईंधन - कार्बन और हाइड्रोजन ज्ञात करना - लाइबिंग पद्धति	--		31 03 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
34. आईएस 15443:2004 ईमिडाक्लोप्रिड तकनीकी - विशिष्टि	--		31 03 2004
35. आईएस 15448(भाग 1):2004 दाब औजार - गाइड बुश भाग 1 फार्म	--		31 03 2004
36. आईएस 15448(भाग 2):2004 दाब औजार - गाइड बुश भाग 2 फार्म ए, ग्लाइडिंग बुश, सादा, टाइप 1	--		31 03 2004
37. आईएस 15448(भाग 3):2004 दाब औजार - गाइड बुश भाग 3 फार्म बी, बाल केज बुश, सादा, टाइप 1	--		31 03 2004
38. आईएस 15448(भाग 4):2004 दाब औजार - गाइड बुश भाग 4 फार्म सी, ग्लाइडिंग बुश, हैडिड, टाइप 1	--		31 03 2004
39. आईएस 15448(भाग 5):2004 दाब औजार - गाइड बुश भाग 5 फार्म डी, बाल केज बुश, हैडिड, टाइप 1	--		31 03 2004
40. आईएस 15448(भाग 6):2004 दाब औजार - गाइड बुश भाग 6 फार्म ई, ग्लाइडिंग बुश, फ्लैज्ड, टाइप 1	--		31 03 2004
41. आईएस 15448(भाग 7):2004 दाब औजार - गाइड बुश भाग 7 फार्म एफ, बाल केज बुश, फ्लैज्ड, टाइप 1	--		31 03 2004
42. आईएस 15448(भाग 8):2004 दाब औजार - गाइड बुश भाग 8 फार्म जी, ग्लाइडिंग बुश, स्टैण्ड, टाइप 1	--		31 03 2004
43. आईएस 15448(भाग 9):2004 दाब औजार - गाइड बुश भाग 9 फार्म बी, बाल केज बुश, सादे, टाइप 2	--		31 03 2004
44. आईएस 15448(भाग 10):2004 दाब औजार - गाइड बुश भाग 10 फार्म ई, ग्लाइडिंग बुश, फ्लैज्ड, टाइप 2	--		31 03 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
45.	आईएस 15448(भाग 11):2004 दाब औजार - गाइड बुश भाग 11 फार्म एफ, बाल केज बुश, फ्लैज्ड, टाइप 2	--	31 03 2004
46.	आईएस 15464:2004 स्वचल ईंधन में प्रयुक्त के लिए इन्हाईड्रस ईथनॉल - विशिष्ट	--	31 03 2004
47.	आईएस 15476:2004 बॉस की चटाई की नालीदार चादरें - विशिष्ट	--	31 05 2004

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं ।

[फा. सं. -सीएमडी-4 : 13 : 2]
बलवंत राय, उप महानिदेशक

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2004

S. O. 3143.— In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rules (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each:

THE SCHEDULE

Sl.NO.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established & Title	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 397(Part 1):2003 Methods for Statistical Quality Control During Production Part 1 Control Charts for Variables (Second Revision)	IS 397:1972	31 12 2003
2	IS 397(Part 4):2003 Methods for Statistical Quality Control During Production Part 4 Special Control Charts By Attributes (First Revision)	IS 397:1987	31 12 2003
3.	IS 498:2003 Grading for Vacuum Pan (Plantation White) Sugar (Fifth Revision)	IS 498:1985	30 09 2003

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4	IS 1804:2004 Steel Wire Ropes – Fibre Main Cores – Specification (Fourth Revision)	IS 1804:1996	01 09 2004
5	IS 3117:2004 Bitumen Emulsion For Roads and Allied Applications (Anionic Type) – Specification (First Revision)	IS 3117:1965	31 03 2004
6	IS 3229:2003 Naphthionic Acid (Sodium Salt) Specification (Second Revision)	IS 3229:1973	31 10 2003
7	IS 4163:2004 Steel – Determination of Content of Nonmetallic Inclusions – Micrographic Method Using Standard Diagrams (Third Revision)	IS 4163:1982	31 03 2004
8	IS 4695(Part 1):2003 General Purpose Knuckle Threads Part 1 Profile and Nominal Sizes (Second Revision)	IS 4695(Part 1):1988	31 12 2003
9	IS 5649:2003 O- Toluidine – Specification (Second Revision)	IS 5649:1983	31 10 2003
10	IS 6092(Part 2/Sec 3):2004 Methods of Sampling and Test for Fertilizers Part 2 Determination of Nitrogen Section 3 Nitrate Nitrogen Content – Nitron Gravimetric Method	----	31 03 2004
11	IS 6092(Part 2/Sec 4):2004 Methods of Sampling and Test for Fertilizers Part 2 Determination of Nitrogen Section 4 Ammoniacal Nitrogen Content – Titrimetric Method After Distillation	----	31 03 2004
12	IS 6092(Part 2/Sec 5):2004 Methods of Sampling and Test for Fertilizers Part 2 Determination of Nitrogen Section 5 Total Nitrogen Content – Titrimetric Method After Distillation	----	29 02 2004
13	IS 6092(Part 2/Sec 6):2004 Methods of Sampling and Test For Fertilizers Part 2 Determination of Nitrogen Section 6 Ammoniacal Nitrogen Content in the Presence of Other Substances which Release Ammonia when Treated with Sodium Hydroxide – Titrimetric Method	----	29 02 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
14	IS 6092 (Part 2/Sec 7):2004 Methods of Sampling and Test For Fertilizers Part 2 Determination of Nitrogen Section 7 Solid Fertilizers – Determination of Urea Nitrogen Content – Gravimetric Method Using Xanthidrol	---	31 03 2004
15	IS 7825:2004 Cylinder Type Hand Lawn Mower – Specification (First Revision)	IS 7825(Part 1 and 2):1975	31 03 2004
16	IS 8688:2004 Specification for Plastics Potable Water Bottles (Second Revision)	IS8688:1988	31 03 2004
17	IS 8887:2004 Bitumen Emulsion for Roads (Cationic Type) – Specification (Second Revision)	IS 8887:1995	31 03 2004
18	IS 11677:2004 Indexable Hardmetal (Carbide) Inserts with Rounded Corners, With Cylindrical Fixing Hole – Dimensions (First Revision)	IS 11677:1986	29 02 2004
19	IS13346:2004 Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres – Genera Requirements (First Revision)	IS13346:1992	29 02 2004
20	IS/ISO 14050:2002 Environmental Management – Vocabulary	----	31 03 2004
21	IS 15091(Part 2):204 Indexable Inserts for Cutting Tools – Ceramic Inserts with Rounded Corners Part 2 Dimensions of Inserts with Cylindrical Fixing Hole	----	29 02 2004
22	IS 15280:2003 Quality Function Deployment	----	31 12 2003

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
23	IS 15351:2003 Textiles Laminated High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Fabric for Canal Lining Specification	----	30 09 2003
24	IS 15412:2003 Machinery Ceramic Thread Guides for Man-Made Fib re Processing Machines- Specification	----	31 10 2003
25	IS 15424 (Part 1):2004 Tools for Pressing – Guide Pillars Part 1 Types	----	29 02 2004
26	IS 15424 (Part 2):2004 Tools for Pressing - Guide Pillars Part 2 Type A, Straight Pillars	----	29 02 2004
27	IS 15424(Part 4):2004 Tools for Pressing – Guide Pillars Part 4 Type C, Pillars with Taper Lead and Bush	----	29 02 2004
28	IS 15425:2004 Abrasive Grains – Determination of Capillarity	----	31 03 2004
29	IS 15426:2004 Steel – Metallographic Characterization of Duples Grain Size and Distributions	----	31 03 2004
30	IS 15438:2004 Coal – Determination of Forms of Sulphur	----	31 03 2004
31	IS 15439:2004 Hard Coal – Determination of Oxygen Content	----	29 02 2004
32	IS 15440:2004 Coal – Sampling of Pulverized Coal Conveyed by Gases in Direct Fired Coal Systems	----	31 03 2004
33	IS 15441:2004 Solid Mineral Fuels – Determination of Carbon and Hydrogen – Liebig Method	----	31 03 2004
34	IS 15443:2004 Imidacloprid Technical – Specification	----	31 03 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
35	IS 15448(Part 1):2004 Tools for Pressing – Guide Bushes Part 1 Forms	---	31 03 2004
36	IS 15448(Part 2):2004 Tools for Pressing – Guide Bushes Part 2 Form A, Gliding Bushes, Plain, Type 1	---	31 03 2004
37	IS 15448(Part 3):2004 Tools for Pressing – Guide Bushes Part 3 Form B, Ball Cage Bushes, Plain, Type 1	---	31 03 2004
38	IS 15448(Part 4):2004 Tools for Pressing – Guide Bushes Part 4 Form C, Gliding Bushes, Headed, Type 1	---	31 03 2004
39	IS 15448(Part 5):2004 Tools for Pressing – Guide Bushes Part 5 Form D, Ball Cage Bushes, Headed, Type 1	---	31 03 2004
40	IS 15448 (Part 6):2004 Tools for Pressing – Guide Bushes Part 6 Form E, Gliding Bushes, Flanged, Type 1	---	31 03 2004
41	IS 15448 (Part 7):2004 Tools for Pressing – Guide Bushes Part 7 Form F, Ball Cage Bushes, Flanged, Type 1	---	31 03 2004
42	IS 15448 (Part 8):2004 Tools for Pressing – Guide Bushes Part 8 Form G, Gliding Bushes, Stepped, Type 1	---	31 03 2004
43	IS 15448(Part 9):2004 Tools for Pressing – Guide Bushes Part 9 Form B, Ball Cage Bushes, Plain, Type 2	---	31 03 2004
44	IS 15448 (Part 10):2004 Tools for Pressing – Guide Bushes Part 10 Form E, Gliding Bushes, Flanged, Type 2	---	31 03 2004
45	IS 15448 (Part 11):2004 Tools for Pressing – Guide Bushes Part 11 Form F, Ball Cage Bushes, Flanged, Type 2	---	31 03 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
46	IS 15464:2004 Anhydrous Ethanol for Use in Automotive Fuel - Specification	----	31 03 2004
47	IS 15476:2004 Bamboo Mat Corrugated Sheets - Specification	----	31 03 2004

Copy of these Indian Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi - 110002 and Regional Office: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patan, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[F. No. CMD-IV : 13 :2]
BALWANT RAI, Dy. Director

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3144. — भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद् द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 188:2004 वस्त्रादि - सूती पाप्लिन - विशिष्टि (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 188:1980	30 06 2004
2.	आईएस 1056:2004 व्यावसायिक बाट - विशिष्टि (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 1056:1993	30 06 2004
3.	आईएस 1057:2004 व्यावसायिक कैरेट बाट - विशिष्टि (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 1057:1993	30 06 2004
4.	आईएस 1239(भाग 1):2004 इस्पात की नलियाँ, नलिकाकार सामग्रियाँ तथा इस्पात की अन्य फिटिंगें - विशिष्टि भाग 1 इस्पात की नलियाँ (छठा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 1239(भाग 1):1990	30 11 2004
5.	आईएस 1448(पी.55/वर्ग 1):2004 पेट्रोलियम और उसके उत्पादकों की परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ [पी : 55/वर्ग 1] पेट्रोलियम उत्पादकों का साबुनीकरण मान का निर्धारण (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 1448(पी.55):1963	31 05 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6.	आईएस 1448(पी:55/वर्ग 2):2004 पेट्रोलियम और उसके उत्पादकों की परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ [पी : 55/वर्ग 2] तेल, वसा और मोम में साबुनीकरणीय और असाबुनीकरणीय पदार्थ का निर्धारण (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 1448(पी:55):1963	31 05 2004
7.	आईएस 1448(पी:149):2004 पेट्रोलियम और उसके उत्पादकों की परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ [पी : 149] डीजल ईंधन - उच्च आवृत्ति प्रत्यागामी रिंग (एच.एफ.आर.आर.) का प्रयोग करते हुए स्नेहन का मूल्यांकन करना - परीक्षण पद्धति	--	30 06 2004
8.	आईएस 2888:2004 प्रसाधन साबुन - विशिष्टि (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 2888:1983	29 02 2004
9.	आईएस 3025(भाग 2):2004 जल और अपशिष्ट जल के नमूने लेने तथा परीक्षण (भौतिक एवं रासायनिक की पद्धतियाँ भाग 2 प्रेरण युग्मित प्लाज्मा आण्विक उत्सर्जन स्पेक्ट्रोस्कोपी द्वारा 33 तत्व ज्ञात करना	--	30 06 2004
10.	आईएस 5960(भाग 16):2004 माँस और माँस उत्पाद - परीक्षण पद्धति भाग 16 कुल फासफोरस की मात्रा ज्ञात करना - स्पेक्ट्रोमीट्रिक विधि	--	30 06 2004
11.	आईएस 5960(भाग 17):2004 माँस और माँस उत्पाद - परीक्षण पद्धति भाग 17 स्टार्च और ग्लूकोज की मात्रा ज्ञात करना - एन्जाइमेटिक विधि	--	30 06 2004
12.	आईएस 6092(भाग 3/खंड 3):2004/ आईएसओ 5316:1977 उर्वरकों के नमूने लेना और परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ भाग 3 फासफोरस ज्ञात करना खंड 3 विलेय फासफेट्स का निष्कर्षण	--	30 06 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
13.	आईएस 6092(भाग 3/खंड 4):2004/ आईएसओ 6598:1985 उर्वरकों के नमूने लेना और परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ भाग 3 फासफोरस ज्ञात करना खंड 4 क्यूनोलीन फासफोमोलीब्डेट ग्रेवीमाप पद्धति		30 06 2004
14.	आईएस 6092(भाग 3/खंड 5):2004/ आईएसओ 7497:1984 उर्वरकों के नमूने लेना और परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ भाग 3 फासफोरस ज्ञात करना खंड 4 खनिज अम्ल में फासफोरस विलेय का निष्कर्षण		30 06 2004
15.	आईएस 7285(भाग 1):2004 फिर से भरे जा सकने वाले जोड़ रहित इस्पात के गैस सिलेन्डर - विशिष्ट भाग 1 प्रसामान्यीकृत इस्पात सिलेन्डर (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 7285:1988	31 12 2004
16.	आईएस 7285(भाग 2):2004 फिर से भरे जा सकने वाले जोड़ रहित इस्पात के गैस सिलेन्डर - विशिष्ट भाग 2 1100 एमपीए (112 केजीएफ/ वर्गएमएम) से कम की न्यूनता सामर्थ्य वाले इस्पात के क्वेंच और टैम्पर सिलेन्डर (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 7285:1988	31 12 2004
17.	आईएस 7389:2004 विस्फोटक गैस पर्यावरणों के लिए बिजली के उपकरण - दारिद्र्य आवेष्टन "p" (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 7389:1974	30 06 2004
18.	आईएस 7693:2004 विस्फोटक गैस वातावरण के लिए विद्युत के उपकरण - तेल निमज्जन "0" (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 7693:1975	30 04 2004
19.	आईएस 7724:2004 विस्फोटक गैस वातावरण के लिए विद्युत के उपकरण - पाउडर भरित "q" (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 7724:1975	30 06 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
20.	आईएस 7795:2004 कॉलर सहित षटकोणी दिबेरियाँ - विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 7795:1975	30.04.2004
21.	आईएस 7820:2004 विस्फोटक गैस वातावरण के लिए विद्युत उपकरण - प्रज्वलन तापमान की परीक्षण पद्धति (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 7820:1975	31.05.2004
22.	आईएस 8330:2004 सर्वेक्षण यंत्रों के लिए त्रिपादी - स्थिर पाद किस्म - विशिष्ट (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 8330:1986	30.06.2004
23.	आईएस 9026:2004 लम्बे छेद के वेधन उपस्करों की अपघायक चूड़ीदार रस्सी - विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 9026:1978	30.06.2004
24.	आईएस 11021:2004 खाने पदार्थ में डाइमेथोएट के अंश ज्ञात करने की विधि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 11021:1984	30.06.2004
25.	आईएस 12641:2004 अर्द्धचालक युक्तियाँ - यांत्रिक एवं पर्यावरण कार्यविधियाँ (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 12641:1989	30.06.2004
26.	आईएस 13360(भाग 5/खंड 26):2004 प्लास्टिक - परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ भाग 5 यांत्रिक गुणधर्म खंड 26 तनन गुणधर्म ज्ञात करना - एकादिशात्मक फाईबर प्रबलित प्लास्टिक समिश्र की परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ	आईएस 13360(भाग 5/खंड 26):1981	30.06.2004
27.	आईएस 13360(भाग 6/खंड 11):2004/ आईएसओ 974:2000 प्लास्टिक - परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ भाग 6 तापीय गुणधर्म खंड 11 भंगुरता तापमान संघट्ट के द्वारा ज्ञात करना	आईएस 13360(भाग 6/खंड 11):1981 आईएसओ 974:2000	30.06.2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
28.	आईएस 13360(भाग 8/खंड 13):2004 प्लास्टिक - परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ भाग 8 स्थायित्व/रसायनिक गुणधर्म खंड 13 काँच के नीचे दिन की रोशनी में रखने के पश्चात रंग में बदलाव और गुणधर्मों में परिवर्तन ज्ञात करना	--	30 06 2004
29.	आईएस 13947(भाग 5/खंड 1):2004 अल्प-वोल्टता स्विचगियर एवं नियंत्रणगियर - विशिष्टि भाग 5 नियंत्रण परिपथ युक्तियाँ एवं स्विचिंग तत्व खंड 1 विद्युत-यांत्रिक नियंत्रण सर्किट युक्तियाँ (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 13947(भाग 5/खंड 1):1993	30 11 2004
30.	आईएस 13947(भाग 5/खंड 2):2004 अल्प-वोल्टता स्विचगियर एवं नियंत्रणगियर - विशिष्टि भाग 5 नियंत्रण परिपथ युक्तियाँ एवं स्विचिंग तत्व खंड 2 प्राक्सिमिटी स्विच	--	30 06 2004 (Last day of the month) Not under certification
31.	आईएस 14817(भाग 2):2004/ आईएसओ 10816-2:1996 यांत्रिक कंपन - अधूर्ण हिस्सों पर मापन द्वारा मशीन कंपन का मूल्यांकन भाग 2 50 कि.वा. से अधिक बड़े भूमि आधारित भाप टरबाइन जेनरेटर	--	30 06 2004
32.	आईएस 14817(भाग 3):2004/ आईएसओ 10816-3:1998 यांत्रिक कंपन - अधूर्ण हिस्सों पर मापन द्वारा मशीन कंपन का मूल्यांकन भाग 3 15 कि.वा. से अधिक की अभिहित पावर तथा अभिहित गति 120 च.प्र.मि. एवं 15000 च.प्र.मि. के बीच वाली औद्योगिक मशीनें स्वस्थाने में मापित	--	30 06 2004
33.	आईएस 14817(भाग 4):2004/ आईएसओ 10816-4:2004 यांत्रिक कंपन - अधूर्ण हिस्सों पर मापन द्वारा मशीन कंपन का मूल्यांकन भाग 4 विमान व्यूतंत्र को छोड़कर गैस टरबाइन चालन सैट	--	30 06 2004

(1)	(2) -	(3)	(4)
34.	आईएस 14817(भाग 5):2004/ आईएसओ 10816-5:2000 यांत्रिक कंपन - अधूर्ण हिस्सों पर मापन द्वारा मशीन कंपन का मूल्यांकन भाग 5 द्रव चालित पावर जेनरेटिंग/पम्पिंग और पम्पिंग प्लांट	--	30 06 2004
35.	आईएस 14817(भाग 6):2004/ आईएसओ 10816-6:1995 यांत्रिक कंपन - अधूर्ण हिस्सों पर मापन द्वारा मशीन कंपन का मूल्यांकन भाग 6 100 कि.वा.से अधिक की पावर रेटिंग वाली प्रत्यागामी मशीनें	--	30 06 2004
36.	आईएस 15104(भाग 6):2004/ आईएसओ 8442-6:2000 खाद्य पदार्थों के सम्पर्क में आने वाली सामग्री और वस्तुएं - छुरी काँटे और टेबल होलोवेयर भाग 6 लैकर द्वारा संरक्षित चाँदी की हल्की परत चढ़े बर्तन	--	30 06 2004
37.	आईएस 15104(भाग 7):2004/ आईएसओ 8442-7:2000 खाद्य पदार्थों के सम्पर्क में आने वाली सामग्री और वस्तुएं - छुरी काँटे और टेबल होलोवेयर भाग 7 चाँदी, अन्य मूल्यवान धातुओं और उनकी मिश्रधातुओं से बनी छुरी काँटों की अपेक्षाएं	--	31 05 2004
38.	आईएस 15104(भाग 8):2004/ आईएसओ 8442-8:2000 खाद्य पदार्थों के सम्पर्क में आने वाली सामग्री और वस्तुएं - छुरी काँटे और टेबल होलोवेयर भाग 8 मेज और सजावट के लिए चाँदी के बर्तनों की अपेक्षाएं	--	31 05 2004
39.	आईएस 15333:2004 मिट्टी तेल का गैस चूल्हा - विशिष्टि	--	30 06 2004
40.	आईएस 15424(भाग 3):2004/ आईएसओ 9128-3:1992 दाब औजार - गाइड स्तम्भ भाग 3 टाइप बी, सिरा-लॉकिंग स्तम्भ	--	30 06 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
41.	आईएस 15424(भाग 5):2004/ आईएसओ 9128-5:1992 दाब औजार - गाइड स्तम्भ भाग 5 टाइप डी, सिरा-फ्लैज सहित लॉकिंग स्तम्भ	--	30 06 2004
42.	आईएस 15427:2004 सामान्य सामग्री को उठाने चढ़ाने के लिए इलैस्टोमरी और इस्पात डोरी संरचना के वाहक पट्टे - विशिष्ट	--	31-05 2004
43.	आईएस 15429:2004 डी सी मोटरों के भंडारण, संस्थापन और रख रखाव - रीति संहिता	--	30.06.2004
44.	आईएस 15442:2004 जल संसाधन परियोजनाओं के पर्यावरण पर प्रभाव की मूल्यांकन की मानदंड	--	31-05 2004
45.	आईएस 15446 (भाग 4):2004 उत्पादन नियंत्रण की मार्गदर्शिका भाग 4 प्रेक्षण (शॉप-फ्लोर नियंत्रण)	--	30 06 2004
46.	आईएस 15447(भाग 1):2004 व्यापारिक वायु विस्फोटक - विशिष्ट भाग 1 नाइट्रोग्लिसरीन आधारित विस्फोटक	--	31-05 2004
47.	आईएस 15451:2004 विस्फोटक गैस पर्यावरणों के लिए बिजली के उपकरण - सम्पुटन "m"	--	30 06 2004
48.	आईएस 15460(भाग 1):2004/ आईएसओ 5565-1:1999 वैनीला [वैनीला फ्रेगरेस (सेलिसबरी) एम्स] भाग 1 विशिष्ट	--	30 06 2004
49.	आईएस 15460(भाग 2):2004/ आईएसओ 5565-2:1999 वैनीला [वैनीला फ्रेगरेस (सेलिसबरी) एम्स] भाग 2 परिक्षण विधि	--	30.06 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
50.	आईएस 15463:2004 माँस और माँस उत्पाद - इसचिरिचिया कोलाई की गणना - कोलोनी-गणना तकनीक 44 ° से. पर झिल्ली का प्रयोग करते हुए	--	30 06 2004
51.	आईएस 15471:2004/ आईएसओ 8541:1987 वायु आकाशीय - सेल्फ लॉकिंग नट, अधिकतम प्रचालन तापमान 425 डिग्री से. - प्रापण विशिष्टि	--	30 06 2004
52.	आईएस 15478(भाग 2):2004/ आईएसओ 3100-2:1988 माँस और माँस उत्पाद - नमूना लेना एवं टेस्ट नमूने तैयार करना भाग 2 सूक्ष्म जैविक परीक्षण के लिए टेस्ट नमूने तैयार करना	--	30 06 2004
53.	आईएस 15479:2004 उच्च घनत्व अंतरसंयोजक स्तरों या बोर्डों की योग्यता और निष्पादन की विशिष्टि	--	30 06 2004
54.	आईएस 15480(भाग 10):2004 प्रकाशिक तंतु तनूकारी भाग 1 सामान्य विशिष्टि	--	30 06 2004
55.	आईएस 15481(भाग 1):2004/ आईएसओ 10097-1:1999 वायरलाइन हीरक क्रोड वेधन उपस्कर पद्धति ए भाग 1 मीटरी इकाइयाँ	--	30 06 2004
56.	आईएस 15482:2004 वाणी संचार के लिए माइक्रोफोन एवं ईअरफोन	--	30 06 2004
57.	आईएस 15483(भाग 1):2004/ आईएसओ 12858-1:1999 प्रकाशिकी और प्रकाशीय यंत्र - अल्पान्तरीय यंत्रों के लिए सहायक साधन भाग 1 अपरिवर्ती	--	31 07 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
58.	आईएस 15484:2004/ आईएसओ 9767:1990 फोटोग्राफी - शिरोपरि प्रोजेक्टर - कार्यकारिता लक्षणों को रिपोर्ट करने और मापन की पद्धतियाँ	--	31 07 2004
59.	आईएस 15490:2004 वाहनों के लिए ईंधन के रूप में संपीड़ित प्राकृतिक गैस के ऑन-बोर्ड भंडारण के लिए सिलेन्डर - विशिष्टि	--	31 12 2004
60.	आईएस 15492(भाग 1):2004 वाटर पार्को में सुरक्षा की अनुशंसित रीतियों की सहिता भाग 1 सामान्य सूचना	--	30 06 2004
61.	आईएस 15492(भाग 2):2004 वाटर पार्को में सुरक्षा की अनुशंसित रीतियों की सहिता भाग 2 सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं	--	30 06 2004
62.	आईएस 15492(भाग 3):2004 वाटर पार्को में सुरक्षा की अनुशंसित रीतियों की सहिता भाग 3 निर्देश	--	30 06 2004

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली 110002 क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, कोलकाता तथा मुम्बई और शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कांयम्बतूर, फरीदाबाद, गाजियाबाद, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, लखनऊ, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे, राजकोट, तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में विक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[फा. सं. -सीएमडी-4 :13 : 2]

बलवंत राय, उप महानिदेशक

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2004

S. O. 3144.— In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rules (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each:

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established & Title	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 188:2004 Textiles – Cotton Poplin – Specification (Third Revision)	IS 188:1980	30 06 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2	IS 1056:2004 Commercial Weights – Specification (Third Revision)	IS 1056:1993	30-06-2004
3	IS 1057:2004 Commercial Carat Weights – Specification (Third Revision)	IS 1057:1993	30-06-2004
4	IS 1239(Part 1):2004 Steel Tubes, Tubulars and other Wrought Steel Fittings – Specification Part 1 Steel Tubes (Sixth Revision)	IS 1239(Part 1)1990	30-11-2004
5	IS 1448 [P: 55/Sec 1]:2004 Methods of Test for Petroleum and its Products [P: 55/Section1] Determination of saponification value of petroleum products (First Revision)	IS 1448 (P:55) :1963	31-05-2004
6	IS 1448 [P: 55/Sec 2]:2004 Methods of Test for Petroleum and its Products [P: 55/Section2] Saponifiable and Unsaponifiable Matter in Oil Fat and Waxes (First Revision)	IS 1448 (P:55) :1963	31-05-2004
7	IS 1448 [P: 149]:2004 Methods of Test for Petroleum and its Products [149] Diesel Fuel – Assessment of Lubricity using the High- Frequency Reciprocating Ring (HFRR) – Test Method	---	30-06-2004
8	IS 2888:2004 Toilet Soap – Specification (Third Revision)	IS: 2888:1983	29-02-2004
9	IS 3025 (Part 2):2004 Methods of Sampling and Test (Physical and Chemical) for Water and Waste Water Part 2 Determination of 33 Elements by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy	---	30-06-2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
10	IS 5960 (Part 16):2004 Meat and Meat Products – Methods of Test Part 16 Determination of Total Phosphorus Content – Spectrometric Method	----	30 06 2004
11	IS 5960(Part 17):2004 Meat and Meat Products – Methods of Test Part 17 Determination of Starch and Glucose Content – Enzymatic Method	----	30 06 2004
12	IS 6092 (Part 3/Sec 3): 2004 ISO 5316:1977 Methods of Sampling and Test for Fertilizers Part 3 Determination of Phosphorus Section 3 Extraction of Water- Soluble Phosphates	----	30 06 2004
13	IS 6092 (Part 3/Sec 4):2004 ISO 6598:1985 Methods of Sampling and Test for Fertilizers Part 3 Determination of Phosphorus Section 4 Quinoline Phosphomolybdate Gravimetric Method	----	30 06 2004
14	IS 6092 (Part 3/Sec 5):2004 ISO 7497:1984 Methods of Sampling and Test for Fertilizers Part 3 Determination of Phosphorus Section 5 Extraction of Phosphates Soluble in Mineral Acids	----	30 06 2004
15	IS 7285 (Part 1):2004 Refillable Seamless Steel Gas Cylinders – Specification Part 1 Normalized Steel Cylinders (Third Revision)	IS 7285:1988	31 12 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
16	IS 7285 (Part 2):2004 Refillable Seamless Steel Cylinders – Specification Part 2 Quenched and Tempered Steel Cylinders with Tensile Strength Less Than 1 100 Mpa (112 kgf/mm ²) (Third Revision)	IS 7285:1988	31 12 2004
17	IS 7389:2004 Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres – Pressurized Enclosures “p” (First Revision)	IS 7389:1974	30 06 2004
18	IS 7693:2004 Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres – Oil-Immersion “o” (First Revision)	IS 7693:1975	30 04 2004
19	IS 7724:2004 Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres – Powder Filling “q” (First Revision)	IS 7724:1975	30 06 2004
20	IS 7795:2004 Hexagon Nuts with Collar – Specification (First Revision)	IS 7795:1975	30 04 2004
21	IS 7820:2004 Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres – Method of Test for Ignition Temperature (First Revision)	IS 7820:1975	31 05 2004
22	IS 8330:2004 Tripods for Surveying Instruments – Fixed Leg Type – Specification (Second Revision)	IS 8330:1986	30 06 2004
23	IS 9026:2004 Rope Threaded Percussive Long-Hole Drilling Equipments – Specification (First Revision)	IS 9026:1978	30 06 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
24	IS 11021:2004 Methods for Determination of Dimethoate Residues in Food Commodities (First Revision)	IS 11021:1984	30 06 2004
25	IS 12641:2004 Semiconductor Devices – Mechanical and Climatic Test Methods (First Revision)	IS 12641:1989	30 06 2004
26	IS 13360 (Part 5/Sec 26):2004 Plastics – Methods of Testing Part 5 Mechanical Properties Section 26 Determination of Tensile Properties – Test Conditions for Unidirectional Fibre- Reinforced Plastic Composites	----	30 06 2004
27	IS 13360 (Part 6/Sec 11):2004 ISO 974:2000 Plastics – Methods of Testing Part 6 Thermal Properties Section 11 Determination of the Brittleness Temperature by Impact	----	30 06 2004
28	IS 13360(Part 8/Sec 13):2004 Plastics – Methods of Testing Part 8 Permanence/Chemical Properties Section 13 Determination of Changes in Colour and Variations in Properties After Exposure to Daylight Under Glass, Natural Weathering or Laboratory Light Sources	----	30 06 2004
29	IS 13947 (Part 5/Sec 1):2004 Low-voltage Switchgear and Controlgear – Specification Part 5 Control Circuit Devices and Switching Elements Section 1 Electromechanical Control Circuit Devices (First Revision)	IS 13947(Part 5/ Sec 1):1993	30 11 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
30	IS-13947 (Part 5/Sec 2):2004 Low-Voltage Switchgear and Controlgear Specification Part 5 Control Circuit Devices and Switching Elements Section 2 Proximity Switches (First Revision)	----	30 06 2004 Not under certification date to be decided
31	IS 14817 (Part 2):2004 ISO 10816-2:1996 Mechanical Vibration – Evaluation of Machine Vibration By Measurements on Non-Rotating Parts Part 2 Large Land-Based Steam Turbine Generator Sets in Excess of 50 MW	----	30 06 2004
32	IS 14817 (Part 3):2004 ISO 10816-3:1998 Mechanical Vibration – Evaluation of Machine Vibration by Measurements on Non-Rotating Parts Part 3 Industrial Machines with Nominal Power Above 15 kW and Nominal Speeds Between 120 rpm and 15 000 rpm When Measured in Situ	----	30 06 2004
33	IS 14817 (Part 4):2004 ISO10816-4:2004 Mechanical Vibration – Evaluation of Machine Vibration by Measurements on Non- Rotating Parts Part 4 Gas Turbines Driven Sets Excluding Aircraft Derivatives	---	30 06 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
34	IS 14817(Part 5):2004 ISO 10816-5:2000 Mechanical Vibration – Evaluation of Machine Vibration by Measurements on Non-Rotating Parts Part 5 Machine Sets in Hydraulic Power Generating/Pumping and Pumping Plants	----	30 06 2004
35	IS 14817(Part 6):2004 ISO 10816-6:1995 Mechanical Vibration – Evaluation of Machine Vibration by Measurements on Non-Rotating Parts Part 6 Reciprocating Machines with Power Rating above 100 kW	----	30 06 2004
36	IS 15104(Part 6):2004 ISO 8442-6:2000 Materials and Articles in Contact with Foodstuffs – Cutlery and Table Holloware Part 6 Lightly Silver-Plated Table Holloware Protected by Lacquer	---	30 06 2004
37	IS 15104(Part 7):2004 ISO 8442-7:2000 Materials and Articles in Contact with Foodstuffs – Cutlery and Table Holloware Part 7 Requirements for Table Cutlery Made of Silver, other Precious Metals and Their Alloys	----	31 05 2004
38	IS 15104(Part 8):2004 ISO 8442-8:2000 Materials and Articles in Contact with Foodstuffs – Cutlery and Table Holloware Part 8 Requirements for Silver Table and Decorative Holloware	----	31 05 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
39	IS 15333:2004 Kero-Gas Stove – Specification	----	30 06 2004
40	IS 15424(Part 3):2004 ISO 9128-3:1992 Tools for Pressing – Guide Pillars Part 3 Type B, End-Locking Pillars	----	30 06 2004
41	IS 15424(Part 5):2004 ISO 9182-5:1992 Tools for Pressing – Guide Pillars Part 5 Type D, End-Locking Pillars with Flange	----	30 06 2004
42	IS 15427:2004 Conveyor Belting of Elastomeric and Steel Cord Construction for General Material Handling – Specification	----	31 05 2004
43	IS 15429:2004 Storage, Installation and Maintenance of DC Motors – Code of Practice	----	30 06 2004
44	IS 15442:2004 Parameters for Environmental Impact Assessment of Water Resources Projects	----	31 05 2004
45	IS 15446(Part 4):2004 Guide to Production Control Part 4 Dispatching (Shop-Floor Control)	----	30 06 2004
46	IS 15447(Part 1):2004 Commercial Blasting Explosives – Specification Part 1 Nitroglycerine Based Explosives	----	31 05 2004
47	IS 15451:2004 Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres – Encapsulation “m”	----	30 06 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
48	IS 15460(Part 1):2004 ISO 5565-1:1999 Vanilla [Vanilla Fragrans(Salisbury) Ames] Part 1 Specification	----	30 06 2004
49	IS 15460(Part 2):2004 ISO 5565-2:1999 Vanilla[Vanilla Frangrans (Salisbury) Ames] Part 2 Test Methods	----	30 06 2004
50	IS 15463:2004 Meat and Meat Products - Enumeration of Escherichia Coli – Colony-Count Technique At 44 C using Membranes	----	30 06 2004
51	IS 15471:2004 ISO 8641:1987 Aerospace – Self-Locking Nuts with Maximum Operating Temperature Greater Than 425 C – Procurement Specification	----	30 06 2004
52	IS 15478(Part 2):2004 ISO 3100-2:1988 Meat and Meat Products – Sampling and Preparation of Test Samples Part 2 Preparation of Test Samples for Microbiological Examination	----	30 06 2004
53	IS 15479:2004 Qualification and Performance Specification for High Density Interconnect (HDI) Layers or Boards	----	30 06 2004
54	IS 15480(Part 1):2004 Fibre Optic Attenuators Part 1 Generic Specification	----	30 06 2004
55	IS 15481(Part 1):2004 ISO 10097-1:1999 Wireline Diamond Core Drilling Equipment – System A Part 1 Metric Units	----	30 06 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
56	IS 15482:2004 Microphones and Earphones for Speech Communications	----	30 06 2004
57	IS 15483(Part 1):2004 ISO 12858-1:1999 Optics and Optical Instruments – Ancillary Devices for Geodetic Instruments Part 1 Invar Levelling Staffs	----	31 07 2004
58	IS 15484:2004 ISO 9767:1990 Photography- Overhead Projectors – Methods for Measuring and Reporting Performance Characteristics	----	31 07 2004
59	IS 15490:2004 Cylinders for On-Board Storage of Compressed Natural Gas as a Fuel for Automotive Vehicles – Specification	----	31 12 2004
60	IS 15492(Part 1):2004 Code of Recommended Practice for Safety in Water Parks Part 1 General Information	----	30 06 2004
61	IS 15492(Part 2):2004 Code of Recommended Practice for Safety in Water Parks Part 2 Safety Requirements	----	30 06 2004
62	IS 15492(Part 3):2004 Code of Recommended Practice for Safety in Water Parks Part 3 Instructions	---	30 06 2004

Copy of these Indian Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi – 110002 and Regional Office: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patan, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[F. No. CMD-IV : 13 :2]
BALWANT RAI, Dy. Director

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3145.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में मुन्द्रा से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में जो इस से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री आर.वी. सरवेया, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, जिमखाना बिल्डिंग, आदिपुर रोड, अन्जार, कच्छ, 370110, गुजरात, को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तालूका : राधनपुर		जिला : पाटण		राज्य : गुजरात		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	उप खण्ड सं.	हेक्टेयर	एकर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	चलवाडा	102	1	0	00	20
		112	1	0	43	92
		103	2	0	24	93
		111	क्ष1	0	17	19
		111	क्ष2	0	02	61
		110	-	0	08	64
		107	1	0	24	04
		128	2	0	25	92
		117	-	0	08	64
		128	1	0	14	40
		126	-	0	51	84
		152	-	0	26	64
		153	-	0	61	20

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तालूका : राधनपुर		जिला : पाटण		राज्य : गुजरात		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	असरा सं.	उप खण्ड सं.	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	बंयवड	228	2	0	17	97
		218	पे 2	0	0	20
		219	1/पे 2	0	11	52
		228	3	0	0	20
		219	1/पे 1	0	18	00
		220	1/1	0	08	00
		219	2	0	00	20
		220	1/2	0	17	00
		221	-	0	21	90
		225	-	0	10	00
		222	-	0	15	69
		224	2	0	31	24
		235	1/पे 1	0	42	48
		234	पे 1	0	33	33
		रास्ता असरा संख्या 234/पे 1 और		0	02	98
		2अ/पे 2 के बीच में				
		2	अ/पे 2	0	25	56
		2	ब	0	04	68
		3	1/पे 2	0	17	71
		3	4	0	14	76
		3	1/पे 1	0	05	90
		7	3/पे 1	0	15	00
		7	2	0	14	00
		7	1	0	20	00
		25	1पे	0	07	20
		6	-	0	22	50
		एन.एच. 15 असरा संख्या 6 और 77 के		0	10	08
		बीच में				
		77	-	0	07	48
		76	-	0	27	93
		74	1	0	28	80
		रास्ता असरा संख्या 74/1 और 73 के		0	2	59
		बीच में				
		73	-	0	35	71
		64	1	0	43	68
		64	2	0	21	09
		63	-	0	18	86
		62	-	0	13	39

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तालूका : राधनपुर		जिला : पाटण		राज्य : गुजरात		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	उप खण्ड सं.	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	बंघवड (जारी...)	रास्ता खसरा संख्या 62 और 40/पी2 के बीच में				
		40	पी2	0	06	55
		41	पी2	0	16	20
		43	पी2	0	37	29
			पी2	0	10	08
		रास्ता खसरा संख्या 43/पी2 और 59/पी2 के बीच में				
		59	पी2	0	13	68
		47	पी1	0	00	89
		46	-	0	00	55
		49	-	0	40	60
		49	2/पी1	0	22	09
		49	1	0	16	38
		49	3	0	12	83
		रास्ता खसरा संख्या 49/3 और सुल्तानपुरा ग्राम सीमा के बीच में				
				0	01	44
3	सुल्तानपुरा	19	1	0	42	07
		20	पी	0	27	50
		21	1	0	22	09
		21	1/1	0	18	89
		13	1	0	8	91
		रास्ता खसरा संख्या 13/1 और 92/1 के बीच में				
				0	01	08
		92	1	0	31	03
		92	2	0	26	36
		94	पी2	0	28	08
		85	पी1	0	20	32
		85	पी2	0	41	34
		84	2	0	22	80
		57	1 और 2	0	22	80
		57	3/पी1 और 3/पी2	0	23	18
		सडक 102	-	0	03	56
		103	1/पी3	0	10	69
		56	-	0	21	02
		104	2	0	01	84
		104	1/पी1	0	05	28
		104	1/पी2	0	07	84

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तालूका : राधनपुर		जिला : पाटण		राज्य : गुजरात		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	उप खण्ड सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	सुल्तानपुर(जाँ...)	105	1	0	16	39
		105	2	0	21	52
		सड़क 56	-	0	04	03
4	सुबापुरा	169	1/1	0	01	95
		169	1/2	0	21	02
		170	-	0	11	40
		रास्ता खसरा संख्या 170 और		0	04	98
		171/1/1 के बीच में				
		171	1/1	0	19	24
		171	2/2/1/2	0	15	68
		156	2/1	0	08	19
		156	2/2/1/2	0	07	48
		156	1	0	07	48
		156	1/2	0	09	97
		148	1/2	0	14	25
		148	1/1	0	19	52
		147	-	0	26	71
		146	3	0	17	82
		140	1	0	25	56
		139	-	0	17	10
		138	-	0	15	58
		115	1	0	17	98
		115	2/2	0	00	55
		115	2/1	0	11	04
		117+118	1/3	0	21	74
		119	3	0	22	45
		94	-	0	21	02
		109	-	0	18	89
		97	-	0	20	67

जम्मा...5

4	सुबापुरा(जारी...)	98	2/2क्ष2	0	13	18
		98	2/1क्ष1	0	11	08
		101	2	0	26	73

[फ. सं. आर-31015/39/2004-ओ.आर.-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 2004.

S. O. 3145.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Mundra (Gujarat) to Delhi, a pipeline should be laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And, whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri R.V. Sarvaiya, Competent Authority, Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited), Gymkhana Building, Adipur Road, Anjar, Kutch 370110 (Gujarat).

Contd.

SCHEDULE

Taluk : RADHANPUR		District : PATAN		State : GUJARAT		
Name of Villiage	Survey no.	Sub-Division No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Square Metre	
1. CHALWADA	102	1	0	00	20	
	112	1	0	43	92	
	103	2	0	24	93	
	111	P1	0	17	19	
	111	P2	0	02	61	
	110	-	0	08	64	
	107	1	0	24	04	
	128	2	0	25	92	
	117	-	0	08	64	
	128	1	0	14	40	
	126	-	0	51	84	
	152	-	0	26	64	
	153	-	0	61	20	
	228	2	0	17	97	
	218	P2	0	0	20	
	219	1/P2	0	11	52	
	228	3	0	0	20	
2. BANDHWAD	219	1/P1	0	18	00	
	220	1/1	0	08	00	
	219	2	0	00	20	
	220	1/2	0	17	00	
	221	-	0	21	90	
	225	-	0	10	00	
	222	-	0	15	69	
	224	2	0	31	24	
	235	1/P1	0	42	48	
	234	P1	0	33	33	
	Cart track In between Survey number. 234/P1 and 2A/P2		0	2	98	
	2	A/P2	0	25	56	
	2	B	0	04	68	
	3	1/P2	0	17	71	
	3	4	0	14	76	
	3	1/P1	0	05	90	
	7	3P1	0	15	00	
	7	2	0	14	00	
	7	1	0	20	00	
25	1P	0	7	20		
6	-	0	22	50		

Taluk : RADHANPUR		District : PATAN		State : GUJARAT		
Name of Village	Survey no.	Sub-Division No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Square Metre	
2. BANDHWAD	NH.15 In between Survey number. 6 & 77		0	10	08	
(Contd....)	77	-	0	07	48	
	76	-	0	27	93	
	74	1	0	28	80	
	Cart track In between Survey number.74/1 and 73		0	2	59	
	73	-	0	35	71	
	64	1	0	43	68	
	64	2	0	21	09	
	63	-	0	18	86	
	62	-	0	13	39	
	Cart track In between Survey number.62 and 40/P2		0	06	55	
	40	P2	0	16	20	
	41	P2	0	37	29	
	43	P2	0	10	08	
	Cart track In between Survey number.43/P2 and 59/P2		0	13	68	
	59	P2	0	00	89	
	47	P1	0	00	55	
	46	-	0	40	60	
	49	2P1	0	22	09	
	49	1	0	16	38	
	49	3	0	12	83	
	Cart track In between Survey number.49/3 and Village Boundary of Sultanpura		0	01	44	
3. SULTANPURA	19	1	0	42	07	
	20	P	0	27	50	
	21	1	0	22	09	
	21	1/1	0	18	89	
	13	1	0	8	91	
	Cart track In between Survey number.13/1 and 92/1		0	01	08	
	92	1	0	31	03	

Taluk : RADHANPUR		District : PATAN		State : GUJARAT		
Name of Village	Survey no.	Sub-Division No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Square Metre	
3. SULTANPURA (Contd...)	92	2	0	26	36	
	94	P2	0	28	08	
	85	P1	0	20	32	
	85	P2	0	41	34	
	84	2	0	22	80	
	57	1&2	0	22	80	
	57	3P1&3P2	0	23	18	
	Asphalted road 102		0	03	56	
	103	1P3	0	10	69	
	56	-	0	21	02	
	104	2	0	01	84	
	104	1P1	0	05	28	
	104	1P2	0	07	84	
	105	1	0	16	39	
	105	2	0	21	52	
	Asphalted road 56		0	04	03	
	169	1P1	0	01	96	
	169	P2	0	21	02	
	170		0	11	40	
	4. SUBAPURA	Cart track In in between Survey number.170 and 171/1P1		0	04	98
171		1P1	0	19	24	
171		2/2P2	0	15	68	
156		2/1	0	08	19	
156		2/2P2	0	07	48	
156		1	0	07	48	
156		1/2	0	09	97	
156		P2	0	14	25	
148		P1	0	19	52	
147		-	0	26	71	
146		3	0	17	82	
140		1	0	25	56	
139		-	0	17	10	
138		-	0	15	58	
115		1	0	17	98	
115		2/2	0	00	55	
115		2/1	0	11	04	
117+118		1/3	0	21	74	
119		3	0	22	45	
94		-	0	21	02	
109	-	0	18	89		
97	-	0	20	67		

Taluk : RADHANPUR		District : PATAN		State : GUJARAT		
Name of Village	Survey no.	Sub-Division No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Square Metre	
↑, SUBAPURA	98	2/2P2	0	13	18	
(Contd...)	98	2/1P1	0	11	08	
	101	2	0	26	73	

[No. R-31015/39/2004-O.R.-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3146.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में मुन्द्रा से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में जो इस से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री आर.वी. सरवैया, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, जिमखाना बिल्डिंग, आदिपुर रोड, अन्जार, कच्छ 370110, गुजरात, को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तालुका : पाटण		जिला : पाटण		राज्य : गुजरात		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	उप खण्ड सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	उन्द्रा	366	पी2	0	25	06
		353	पी1	0	11	52
		353	पी3	0	07	56
		350	1	0	01	96
		354	-	0	19	44
		349	पी1	0	16	02
		341	-	0	18	72
		340	-	0	15	12
		337	-	0	03	08
		339	पी	0	13	44
		338	-	0	25	92
		335	-	0	13	89
		336	-	0	00	20
		307	पी1	0	14	40
		307	पी2	0	10	36
		305	-	0	15	62
	सड़क खसरा संख्या 305 और 304 के बीच में			0	02	85
		304	-	0	15	04
		281	-	0	04	40
		282	-	0	15	55
		284	-	0	05	07
		298	पी2	0	13	06
		298	पी1	0	01	20
		287	1	0	11	52
		289	1	0	15	19
		289	2	0	08	49
		288	1	0	04	00
		290	1	0	25	04
		290	2	0	01	60
		291	2	0	33	48
		256	-	0	10	73
	नहर खसरा संख्या 256 में			0	11	88
		255	-	0	13	50

तालुका : पाटण		जिला : पाटण		राज्य : गुजरात		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	असरा सं.	उप खण्ड सं.	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	उन्द्या (जारी...)	रस्ता असरा संख्या 255 और 230/2 के बीच में		0	01	44
		230	1	0	02	32
		230	2	0	11	52
		गहर असरा संख्या 230/2 और 236 के बीच में		0	05	04
		236	-	0	20	88
		235	3	0	15	94
		239	1	0	12	67
		240	पी2	0	17	82
		240	1पी2	0	14	25
		240	1पी1	0	13	54
		143	-	0	16	20
		243	-	0	11	52
2	सापरा	375	-	0	06	66
		रस्ता असरा संख्या 375 और 91 के बीच में		0	02	26
		91	-	0	13	32
		92	-	0	06	84
3	कोइटा	55	3	0	15	48
		55	4	0	02	88
		55	1	0	09	62
		56	-	0	23	31
		57	-	0	19	26
		59	1	0	43	84
		64	-	0	19	95
		95	1	0	24	86
		66	पी2	0	00	20
		94	1	0	02	73
		94	2पी2	0	02	08
		95	2	0	05	04
		96	1पी2	0	13	23
		96	8	0	02	88
		101	पी3	0	00	47
		101	पी	0	17	64

तालुका : पाटण		जिला : पाटण		राज्य : गुजरात		
क्रम सं.	गोंध का नाम	असरा सं.	उप खण्ड सं.	हेक्टेयर	क्षेत्रफल एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	कोइटा (जारी...)	101	पी2	0	03	74
		105	पी1	0	01	47
		105	पी2	0	15	28
		105	पी3	0	08	82
		एस.एच. -7 असरा संख्या 105/पी3 और 105/पी के बीच में		0	03	56
		105	पी	0	03	33
		रस्ता असरा संख्या 105/पी और 145/पी3 के बीच में		0	01	08
		145	पी3	0	36	54
		146	1	0	03	44
		145	पी2	0	24	48
		148	पी	0	11	05
		147	पी	0	08	91
		150	पी	0	24	20
		162	3	0	06	12
		166	पी3	0	07	38
		166	पी1	0	33	50
		165	पी1 और पी2	0	40	05
		32	पी1	0	18	17
		33	-	0	18	17
		38	पी	0	28	86
		39	-	0	14	25
		51	-	0	09	80
		एस.एच. -130 असरा संख्या 51 और 50/पी2 के बीच में		0	04	27
		50	पी2	0	07	12
		41	-	0	17	69
		42	पी2	0	10	15
		42	पी1	0	13	90
		43	पी2	0	00	50
		19	पी2	0	13	89
		19	पी3	0	04	99
		18	-	0	26	82
		109	पी1	0	21	99
		111	-	0	25	30

तालुका : पाटण		जिला : पाटण		राज्य : गुजरात		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	असरा सं.	उप खण्ड सं.	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	वायड (जारी...)	121	-	0	42	76
		120	पी1	0	24	21
		185	पी1	0	27	29
		210	-	0	29	58
		218	-	0	18	94
		219	-	0	04	58
		222	-	0	28	15
		221	-	0	07	48
		226	-	0	31	71
		227	पी2	0	12	11
		227	पी1	0	19	95
		227	पी3	0	19	24
		सडक असरा संख्या 227/पी3 और 243/पी2 के बीच में		0	04	98
		243	पी2	0	03	56
		243	पी1	0	20	31
		242	पी2	0	01	42
		248	पी1	0	12	13
		248	पी3	0	17	82
		248	पी4	0	08	91
		60	-	0	36	54
		59	पी	0	11	16
		58	-	0	12	42
		67	-	0	10	98
		68	पी	0	09	62
		बहर असरा संख्या 68/पी और 69 के बीच में		0	03	72
		69	-	0	33	12
		71	-	0	08	40
		71	पी	0	14	04
		47	पी	0	13	74
		48	पी2	0	09	06
		46	-	0	43	30
		45	पी	0	06	12
		43	-	0	25	30
		बदी असरा संख्या 43 और 1 के बीच में		0	76	27

तालुका : पाटण		जिला : पाटण		राज्य : गुजरात		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	उप खण्ड सं.	क्षेत्रफल		वर्ग मीटर
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	वाहणा (जारी...)	1	-	0	28	19
		7	-	0	98	10
6	अमरपुरा	चेला नाला वाहणा ग्राम सीमा और खसरा संख्या 90 के बीच में		0	31	36
		90	-	0	35	28
		90	पी1	0	29	00
		48	पी2	0	03	56
		48	पी1	0	20	67
		51	पी1	0	00	20
		51	पी2	0	15	66
		रास्ता खसरा संख्या 51/पी2 और 46/पी2 के बीच में		0	10	69
		46	पी2	0	02	54
		46	पी1	0	15	21
		46	पी3	0	21	21
		45	पी1	0	01	90
		रास्ता खसरा संख्या 45/पी1 और 33/पी1 के बीच में		0	01	76
		33	पी1	0	21	05
		सड़क खसरा संख्या 33/पी1 में		0	05	70
		33	पी2	0	12	24
		31	पी2	0	12	11
		29	पी1	0	00	98
		30	-	0	24	52
		27	-	0	16	02
		26	पी1	0	06	59
		26	पी2	0	18	35
		25	-	0	07	88
7	उन्टवाडा	62	2	0	04	58
		62	1	0	41	34
		68	2	0	05	64
		65	2	0	06	83
		66	3	0	35	73
		66	2	0	01	96

तालुका : पाटण			जिला : पाटण		राज्य : गुजरात	
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	असरा सं.	उप खण्ड सं.	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	उन्ट्याडा (जारी...)	यस्ता असरा संख्या 66/2 और 74/पी डे बीच में		0	01	89
		74	पी	0	20	24
		74	पी1	0	13	32

[फा. सं. आर-31015/37/2004-ओ.आर.-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2004

S. O. 3146.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Mundra (Gujarat) to Delhi, a pipeline should be laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri R.V. Sarvaiya, Competent Authority, Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Gymkhana Building, Adipur Road, Anjar, Kutch - 370110 (Gujarat).

SCHEDULE

Taluk : PATAN		District : PATAN		State : GUJARAT		
Name of Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Square Metre	
1. UNDRA	366	P2	0	25	06	
	353	P1	0	11	52	
	353	P3	0	07	56	
	350	1	0	01	96	
	354	-	0	19	44	
	349	P1	0	16	02	
	341	-	0	18	72	
	340	-	0	15	12	
	337	-	0	03	08	
	339	P	0	13	44	
	338	-	0	25	92	
	335	-	0	13	89	
	336	-	0	00	20	
	307	P1	0	14	40	
	307	P2	0	10	36	
	305	-	0	15	62	
	Asphalted Road In between Survey No. 305 & 304			0	02	85
	304	-	0	15	04	
	281	-	0	04	40	
	282	-	0	15	55	
	284	-	0	05	07	
	298	P2	0	13	06	
	298	P1	0	01	20	
	287	1	0	11	52	
	289	1	0	15	19	
	289	2	0	08	49	
	288	1	0	04	00	
	290	1	0	25	04	
	290	2	0	01	60	
	291	2	0	33	48	
	256	-	0	10	73	
	Canal in Survey No. 256			0	11	88
	255			0	13	50

Taluk : PATAN		District : PATAN		State : GUJARAT		
Name of Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Square Metre	
1. UNDRA	Cart track in between Survey No. 255 & 230/2		0	01	44	
(Contd...)	230	1	0	02	32	
	230	2	0	11	52	
	Canal in between Survey No. 230/2 and 236		0	05	04	
	236	-	0	20	88	
	235	3	0	15	94	
	239	1	0	12	67	
	240	P2	0	17	82	
	240	1P2	0	14	25	
	240	1P1	0	13	54	
	143	-	0	16	20	
	243	-	0	11	52	
2. SAPRA	375	-	0	06	66	
	Cart track in between Survey No. 375 & 91		0	02	26	
	91	-	0	13	32	
	92	-	0	06	84	
3. KOITA	55	3	0	15	48	
	55	4	0	02	88	
	55	1	0	09	62	
	56	-	0	23	31	
	57	-	0	19	26	
	59	1	0	43	84	
	64	-	0	19	95	
	95	1	0	24	86	
	66	P2	0	00	20	
	94	1	0	02	73	
	94	2P2	0	02	08	
	95	2	0	05	04	
	96	1P2	0	13	23	
	96	8	0	02	88	
	101	P3	0	00	47	
	101	P	0	17	64	

Taluk : PATAN		District : PATAN		State : GUJARAT		
Name of Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Square Metre	
3. KOITA (Contd...)	101	P2	0	03	74	
	105	P1	0	01	47	
	105	P2	0	15	28	
	105	P3	0	08	82	
	SH-7 In Between Survey Number. 105/P3 and 105/P		0	03	56	
	105	P	0	03	33	
	Cart track In Between Survey No. 105/P & 145/P3		0	01	08	
	145	P3	0	36	54	
	146	1	0	03	44	
	145	P2	0	24	48	
	148	P	0	11	05	
	147	P	0	08	91	
	150	P	0	24	20	
	162	3	0	06	12	
	166	P3	0	07	38	
	166	P1	0	33	50	
	165	P1&P2	0	40	05	
	32	P1	0	18	17	
	33	-	0	18	17	
	4. WAYAD	38	P	0	28	86
39		-	0	14	25	
51		-	0	09	80	
SH-130 In Between Survey Number No. 51 and 50/P2		0	04	27		
50		P2	0	07	12	
41		-	0	17	69	
42		P2	0	10	15	
42		P1	0	13	90	
43		P2	0	00	50	
19		P2	0	13	89	
19		P3	0	04	99	
18		-	0	26	82	
109		P1	0	21	99	
111		-	0	25	30	

Taluk : PATAN		District : PATAN		State : GUJARAT		
Name of Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Square Metre	
4. WAYAD (Contd...)	121	-	0	42	76	
	120	P1	0	24	21	
	185	P1	0	27	29	
	210	-	0	29	58	
	218	-	0	18	94	
	219	-	0	04	58	
	222	-	0	28	15	
	221	-	0	07	48	
	226	-	0	31	71	
	227	P2	0	12	11	
	227	P1	0	19	95	
	227	P3	0	19	24	
	Asphalted Road In Between Survey Number. 227/P3 and 243/P2		0	04	98	
	243	P2	0	03	56	
	243	P1	0	20	31	
	242	P2	0	01	42	
	248	P1	0	12	13	
	248	P3	0	17	82	
	248	P4	0	08	91	
	5. VAHANA	60	-	0	36	54
59		P	0	11	16	
58		-	0	12	42	
67		-	0	10	98	
68		P	0	09	62	
Canal In between Survey No. 68/P &		0	03	72		
69		-	0	33	12	
71		-	0	08	40	
71		P	0	14	04	
47		P	0	13	74	
48		P2	0	09	06	
46		-	0	43	30	
45		P	0	06	12	
43		-	0	25	30	
River In between Survey No. 43 & 1		0	76	27		

Taluk : PATAN		District : PATAN		State : GUJARAT		
Name of Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Square Metre	
5. VAHANA (Contd...)	1	-	0	28	19	
	7	-	0	08	10	
6. AMARPURA	Chela Nala In between village boundry of Vahana & survey number 90		0	31	36	
	90	-	0	35	28	
	90	1P	0	29	00	
	48	P2	0	03	56	
	48	P1	0	20	67	
	51	P1	0	00	20	
	51	P2	0	15	66	
	Cart track In between Survey No. 51/P2 & 46/P2		0	10	69	
	46	P2	0	02	54	
	46	P1	0	15	21	
	46	P3	0	21	21	
	45	P1	0	01	90	
	Metalled Road In between Survey No. 45/P1& 33/P1		0	01	76	
	33	P1	0	21	05	
	Asphalted Road In Survey No.33/P1		0	05	70	
	33	P2	0	12	24	
	31	P2	0	12	11	
	29	P1	0	00	98	
	30	-	0	24	32	
	27	-	0	16	02	
	26	P1	0	06	59	
	26	P2	0	18	35	
	25	-	0	07	88	
7. UNTWADA	62	2	0	04	58	
	62	1	0	41	34	
	68	2	0	05	64	
	68	2	0	06	83	
	65	3	0	35	73	
	66	2	0	01	96	
	66					
	66					

Taluk : PATAN		District : PATAN		State : GUJARAT		
Name of Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Square Metre	
7. UNTWADA (Contd...)	Cart track in between Survey No. 66/2 & 74/P		0	01	89	
	74	P	0	20	24	
	74	P1	0	13	32	

[No. R-31015/37/2004-O.R.-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3147.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मुन्दा (गुजरात) से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री शिवदत्त गौड़, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुन्दा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, 16, कृष्णा विहार, नारायण निवास के पास, गोपलपुरा बाईपास रोड़, जयपुर पिन - 302018 (राजस्थान) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : जयपुर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	मूण्डियापुरोहितान	30	0	24	04
		32	0	22	86
		33	0	25	46
		34	0	16	53
		13	0	12	12
		13/234	0	18	95
		12	0	06	92
		11	0	29	28
		10/233	0	00	20
		45	0	19	72
		46	0	16	92
		46/240	0	06	80
		49	0	15	08
		48	0	06	16
		56	0	11	81
		50	0	00	20
		55	0	16	57
		54	0	12	80
		52	0	22	77
2.	मूण्डियारामसर	31	0	01	72
		32	0	50	34
		3	0	06	69
		26/414	0	28	42
		25	0	34	22
		22	0	07	28
		20	0	10	47
		19	0	17	66
		12	0	47	64
		13	0	00	20
		13/413	0	00	20
3.	सीतारामपुरा	9	0	02	49
		3	0	16	70
		8	0	15	77

तहसील : जयपुर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	असरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	3	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	सीतारामपुरा (जारी...)	5	0	03	95
		7	0	19	98
4.	जयसिंहपुराकांकछोदा	7	0	44	51
		7/174	}	0	08
		7/174/2			
		5	0	21	04
		4	0	19	25
		3	0	27	79
		2/171	0	06	51
5.	किशोरपुराकांकछोदा	18	0	09	25
		17	0	12	44
		16	0	14	15
		10	0	50	20
6.	नारीकावास	40	0	09	41
		39	0	00	23
		42	0	25	68
		41	0	02	20
		45(स.रास्ता)	0	00	99
		49	0	20	68
		51	0	05	87
		48	0	00	20
		52	0	25	97
		61	0	12	89
		62	0	07	00
		65	0	01	89
		63	0	09	90
		64	0	21	29
		66	0	03	28
7.	भूधरपुरा	63	0	00	20
		64	0	15	62
		66	0	39	86
		69	0	51	47
		90	0	16	90
		92	0	00	61
		91	0	08	56

तहसील : जयपुर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	मौद का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	भूधरपुरा (जारी...)	96	0	00	20
		89	0	12	53
		88/131	0	00	37
		98	0	02	89
		98/123	0	05	51
		86	0	13	69
		85/132	0	02	04
		85	0	07	78
		82(स.रास्ता)	0	02	96
		80	0	11	76
		79	0	00	52
		81	0	17	93
8.	लालचन्दपुरा	3(जे.डी.ए. चारागाह)	0	05	94
		2(जे.डी.ए. तलाई)	0	12	98
		1(जे.डी.ए. चारागाह)	0	82	97
9.	बावड़ी	276/1	}	0	13
		276/2			
		274/1	}	0	00
		274/2			
		274/3			
		274/4			
		274/5			
		275/1/1	}	0	25
		275/1/2			
		275/1/3			
		42	0	25	19
		36(जे.डी.ए. रास्ता)	0	02	96
		45	0	33	25
		47	0	15	20
		48	0	00	20
		49	0	12	01
		50	0	11	39
		51(जे.डी.ए. रास्ता)	0	03	27
		52	0	04	79
		60/2	0	00	20

तहसील : जयपुर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	3	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
4	5	6			
9. बावड़ी (जारी...)		64	0	10	18
		65	0	10	61
		67	0	00	95
		68	0	00	20
		66	0	00	95
		69/1	0	12	48
		84/1	0	12	91
		84/2	0	01	94
		83	0	09	59
		78(जे.डी.ए.नाला)	0	01	10
		74	0	00	20
		75	0	26	82
		76	0	06	74
10. चकमोज्या		3	0	31	74
		4	0	30	05
		7	0	48	44
		10	0	08	57
11. सिंवार		722	0	06	88
		723	0	57	77
		717(रिलवे विभाग)	0	04	25
		676/1	}	0	64
		676/2			
		677	0	05	65
		681(जे.डी.ए. रास्ता)	0	02	02
		662	0	37	74
		663	0	24	88
		661	0	20	51
		154(जे.डी.ए. रास्ता)	0	01	44
		652	0	26	02
		651	0	08	88
		650/1125	0	02	20
		171(जे.डी.ए. रास्ता)	0	01	80
		187	0	07	50
		188	0	17	07

तहसील : जयपुर			जिला : जयपुर		राज्य : राजस्थान	
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	असरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल			वर्ग मीटर
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
11. सिंवार (जारी...)		185				
		185/1	0	17	96	
		185/2				
		102(जे.डी.ए. रास्ता)	0	01	06	
		88	0	05	21	
		85	0	12	03	
		76	0	24	24	
		74	0	00	20	
		77	0	01	02	
		71	0	14	88	
		66	0	24	78	
		65	0	20	75	
		64	0	12	37	
		210	0	12	47	
		219(जे.डी.ए. रास्ता)	0	01	37	
		216	0	05	48	
		215	0	17	23	
		227	0	00	20	
		228	0	65	40	
12. चकबासड़ी		122	0	06	67	
		123	0	24	31	
		121	0	00	20	
		120	0	19	77	
13. मंशारामपुरा		18	0	37	49	
		19	0	12	54	
		20/3	0	07	30	
		20/1	0	07	00	
		21	0	10	41	
		22	0	03	20	
		23	0	08	84	
		24	0	13	61	
		26/362	0	00	66	
		27	0	23	51	
		27/363	0	25	50	

तहसील : जयपुर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	3	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
4	5	6			
14. मांघवा		179	0	05	97
		211	0	17	86
		213	0	13	52
		213/900	0	08	74
		216	0	01	27
		215	0	25	32
		215/901	0	08	16
		227	0	12	99
		222(स.भूमि)	0	00	20
		226	0	12	32
		228	0	02	05
		225(स.भूमि)	0	09	33
		224/1050	0	08	80
		224/1051	0	42	47
		269	0	03	55
		264	0	03	90
		265	0	05	31
		266	0	15	94
		457(स.नदी)			
		457/1019(स.भूमि)			
		457/1021/1/1(स.भूमि)			
		457/1028/1			
		457/1026			
		457/1028/3			
		457/1028/2			
		457मिन	0	38	01
		457/1018			
		457/1028/4			
		457/1057मिन			
		457/1022/1			
		457/1022/2			
		457/1021/1			
		457/1021/2			
		399मिन	0	09	50
		399/1(पी.डब्ल्यू.डी.सड़क)	0	04	68

तहसील : जयपुर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	मांछवा (जारी...)	400/2(पी.डब्ल्यू.डी.सड़क)	0	00	20
		400/1	0	16	88
		410	0	48	05
		409/2	0	00	20
		409/925	0	45	52
		444	0	06	58
		443	0	07	61
		445	0	23	15
		446	0	15	48
		446/929	0	19	28
		435	0	01	79
		430	0	01	44
		431	0	02	88
		432	0	00	20
		433	0	00	20
		425	0	10	82
		426	0	35	65
15.	पिण्डोलाई	130/1010	0	31	75
		130	0	53	07
		112	0	21	67
16.	सबरामपुरा	110	0	07	12
		108/861	0	34	50
		108/865	0	02	50
		108/863	0	38	07
		108/860	0	23	17
		138/1	0	27	47
		138/2	0	00	20
		95	0	04	40
		139	0	50	96
		140	0	15	68
		141	0	53	46
		142	0	14	61
		144	0	12	83
		145	0	01	41
		94(स.यस्ता)	0		

तहसील : जयपुर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	असरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	3	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
16.	सबरामपुरा (जारी...)	190	0	02	21
		189	0	25	76
		188	0	13	71
		185	0	10	96
		186	0	16	68
		184	0	08	24

[फा. सं. आर-31015/54/2004-ओ.आर.-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2004

S. O. 3147.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Mundra (Gujarat) to Delhi, a pipeline should be laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Shivdutt Gaur, Competent Authority, Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, 16 Krishna Vihar, Near Narayan Niwas, Gopalpura Bye-pass Road, Jaipur 302018 (Rajasthan).

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : JAIPUR		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. MUNDIYA PUROHITAN		30	0	24	04	
		32	0	22	86	
		33	0	25	46	
		34	0	16	53	
		13	0	12	12	
		13/234	0	18	95	
		12	0	06	92	
		11	0	29	28	
		10/233	0	00	20	
		45	0	19	72	
		46	0	16	92	
		46/240	0	06	80	
		49	0	15	08	
		48	0	06	16	
		56	0	11	81	
		50	0	00	20	
		55	0	16	57	
		54	0	12	80	
		52	0	22	77	
	2. MUNDIYA RAMSAR		31	0	01	72
			32	0	50	34
			33	0	06	69
			26/414	0	28	42
			25	0	34	22
			22	0	07	28
		20	0	10	47	
		19	0	17	66	
		12	0	47	64	
		13	0	00	20	
		13/413	0	00	20	
3. SITARAMPURA			9	0	02	49
			3	0	16	70
			8	0	15	77

Tehsil : JAIPUR		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN				
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area				
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
3.	SITARAMPURA (Contd...)	5	0	03	95		
		7	0	19	98		
		7	0	44	51		
		7/174	}	0	08	27	
		7/174/2					
4.	JAISINGHPURA KANKRODA	5	0	21	04		
		4	0	19	25		
		3	0	27	79		
		2/171	0	06	51		
		18	0	09	25		
5.	KISHORPURA KANKRODA	17	0	12	44		
		16	0	14	15		
		10	0	50	20		
		40	0	09	41		
		39	0	00	23		
6.	NARIKAWAS	42	0	25	68		
		41	0	02	20		
		45(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	99		
		49	0	20	68		
		51	0	05	87		
		48	0	00	20		
		52	0	25	97		
		61	0	12	89		
		62	0	07	00		
		65	0	01	89		
		63	0	09	90		
		64	0	21	29		
		66	0	03	28		
		7.	BHUDARPURA	63	0	00	20
				64	0	15	62
66	0			39	86		
69	0			51	47		
90	0			16	90		
92	0			00	61		
91	0			08	56		

Tehsil : JAIPUR		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
7. BHUDARPURA (Contd...)		96	0	00	20
		89	0	12	53
		88/131	0	00	37
		98	0	02	89
		98/123	0	05	51
		86	0	13	69
		85/132	0	02	04
		85	0	07	78
		82(G/L Cart Track)	0	02	96
		80	0	11	76
		79	0	00	52
		81	0	17	93
		3(J.D.A.Pasture)	0	05	94
		2(J.D.A.Pond)	0	12	98
8. LALCHANDPURA		1(J.D.A.Pasture)	0	82	97
	9. BAVADI	276/1	}	0	13
276/2					
274/1		}	0	00	31
274/2					
274/3					
274/4					
274/5		}	0	25	27
275/1/1					
275/1/2					
275/1/3					
	42	0	25	19	
	36(J.D.A.Cart Track)	0	02	96	
	45	0	33	25	
	47	0	15	20	
	48	0	00	20	
	49	0	12	01	
	50	0	11	39	
	51(J.D.A.Cart Track)	0	03	27	
	52	0	04	79	
	60/2	0	00	20	

Tehsil : JAIPUR		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
9. BAVADI (Contd...)					
		64	0	10	18
		65	0	10	61
		67	0	00	95
		68	0	00	20
		66	0	00	95
		69/1	0	12	48
		84/1	0	12	91
		84/2	0	01	94
		83	0	09	59
		78(J.D.A.Nala)	0	01	10
		74	0	00	20
		75	0	26	82
		76	0	06	74
10. CHAKMOJYA					
		3	0	31	74
		4	0	30	05
		7	0	48	44
11. SINWAR					
		10	0	08	57
		722	0	06	88
		723	0	57	77
		717(Railway Deptt.)	0	04	25
		676/1	0	64	32
		676/2			
		677	0	05	65
		681(J.D.A.Cart Track)	0	02	02
		662	0	37	74
		663	0	24	88
		661	0	20	51
		154(J.D.A.Cart Track)	0	01	44
		652	0	26	02
		651	0	08	88
		650/1125	0	02	20
		171(J.D.A.Cart Track)	0	01	80
		187	0	07	50
		188	0	17	07

10. CHAKMOJYA**11. SINWAR**

भाग II—खण्ड 3(II)

Tehsil : JAIPUR		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
11. SINWAR (Contd...)		185				
		185/1	0	17	96	
		185/2				
		102(J.D.A.Cart Track)	0	01	06	
		88	0	05	21	
		85	0	12	03	
		76	0	24	24	
		74	0	00	20	
		77	0	01	02	
		71	0	14	88	
		66	0	24	78	
		65	0	20	75	
		64	0	12	37	
		210	0	12	47	
		219(J.D.A.Cart Track)	0	01	37	
		216	0	05	48	
		215	0	17	23	
		227	0	00	20	
		228	0	65	40	
	12. CHAK BASADI		122	0	06	67
			123	0	24	31
			121	0	00	20
			120	0	19	77
13. MANSHA RAMPURA		18	0	37	49	
		19	0	12	54	
		20/3	0	07	30	
		20/1	0	07	00	
		21	0	10	41	
		22	0	03	20	
		23	0	08	84	
		24	0	13	61	
		26/362	0	00	66	
		27	0	23	51	
		27/363	0	25	50	

Tehsil : JAIPUR		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
14. MANCHAWA		179	0	05	97	
		211	0	17	86	
		213	0	13	52	
		213/900	0	08	74	
		216	0	01	27	
		215	0	25	32	
		215/901	0	08	16	
		227	0	12	99	
		222(G/L)	0	00	20	
		226	0	12	32	
		228	0	02	05	
		225(G/L)	0	09	33	
		224/1050	0	08	80	
		224/1051	0	42	47	
		269	0	03	55	
		264	0	03	90	
		265	0	05	31	
		266	0	15	94	
		457(G/L River)	}	0	38	01
		457/1019(G/L)				
		457/1021/1/1(G/L)				
		457/1028/1				
		457/1026				
		457/1028/3				
		457/1028/2				
		457Min				
		457/1018				
		457/1028/4				
		457/1057Min				
		457/1022/1				
		457/1022/2				
		457/1021/1				
	457/1021/2					
	399Min	0	09	50		
	399/1(P.W.D.Road)	0	04	68		

Tehsil : JAIPUR		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	MANCHAWA (Contd...)	400/2(P.W.D.Road)	0	00	20
		400/1	0	16	88
		410	0	48	05
		409/2	0	00	20
		409/925	0	45	52
		444	0	06	58
		443	0	07	61
		445	0	23	15
		446	0	15	48
		446/929	0	19	28
		435	0	01	79
		430	0	01	44
		431	0	02	88
		432	0	00	20
		433	0	00	20
		425	0	10	82
		426	0	35	65
15.	PINDOLAI	130/1010	0	31	75
		130	0	53	07
		112	0	21	67
16.	SABRAMPURA	110	0	07	12
		108/861	0	34	50
		108/865	0	02	50
		108/863	0	38	07
		108/860	0	23	17
		138/1	0	27	47
		138/2	0	00	20
		95	0	04	40
		139	0	50	96
		140	0	15	68
		141	0	53	46
		142	0	14	61
		144	0	12	83
		145	0	01	41
		94(G/L Cart Track)	0		

Tehsil : JAIPUR		District : JAIPUR		State : RAJASTHAN	
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
16. SABRAMPURA (Contd...)		190	0	02	21
		189	0	25	76
		188	0	13	71
		185	0	10	96
		186	0	16	68
		184	0	08	24

[No. R-31015/54/2004-O.R.-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3148.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मुन्दा (गुजरात) से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री शिवदत्त गौड़, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुन्दा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, 16, कृष्णा विहार, नारायण निवास के पास, गोपलपुरा बाईपास रोड़, जयपुर पिन - 302018 (राजस्थान) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : फानी		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	बुकनी	164	0	00	20
		178/1			
		178/2			
		178/3			
		178/4	0	22	51
		178/5			
		178/6			
		178/7			
		179(स.रास्ता)	0	01	42
		180(स.घारागाह)	0	26	02
		320(सि.वि.नहर)	0	03	12
		333/2(स.आबादी)			
		333/3मिन1(स.घारागाह)	1	32	16
		333/3(स.भूमि)			
		333/3मिन(स.भूमि.)			
		341	0	13	86
		342(स.भूमि)	0	04	51
		343	0	10	99
		366(स.रास्ता)	0	00	73
		349(स.भूमि)	0	10	19
		357	0	20	99
		356मिन1			
		356मिन2(स.भूमि)	0	29	52
		354(स.पाल)	0	01	48
		448/606(स.आखा)	0	31	68
		573	0	00	68
		572	0	07	20
		571(स.रास्ता)	0	00	83
		570(स.आखा)	0	04	28
		569	0	04	56
		568	0	02	05
		565(स.रास्ता)	0	02	22
		566	0	00	24
		564	0	03	03
		563	0	02	80

तहसील : फरकी		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	3	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1.	बुकनी (जारी...)	551	0	04	14
		552	0	10	99
		553	0	05	46
		547	0	02	63
		554	0	08	46
		555	0	13	40
		556	0	00	20
		557	0	11	30
		537	0	13	02
		536	0	00	20
		558(स.नदी)	0	32	59
		598/1मिन1(स.भूमि)	0	20	71
		598/1मिन2			
		598/2			
		598/3			
		598/4	0	17	27
		161			
		160/1			
		160/2			
		159	0	12	62
		166	0	00	87
		158	0	00	23
		167	0	13	56
		168	0	01	89
		180(सि.वि.नहर)	0	05	10
		201	0	11	26
		199	0	14	47
		198	0	00	90
		197	0	08	09
		205(सि.वि.नहर)	0	01	12
		217	0	06	01
		218	0	00	20
		220	0	20	36
		224	0	00	30
		225	0	04	50
		228	0	20	39
		231	0	06	00
		232	0	05	36

2. नन्दलालपुरा

तहसील : फरकी		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	असरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	नन्दलालपुरा (जारी...)	233	0	06	77
		234	0	07	85
		278	0	00	20
		275	0	12	50
		274	0	10	20
		273	0	07	12
		335(सि.वि.नहर)	0	01	61
		272	0	00	20
		327	0	01	94
		328	0	17	87
		333	0	11	34
		330	0	00	42
		332	0	04	51
		341	0	00	20
		342(सि.वि.नहर)	0	01	81
		344	0	01	69
		343(स.भूमि)	0	01	78
		184(स.झरका)	0	04	54
		183	0	01	97
		182	0	00	20
		180	0	04	53
		181	0	04	55
		233/1	0	36	46
		233/2			
		233/3			
		233/4			
		233/5			
		233/6			
3.	शेरपुरा	234(सि.वि.नहर)	0	01	65
		235(सि.वि.नहर)	0	00	74
		236(सि.वि.नहर)	0	01	76
		239(स.चारागाह)	0	65	28
		245	0	26	18
		244	0	00	20
		248(स.रास्ता)	0	00	80
		250	0	00	82
		247	0	00	84
		251(स.रास्ता)	0	02	18

तहसील : फागी		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	3	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	शेरपुरा (जारी...)	255	0	10	87
		254	0	08	31
		253	0	10	75
		84	0	18	52
		83	0	03	50
		59(स.रास्ता)	0	01	42
		258(स.चारागाह)	0	03	32
		50/1	}	63	05
		50/2(स.चारागाह)			
		49	0	07	22

[फा. सं. आर-31015/59/2004-ओ.आर.-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2004

S. O. 3148.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Mundra (Gujarat) to Delhi, a pipeline should be laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri. Shivdutt Gaur, Competent Authority, Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline Project, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, 16 Krishana Vihar, Near Narayan Niwas, Gopalpura Bye-pass Road, Jaipur - 302018 (Rajasthan).

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : PHAGI		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	BUKNI	164	0	00	20
		178/1			
		178/2			
		178/3			
		178/4	0	22	51
		178/5			
		178/6			
		178/7			
		179(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	42
		180(G/L Pasture)	0	26	02
		320(Irri.Deptt.Canal)	0	03	12
		333/2(G/L Abadi)			
		333/3 Min1(G/L Pasture)	1	32	16
		333/3(G/L)			
		333/3Min(G/L)			
		341	0	13	86
		342 (G/L)	0	04	51
		343	0	10	99
		366 (G/L Cart Track)	0	00	73
		349 (G/L)	0	10	19
		357	0	20	99
		356 Min 1	0	29	52
		356 Min2(G/L)			
		354 (G/L Pal)	0	01	48
		448/606 (G/L Kharda)	0	31	68
		573	0	00	68
		572	0	07	20
		571 (G/L Cart Track)	0	00	83
		570 (G/L Kharda)	0	04	28
		569	0	04	56
		568	0	02	05
		565 (G/L Cart Track)	0	02	22
		566	0	00	24
		564	0	03	03
		563	0	02	80

Tehsil : PHAGI		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. BUKNI (Contd...)		551	0	04	14
		552	0	10	99
		553	0	05	46
		547	0	02	63
		554	0	08	46
		555	0	13	40
		556	0	00	20
		557	0	11	30
		537	0	13	02
		536	0	00	20
		558 (G/L River)	0	32	59
		598/1 Min1(G/L)	0	20	71
		598/1Min2			
		598/2			
		598/3			
		598/4	0	17	27
		161			
		160/1	0	20	27
		160/2			
		159	0	12	62
	166	0	00	87	
	158	0	00	23	
	167	0	13	56	
	168	0	01	89	
	180 (Irri.Deptt.Canal)	0	05	10	
	201	0	11	26	
	199	0	14	47	
	198	0	00	90	
	197	0	08	09	
	205 (Irri.Deptt.Canal)	0	01	12	
	217	0	06	01	
	218	0	00	20	
	220	0	20	36	
	224	0	00	30	
	225	0	04	50	
	228	0	20	39	
	231	0	06	00	
	232	0	05	36	
2. NANDALALPURA					

Tehsil : PHAGI		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. NANDALALPURA (Contd...)		233	0	06	77
		234	0	07	85
		278	0	00	20
		275	0	12	50
		274	0	10	20
		273	0	07	12
		335 (Irri.Deptt.Canal)	0	01	61
		272	0	00	20
		327	0	01	94
		328	0	17	87
		333	0	11	34
		330	0	00	42
		332	0	04	51
		341	0	00	20
		342 (Irri.Deptt.Canal)	0	01	81
		344	0	01	69
		343 (G/L)	0	01	78
		184 (G/L Jharda)	0	04	54
		183	0	01	97
		182	0	00	20
		180	0	04	53
		181	0	04	55
		233/1	0	36	46
		233/2			
		233/3			
		233/4			
		233/5			
		233/6			
3. SHERPURA		234 (Irri.Deptt.Canal)	0	01	65
		235(Irri.Deptt.Canal)	0	00	74
		236 (Irri.Deptt.Canal)	0	01	76
		239 (G/L Pasture)	0	65	28
		245	0	26	18
		244	0	00	20
		248 (G/L Cart Track)	0	00	80
		250	0	00	82
		247	0	00	84
		251(G/L Cart Track)	0	02	18

Tehsil : PHAGI		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	SHERPURA (Contd...)	255	0	10	87
		254	0	08	31
		253	0	10	75
		84	0	18	52
		83	0	03	50
		59 (G/L Cart Track)	0	01	42
		258(G/L Pasture)	0	03	32
		50/1	0	63	05
		50/2 (G/L Pasture)			
		49	0	07	22

[No. R-31015/59/2004-O.R.-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3149.- केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मुन्द्रा (गुजरात) से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री राम करण शर्मा, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुन्द्रा - दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड, मकान संख्या 1418, सेक्टर-6, बहादुर गढ़ 124507, जिला झज्जर (हरियाणा) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील: बहादुरगढ़		जिला: झज्जर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	असरा/ किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
1. आसोदा टोहराब	28		367 (रेलवे लाईन)	0.	08	82
			879	0	00	87
			1017	0	17	92
			1022	0	10	83
			1023	0	07	11
			1024	0	00	10
			1025	0	03	58
			1028	0	09	99
			1097	0	01	44
			1098	0	20	32
			1103	0	10	04
			1104	0	13	42
			1105	0	10	56
			1106	0	19	08
			1112(सड़क)	0	01	80
			1117	0	14	06
			1118	0	15	57
			1119	0	20	28
			1125	0	08	59
2. आसोदा सिवान	29	103	21	0	00	25
		104	25	0	03	91
		105	5	0	02	33
		106	1	0	13	15
			2/1	0	06	24
			2/2	0	02	47
			3	0	00	10
			7	0	07	38
			8	0	13	41
			9/1	0	03	95
			9/2	0	00	10
			14	0	03	75
			15/1	0	01	00

तहसील: बहादुरगढ़		जिला: झुज्जर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	श्रेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
2. आसोदा सिवान (जारी...)	29	106	15/2	0	12	40
		107	11/1	0	01	26
			11/2	0	03	97
			18	0	06	76
			19/1	0	00	79
			19/2	0	12	25
			20	0	07	17
			23/1	0	01	05
			144 (कपा रास्ता)	0	00	64
			153 (सड़क)	0	02	27
			373 (रास्ता)	0	00	66
			1872 (बदरो)	0	06	12
			1952	0	00	82
			1953	0	12	85
3. बराही	40		1954	0	05	46
			1955	0	09	73
			1957	0	06	65
			1958	0	09	61
			1963	0	16	69
			1965	0	01	70
			1969 (रास्ता)	0	01	82
			2040	0	03	04
			2041	0	18	46
			2044	0	09	15
			2045	0	21	67
			2049	0	20	58
			2050	0	08	73
			2051	0	11	52
			2052	0	07	13
			2053	0	08	19
			2054	0	00	38
			2083	0	14	79
			2084	0	12	26
			2089	0	19	30

तहसील: बहादुरगढ़		ज़िला: झुंझर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	असरा/ किला संख्या	श्रेष्ठफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
3. बराही (जारी...)	40		2094 (सड़क)	0	02	20
			2098	0	21	65
			2112	0	10	71
			2114	0	08	34
			2140	0	00	50
			2154	0	04	35
			2155	0	14	85
			2157	0	02	56
			2158	0	15	81
			2172	0	18	87
			2173	0	00	10
			2174	0	06	84
			2175	0	00	10
			2176	0	02	31
			2178	0	08	81
			2179	0	11	06
			2192	0	03	71
			2194	0	21	18
			2276	0	11	33
			2279	0	19	78
			2285	0	04	85
			2286	0	01	18
			2287	0	16	51
			2297	0	00	26
			2299	0	06	32
			2300	0	07	95
			2301	0	15	04
			2303	0	06	75
			2304	0	10	40
			2307	0	00	47
			2313	0	00	47
			2314	0	12	35
			2316	0	02	38
			2319 (सड़क)	0	03	79

तहसील: बहादुरगढ़		ज़िला: झुंझर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	श्रेणफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
3. बराही (जारी...)	40		2321	0	03	59
			2324	0	11	24
			2325	0	00	10
			2326	0	04	67
			2330	0	10	37
			2331	0	00	10
			2333	0	0	21
			2338	0	02	09
			2339	0	00	96
			2340	0	09	94
			2343	0	05	44
			2344	0	08	37
			2348	0	11	62
			2356	0	05	79
			2359	0	06	44
			2360	0	02	68
			2361	0	04	94
			2362	0	01	43
			2372	0	01	94
			2373	0	03	89
			2374	0	03	01
			2375	0	06	58
			2383	0	07	76
			2384	0	00	93
			2386	0	09	60
			2395	0	10	43
			2398	0	08	80
			2399	0	00	30
			2407	0	00	10
			2408	0	11	18
			2411	0	04	84
			2412	0	05	87
			2420	0	08	33
			2421	0	03	72

तहसील: बहादुरगढ़		जिला: झज्जर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	असरा/ किला संख्या	श्रेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
3. बराही (जारी...)	40		2425	0	00	71
			2426	0	06	58
			2431	0	11	63
			2432	00*	00	10
			2503 (सस्ता)	0	02	30
			2539	0	01	49
			16	00	12	33
4. बाहमबोली	35	72	17	00	01	06
			18	00	00	60
			19/1	00	06	69
			19/2	00	02	38
			19/3 (सस्ता)	00	00	10
			20/1	00	11	74
			20/2	00	00	60
			22/2	00	02	24
			24	00	20	17
			25	00	12	33
			21	00	07	97
			22	00	00	47
			19	00	07	01
			20/1	00	11	29
			20/2	00	01	48
			22	00	05	75
			23	00	12	77
			24/2	00	12	11
			25	00	02	16
			9	00	02	95
			10	00	12	40
			11	00	00	39
			12	00	09	84
			13	00	12	80
			14/2	00	09	77
			15	00	00	82
			16	00	11	98

तहसील: बहादुरगढ़		ज़िला: झज्जर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	असरा/ किला संख्या	श्रेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
4. बाहमनोली (जारी...)	35	91	17	00	02	07
			92	00	01	92
			2	00	11	51
			3/1	00	04	00
			3/2	00	08	58
			4/1	00	04	95
			4/2	00	00	87
			6	00	12	74
			7	00	05	40
		97	4	00	00	65
			5	00	09	97
		98	1/1	00	06	97
			1/2	00	05	79
			2/1	00	08	12
			2/2	00	00	60
			3/1	00	00	10
			6/2	00	07	06
			6/3	00	00	57
			7/1	00	03	20
			7/2	00	09	44
			8/1	00	12	57
			9	00	04	03
			14	00	00	10
			15/1	00	04	64
			15/2	00	00	10
		99	10/2	00	00	10
			11	00	08	75
			12	00	12	44
			13	00	08	29
			16	00	03	65
			17/1	00	01	75
			17/2	00	11	50
			18/1	00	04	95
			25	00	05	95

तहसील: बहादुरगढ़		जिला: झज्जर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
मौव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	श्रेष्ठफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
4. बाहमबोली (जारी...)	35	100	21/1 (रस्ता)	00	00	65
			21/2	00	12	63
			22/1	00	01	92
			22/2	00	03	16
		103	11/1	00	00	29
			19	00	03	49
			20	00	12	01
		104	9	00	00	29
			10/2	00	10	54
			11	00	02	02
			12	00	10	00
			13	00	12	45
			14	00	12	40
			15	00	07	73
			16	00	04	43
			17	00	00	10
		105	21/1	00	00	10
			21/2	00	08	13
			2/2	00	00	10
			3/1	00	04	29
			3/2	00	08	99
			4	00	03	49
			6/1	00	07	75
			6/2	00	04	48
			7	00	09	81
			8	00	00	10
			26	00	00	37
			124 (बहर)	00	04	90
			125(बदरो)	00	02	38
			132 (कच्चा रास्ता)	00	00	60
			134 (कच्चा रास्ता)	00	02	23
			146 (खाल)	00	00	65
			160 (खड़क)	00	03	81
			923 (रस्ता)	00	01	29

तहसील: बहादुरगढ़		जिला: झज्जर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	असरा/ किला संख्या	श्रेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
4. बाहमबोली (जारी...)	35		932 (रस्ता)	00	00	91
			934 (रस्ता)	00	00	97
			935 (रस्ता)	00	02	03
			952 (कपा रस्ता)	00	00	60
			957 (कपा रस्ता)	00	02	44
5. परबाला	36	16	15	00	00	10
		17	20	00	10	07
			21	00	00	10
			22	00	13	77
		18	21	00	05	54
		19	2/1	00	04	40
			2/2	00	02	92
			2/3	00	01	52
			3	00	01	90
			8	00	06	86
			9	00	00	63
			13	00	13	01
			14	00	02	37
			16	00	04	51
			17	00	12	20
			25	00	10	46
		35	1	00	10	92
			2	00	04	01
			8/1	00	00	10
			8/2	00	04	98
			9/1	00	11	74
			9/2	00	00	10
			13	00	10	71
			14/2	00	06	07
			16/2	00	07	10
			17	00	09	68
			25/1	00	03	36
			25/3	00	00	10
			25/4	00	03	23

तहसील: बहादुरगढ़		जिला: झज्जर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एकर	वर्गमीटर
5. परबाला (जारी...)	36	36	21	00	06	55
		40	1	00	11	47
			2	00	01	50
			9	00	12	22
			10/1	00	00	36
			12	00	04	66
			13	00	09	06
			17/1	00	00	74
			17/2	00	01	47
			17/3	00	01	03
			18/1	00	04	94
			18/2	00	05	53
			23	00	00	10
			24/1	00	05	49
			24/2	00	03	55
			24/4	00	03	63
		57	4/1	00	01	05
			5/1	00	08	57
			5/2	00	03	34
			6/1	00	06	01
		58	10	00	06	74
			11	00	12	35
			12	00	01	37
			19	00	00	97
			20	00	00	42
			106 (बदरो)	00	03	70
			129 (रास्ता)	00	01	93
			525 (बहर)	00	00	91
			528 (खाल)	00	00	75
			530 (खाल)	00	01	00
			550 (रास्ता)	00	01	17
			551 (रास्ता)	00	00	77
			553 (रास्ता)	00	01	14
			554 (रास्ता)	00	01	71
			555 (रास्ता)	00	00	10
			558 (रास्ता)	00	00	92

[फा. सं. आर-31015/56/2004-ओ.आर-II]

हरीश कुमार, अव्वर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2004

S. O. 3149.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Mundra (Gujarat) to Delhi, a pipeline should be laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Ram Karan Sharma, Competent Authority, Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, H. No.1418, Sector-6, Bahadurgarh 124507, District: Jhajjar (Haryana).

SCHEDULE

Tehsil :Bahadurgarh		District : Jhajjar		State : Haryana		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
1. ASUDHA TODRAN	28		367 (Rly Line)	0	08	82
			879	0	00	87
			1017	0	17	92
			1022	0	10	83
			1023	0	07	11
			1024	0	00	10
			1025	0	03	58
			1028	0	09	99
			1097	0	01	44
			1098	0	20	32
			1103	0	10	04
			1104	0	13	42
			1105	0	10	56
			1106	0	19	08
			1112(Road)	0	01	80
			1117	0	14	06
			1118	0	15	57
			1119	0	20	28
			1125	0	08	59

Tehsil :Bahadurgarh		District : Jhajjar		State : Haryana		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
2. ASUDHA SIWAN	29	103	21	0	00	25
		104	25	0	03	91
		105	5	0	02	33
		106	1	0	13	15
			2/1	0	06	24
			2/2	0	02	47
			3	0	00	10
			7	0	07	38
			8	0	13	41
			9/1	0	03	95
			9/2	0	00	10
			14	0	03	75
			15/1	0	01	00
		106	15/2	0	12	40
		107	11/1	0	01	26
			11/2	0	03	97
			18	0	06	76
			19/1	0	00	79
			19/2	0	12	25
			20	0	07	17
			23/1	0	01	05
			144 (C.T)	0	00	64
			153 (Road)	0	02	27
			373 (Path)	0	00	66
3. BARAHI	40		1872 (Drain)	0	06	12
			1952	0	00	82
			1953	0	12	85
			1954	0	05	46
			1955	0	09	73
			1957	0	06	65
			1958	0	09	61
			1963	0	16	69
			1965	0	01	70
			1969 (Path)	0	01	82
			2040	0	03	04
			2041	0	18	46
			2044	0	09	15
			2045	0	21	67

Tehsil :Bahadurgarh		District : Jhajjar		State : Haryana		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustfi No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
3. BARAHI (Contd...)	40		2049	0	20	58
			2050	0	08	73
			2051	0	11	52
			2052	0	07	13
			2053	0	08	19
			2054	0	00	38
			2083	0	14	79
			2084	0	12	26
			2089	0	19	30
			2094Road	0	02	20
			2098	0	21	65
			2112	0	10	71
			2114	0	08	34
			2140	0	00	50
			2154	0	04	35
			2155	0	14	85
			2157	0	02	56
			2158	0	15	81
			2172	0	18	87
			2173	0	00	10
			2174	0	06	84
			2175	0	00	10
			2176	0	02	31
			2178	0	08	81
			2179	0	11	06
			2192	0	03	71
			2194	0	21	18
			2276	0	11	33
			2279	0	19	78
			2285	0	04	85
			2286	0	01	18
			2287	0	16	51
			2297	0	00	26
			2299	0	06	32
			2300	0	07	95
			2301	0	15	04
			2303	0	06	75

Tehsil : Bahadurgarh		District : Jhajjar		State : Haryana		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
3. BARAHI (Contd...)	40		2304	0	10	40
			2307	0	00	47
			2313	0	00	47
			2314	0	12	35
			2316	0	02	38
			2319 (Road)	0	03	79
			2321	0	03	59
			2324	0	11	24
			2325	0	00	10
			2326	0	04	67
			2330	0	10	37
			2331	0	00	10
			2333	0	0	21
			2338	0	02	09
			2339	0	00	96
			2340	0	09	94
			2343	0	05	44
			2344	0	08	37
			2348	0	11	62
			2356	0	05	79
			2359	0	06	44
			2360	0	02	68
			2361	0	04	94
			2362	0	01	43
			2372	0	01	94
			2373	0	03	89
			2374	0	03	01
			2375	0	06	58
			2383	0	07	76
			2384	0	00	93
			2386	0	09	60
			2395	0	10	43
			2398	0	08	80
			2399	0	00	30
			2407	0	00	10
			2408	0	11	18

Tehsil : Bahadurgarh		District : Jhajjar		State : Haryana		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
3. BARAHI (Contd...)	40		2411	0	04	84
			2412	0	05	87
			2420	0	08	33
			2421	0	03	72
			2425	0	00	71
			2426	0	06	58
			2431	0	11	63
			2432	00	00	10
			2503 (Path)	0	02	30
			2539	0	01	49
4. BAMNOLI	35	72	16	00	12	33
			17	00	01	06
		73	18	00	00	60
			19/1	00	06	69
			19/2	00	02	38
			19/3 (Path)	00	00	10
			20/1	00	11	74
			20/2	00	00	60
			22/2	00	02	24
			24	00	20	17
			25	00	12	33
		74	21	00	07	97
			22	00	00	47
		90	19	00	07	01
			20/1	00	11	29
			20/2	00	01	48
			22	00	05	75
			23	00	12	77
			24/2	00	12	11
			25	00	02	16
		91	9	00	02	95
			10	00	12	40
			11	00	00	39
			12	00	09	84
			13	00	12	80
			14/2	00	09	77
			15	00	00	82
			16	00	11	98

Tehsil : Bahadurgarh		District : Jhajjar		State : Haryana		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
4. BAMNOLI (Contd...)	35	91	17	00	02	07
		92	1	00	01	92
			2	00	11	51
			3/1	00	04	00
			3/2	00	08	58
			4/1	00	04	95
			4/2	00	00	87
			6	00	12	74
			7	00	05	40
		97	4	00	00	65
			5	00	09	97
		98	1/1	00	06	97
			1/2	00	05	79
			2/1	00	08	12
			2/2	00	00	60
			3/1	00	00	10
			6/2	00	07	06
			6/3	00	00	57
			7/1	00	03	20
			7/2	00	09	44
			8/1	00	12	57
			9	00	04	03
			14	00	00	10
			15/1	00	04	64
			15/2	00	00	10
		99	10/2	00	00	10
			11	00	08	75
			12	00	12	44
			13	00	08	29
			16	00	03	65
			17/1	00	01	75
			17/2	00	11	50
			18/1	00	04	95
			25	00	05	95

Tehsil :Bahadurgarh			District : Jhajjar		State : Haryana	
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
4. BAMNOLI (Contd...)	35	100	21/1 (Path)	00	00	65
			21/2	00	12	63
			22/1	00	01	92
			22/2	00	03	16
		103	11/1	00	00	29
			19	00	03	49
			20	00	12	01
		104	9	00	00	29
			10/2	00	10	54
			11	00	02	02
			12	00	10	00
			13	00	12	45
			14	00	12	40
			15	00	07	73
			16	00	04	43
			17	00	00	10
		105	2/1/1	00	00	10
			2/1/2	00	08	13
			2/2	00	00	10
			3/1	00	04	29
			3/2	00	08	99
			4	00	03	49
			6/1	00	07	75
			6/2	00	04	48
			7	00	09	81
			8	00	00	10
			26	00	00	37
			124 (Canal)	00	04	90
			125(Drain)	00	02	38
			132 (C.T)	00	00	60
			134 (C.T)	00	02	23
			146 (Khal)	00	00	65
			160 (Road)	00	03	81
			923 (Path)	00	01	29

Tehsil : Bahadurgarh		District : Jhajjar		State : Haryana		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
4. BAMNOLI (Contd...)	35		932 (Path)	00	00	91
			934 (Path)	00	00	97
			935 (Path)	00	02	03
			952 (C.T)	00	00	60
			957 (C.T)	00	02	44
5. PARNALA	36	16	15	00	00	10
			20	00	10	07
			21	00	00	10
			22	00	13	77
			21	00	05	54
		17	2/1	00	04	40
			2/2	00	02	92
			2/3	00	01	52
			3	00	01	90
			8	00	06	86
			9	00	00	63
			13	00	13	01
			14	00	02	37
			16	00	04	51
			17	00	12	20
			25	00	10	46
		35	1	00	10	92
			2	00	04	01
			8/1	00	00	10
			8/2	00	04	98
			9/1	00	11	74
			9/2	00	00	10
			13	00	10	71
			14/2	00	06	07
			16/2	00	07	10
			17	00	09	68
			25/1	00	03	36
			25/3	00	00	10
			25/4	00	03	23

Tehsil :Bahadurgarh		District : Jhajjar		State : Haryana		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
5. PARNALA (Contd...)	36	36	21	00	06	55
		40	1	00	11	47
			2	00	01	50
			9	00	12	22
			10/1	00	00	36
			12	00	04	66
			13	00	09	06
			17/1	00	00	74
			17/2	00	01	47
			17/3	00	01	03
			18/1	00	04	94
			18/2	00	05	53
			23	00	00	10
			24/1	00	05	49
			24/2	00	03	55
			24/4	00	03	63
		57	4/1	00	01	05
			5/1	00	08	57
			5/2	00	03	34
			6/1	00	06	01
		58	10	00	06	74
			11	00	12	35
			12	00	01	37
			19	00	00	97
			20	00	00	42
			106 (Drain)	00	03	70
			129 (Path)	00	01	93
			525 (Canal)	00	00	91
			528 (Khal)	00	00	75
			530 (Khal)	00	01	00
			550 (Path)	00	01	17
			551 (Path)	00	00	77
			553 (Path)	00	01	14
			554 (Path)	00	01	71
			555 (Path)	00	00	10
			558 (Path)	00	00	92

नई दिल्ली, 8 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3150.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गोवा में उत्तरी/दक्षिणी अपतट में खोज ब्लॉकों और आन्ध्रप्रदेश में संरचनाओं से महाराष्ट्र राज्य में ठाणे जिले के विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खानिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा (3) की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री एस. डी. भिसे, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, जी. टी.आई. सी. एल. पाइपलाइन प्रयोजना, प्लॉट नं० एस 13, एच 13 से 15 तक, चौथा माला, भारत गैस गोडाउन के सामने, लाल चौकी आधारवाडी रोड, कल्याण प जिला ठाणे पिनकोड 421301 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा ।

अनुसूची

मंडल/ तहसिल/ तालुक : उद्घाण		जिल्हा : ठाणे	राज्य : महाराष्ट्र		
गौव का नाम		सर्वे नं / गट नं	आर ओ यू अर्जन करने के बिना		
			हेक्टर	एर	सि एर
1		2	3	4	5
1) त्वे		57क्षे	00	49	16
		58क्षे	00	10	56
		60	00	11	63
		62	00	36	90
		68क्षे	00	40	26
		64	00	12	22
		69	00	17	41
		72	00	11	07
		70	00	00	15
		71	00	32	68
		75	00	27	52

1	2	3	4	5
1) तवे (मिंतर)	87	00	36	33
	93	00	33	53
	107/पी	00	19	62
	92	00	02	12
	90	00	15	04
	91	00	00	10
	सर्वे नं. 107/पी और 157पी के बीच में नाला	00	07	54
	157पी	00	68	23
	सर्वे नं. 157 में रस्ता	00	03	68
	128पी	00	42	09
	126	00	00	74
	125	00	15	88
	124	00	12	30
	122	00	04	12
	129	00	20	65
	131	00	20	66
	132	00	04	82
	सर्वे नं. 131 और गाव की सीमा के बीच में नाला	00	10	05
2) कोल्हाण	सर्वे नं. 33 और गाव की सीमा के बीच में नाला	00	04	70
	33/1	00	34	69
	32/10	00	01	09
	32/9	00	01	64
	9	00	38	63
	8	00	00	48
	सर्वे नं. 24 में रस्ता	00	03	08
	24	00	30	33
	1/2	00	00	99
	55	00	19	79
	54	00	06	43
	22/1	00	03	08
	22/2	00	04	24
	43	00	00	97
	46/2	00	00	10
	25	00	42	79
	44पी	00	00	10
	26	00	07	14
	47	00	02	47
	45	00	19	27
	50	00	00	21
	30 पी 31पी और 136 पी (पुराना)	00	27	44
3) घोळ	132	00	20	23
	158/1	00	35	59
	144	00	43	33
	147	00	23	08

1	2	3	4	5
3) घोल (मिश्र)	सर्वे नं. 147 में रस्ता	00	02	24
	146	00	01	66
	सर्वे नं. 146 और 147 के बीच में कॅनाल	00	03	49
	243	01	07	29
	सर्वे नं. 243 और गाव की सीमा के बीच में नदी	00	37	19
4) मराठ	सर्वे नं. 147 और गाव की सीमा के बीच में नदी	00	18	74
	147	00	13	46
	146	00	49	21
	145	00	09	96
	140/पी/3	00	29	82
	140/पी/डब्ल्यू/2	00	00	62
	140/पी/डब्ल्यू/1	00	09	45
	140/पी/डब्ल्यू/8	00	24	66
	140/पी/डब्ल्यू/7	00	02	97
	140/पी/डब्ल्यू/8	00	03	70
	सर्वे नं. 140/3पी और डब्ल्यू/6 के बीच में कॅनाल	00	04	20
	सर्वे नं. डब्ल्यू/7/6 और 66/ए के बीच में रस्ता	00	03	43
	68/ए/पी	00	21	26
	65	00	05	70
	66/बी	00	19	58
	60/बी	00	04	16
	51	00	10	40
	49	00	00	95
	18/बी	00	07	06
	50	00	18	54
	96	00	62	58
	सर्वे नं. 96 और 98 के बीच में नाला	00	15	60
	सर्वे नं. 98 के बीच में नाला	00	01	85
	98	01	46	59
5) खरोटी	100	00	51	81
	101	00	01	17
	103	00	12	76
	103/पी	00	16	66
	सर्वे नं. 103 और 113 के बीच में रस्ता	00	06	82
	113	00	10	13
	110	00	42	87
	111	00	00	39
	108/पी	00	00	79
	109	00	34	65
	116/2	00	07	44
	150	00	96	13
	152/पी	00	20	02
	151	00	22	35
	155	00	13	22

1	2	3	4	5
5) चारोटी (मिलर)	164/पी	00	25	01
	163	00	07	27
	161	00	11	01
	162	00	00	12
	165	00	52	70
	167	00	02	81
	सर्वे नं. 165 में कॅनाल	00	01	82
	183	02	74	38
	सर्वे नं 166 के बीच में कॅनाल	00	13	83
6) सिवठवेडे	46/47	00	11	40
	79	00	08	70
	38/5	00	31	50
	38/6	00	30	00
	55	00	10	00
	53/2	00	01	00
	82/1	00	39	00
	सर्वे नं. 80 और 82/4/ए के बीच में नाला	00	04	29
	82	00	54	00
	36/पी	00	58	00
	सर्वे नं. 36 में रस्ता	00	02	17
	51	00	11	00
	52	00	00	31
	37/पी	00	68	44
	27	00	08	08
	47	00	96	53
7) आवडानी	129 और 264	01	12	58
8) दहीगांव	73	00	49	91
	76	00	51	60
	सर्वे नं. 78 और 53 के बीच में नाला	00	03	84
	53/पी	01	13	57
	39/पी	00	27	80
	सर्वे नं. 26 और 39 बीच में रस्ता	00	02	41
	26/पी	00	21	53
	40	00	01	99
	25	00	04	49
	24	00	22	76
9) देवुर	124/पी/डब्ल्यू 133	00	18	92
	124/पी/डब्ल्यू 135	00	26	92
	124/पी	00	65	74
	सर्वे नं. 124/पी और गांव की सीमा के बीच में नाला	00	21	44
	123	00	57	89

1	2	3	4	5
10) बरिये	395/1 (नया 297)	00	50	71
	सर्वे नं. 395/1/4ए में नाला	00	02	82
	110	00	03	62
	112/बे	00	14	43
	395/बे/उत्पत्ति/22	00	18	61
	185	00	06	42
	115	00	13	18
	395/8 (नया 291)	00	16	89
	395/7 (नया 290)	00	04	97
	395/8 (नया 289)	00	29	19
	395/1/बे/उत्पत्ति/12	00	37	82
	120	00	10	12
	121	00	19	81
	285 (नया 87)	01	23	48
	122/2	00	18	11
	91	00	07	25
	89	00	04	47
	88	00	01	80
	87	00	11	57
	393 (नया 85)	00	91	58
11) बिचले	107	00	34	75
	33	00	00	10
	128	02	72	87
	22	00	08	37
	25	00	06	72
	105	00	02	33
	21	00	02	19
	98/2/8	00	78	82
	32	00	42	58
	98	01	11	37
	99	01	00	22
	112/2	00	08	45
	52/1/1	00	15	00
	52/1/2	00	07	12
	53/1	00	01	94
	58	00	19	09
	110/1	00	12	40
	91	00	37	27
	सर्वे नं. 91 और गांव की सीमा के बीच में नाला	00	05	35
12) सासवंद	सर्वे नं. 58 और गांव की सीमा के बीच में नाला	00	05	74
	58/1/3	00	12	00
	58/1/4	00	25	31
	58/8	00	12	05
	58/8	00	03	84

1	2	3	4	5
13) पुंजावे	128	00	09	78
	121	00	16	17
	122	00	00	95
	123	00	10	95
	120पी	00	61	61
	118	00	10	12
	117	00	00	10
	116	00	61	00
	113	00	28	50
	114	00	29	38
	112पी	00	28	40
	111पी	00	34	75
	108	00	00	10
	109	00	04	50
	110	00	07	50
	153	00	01	89
	1पी	00	35	08
	41	00	21	00
	50	00	08	75
	51	00	06	75
	52	00	07	50
	53	00	01	50
	54	00	05	50
	55	00	03	00
	49	00	04	12
	47	00	00	10
	46	00	00	10
	48	00	16	50
	44	00	06	25
	42	00	08	25
	सर्वे नं 2 और 41 के बीच में रस्ता	00	03	24
	2पी	00	06	37
	40	00	24	40
	34पी	00	36	80
	25	00	19	60
	24	00	00	30
	22पी	00	10	30
	17	00	01	00
	14	00	22	50
	20	00	00	40
	19	00	02	10
	28	00	01	75
	21	00	02	10
	26	00	00	20
	18	00	21	00

1	2	3	4	5
14) पर्वी	12	00	12	40
	15	00	49	00
	सर्वे नं. 15 और 8 बीच में रस्ता	00	09	30
	8	00	40	00
	16	00	21	14
	17	00	04	33
	18	00	20	79
	19	00	22	87
15) कान्हावाडी	44की	00	32	32
	46	00	00	10
	45	00	22	81
	43	00	00	73
	41	00	32	48
	13की	01	80	61
16) वापरी	424	00	54	95
	423	04	01	53
	422	02	42	00
	5	00	50	38
	430	00	06	30
	7	00	03	12
	6	00	29	66
	469	00	05	67
	8	00	03	60
	9	00	12	11
	13	00	08	00
	सर्वे नं. 422 और गाव की सीमा के बीच में नदी	00	11	02
मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : पालघर	जिल्हा : ठाणे	राज्य : महाराष्ट्र		
1) सोमटे	55/के	00	25	75
	104	00	46	02
	100	00	18	93
	105	00	39	46
	99	00	00	46
	सर्वे नं 109 में रस्ता	00	04	85
	109	00	62	15
	67	00	23	81
	88	00	01	34
	89	00	18	84
	84	00	01	04
	75	00	03	96
	61	00	20	18
	80	00	13	60
	79	00	10	15
	47	00	00	55

1	2	3	4	5
1) सोमेट (निरंतर)	66	00	00	68
	48	00	23	13
	सर्वे नं 49 में रस्ता	00	03	11
	49	00	61	51
	50	00	07	97
	51	00	11	25
	53	00	13	04
	55	00	12	94
	136	00	39	34
2) ब-हाणपूर	297	00	79	87
	298	00	45	28
	299	00	29	58
	300	00	32	66
	सर्वे नं. 318 में रस्ता	00	04	97
	318	00	61	58
	सर्वे नं. 318 में कॅनाल	00	11	64
	319	00	01	37
	309	00	15	54
	310	00	14	40
	311	00	18	42
2) ब-हाणपूर (निरंतर)	268	00	31	06
	सर्वे नं. 268 और 270 के बीच में रस्ता	00	11	33
	270	00	27	87
	269	00	18	88
	308	00	23	78
	305	00	14	29
	सर्वे नं. 297 में एन. एस. 8	00	05	50

[फा. सं. एल-14014/44/2004-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th December, 2004

S. O. 3150.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of the natural gas from exploration blocks in the Northern/Southern Offshore of Goa and structures in Andhra Pradesh State, to the various consumers of District Thane in the State of Maharashtra, a pipeline should be laid by M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification as published in the Gazette of India under sub-section (1) of section (3) of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying the pipeline under the land to Shri S.D.Bhise, Competent Authority, Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited, Pipeline Project, Plot No.S-13, H-13 to 15, 4th floor, Opp. Bharat Gas Godown, Andharwadi Road, Lal Chowki, Kalyan (W), Pin code - 421301.

Schedule

Mandal/Thesi/Taluk : Dahanu		District : Thane		State : Maharashtra	
Village	Survey No./Gat No.	Area to be acquired for R.O.U. -			
		Hectare	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Tave	57P	00	49	16	
	58P	00	10	56	
	60	00	11	63	
	62	00	36	90	
	68P	00	40	26	
	64	00	12	22	
	69	00	17	41	
	72	00	11	07	
	70	00	00	15	
	71	00	32	68	
	75	00	27	52	
	87	00	36	33	
	93	00	33	53	
	107/P	00	19	62	
	92	00	02	12	
	90	00	15	04	
	91	00	00	10	
	Nala in bet. Svy No. 107/P & 157P	00	07	54	
	157P	00	68	23	
	Road in bet. Svy No. 157 128P	00	03	68	
	126	00	42	09	
	125	00	00	74	
	124	00	15	88	
	122	00	12	30	
	129	00	04	12	
	131	00	20	65	
	132	00	20	66	
	Nala in bet Svy No. 131 & V. B.	00	04	82	
		00	10	05	

1	2	3	4	5
2) Kolhan	Nala in bet. V.B. & Svy. No. 33	00	04	70
	33/1	00	34	69
	32/10	00	01	09
	32/9	00	01	84
	9	00	36	63
	8	00	00	48
	Road in Svy. No. 24	00	03	08
	24	00	30	33
	1/2	00	00	99
	55	00	19	79
	54	00	06	43
	22/1	00	03	08
	22/2	00	04	24
	43	00	00	97
	46/2	00	00	10
	25	00	42	79
	44P	00	00	10
	26	00	07	14
	47	00	02	47
	45	00	19	27
	50	00	00	21
	30 P, 31 P & 136 P (Old)	00	27	44
3) Ghol	132	00	20	23
	158/1	00	35	59
	144	00	43	33
	147	00	23	08
	Road in Svy No. 147	00	02	24
	146	00	01	66
	Canal in bet. Svy No. 146 & 147	00	03	49
	243	01	07	29
	River in bet. Svy No. 243 & VB	00	37	19
4) Bharad	River in bet. V.B. & Svy. No. 147	00	18	74
	147	00	13	46
	146	00	49	21
	145	00	09	96
	140/P/3	00	29	82
	140/P/W/2	00	00	62
	140/P/W/1	00	09	45
	140/P/W/6	00	24	66
	140/P/W/7	00	02	97
	140/P/W/8	00	03	70
	Canal in bet Svy. No. 140/P/3 & W/6	00	04	20
	Road in bet. Svy. No. W/7/6 & 66/A	00	03	43

1	2	3	4	5
4) Bharad (Contd....)	66/A/P	00	21	26
	65	00	35	70
	66/B	00	19	58
	60/B	00	04	16
	51	00	10	40
	49	00	00	95
	48/B	00	07	08
	50	00	18	54
	96	00	62	58
	Nala in bet. Svy. No. 96 & 98	00	15	60
	Nala in Svy. No. 98	00	01	85
	98	01	46	59
5) Charoti	100	00	51	81
	101	00	01	17
	103	00	12	76
	103/P	00	16	66
	Road in bet. Svy. No. 103 & 113	00	06	82
	113	00	10	13
	110	00	42	87
	111	00	00	39
	108P	00	00	79
	109	00	34	65
	116/2	00	07	44
	150	00	96	13
	152P	00	20	02
	151	00	22	35
	155	00	13	22
	164/P	00	25	01
	163	00	07	27
	161	00	11	01
	162	00	00	12
	165	00	52	70
	167	00	02	81
	Canal in Svy No. 165	00	01	82
	183	02	74	38
	Canal In Svy No 166	00	13	83
6) Vivalvedhe	46/47	00	11	40
	79	00	08	70
	38/5	00	31	50
	38/6	00	30	00
	55	00	10	00
	53/2	00	01	00
	82/1	00	39	00

1	2	3	4	5
6) Vivalvedhe (Contd....)	Nala in bet. Svy. No. 80 & 82/4/A	00	04	29
	82	00	54	00
	36/P	00	58	00
	Road in Svy. No. 36	00	02	17
	51	00	11	00
	52	00	00	31
	37/P	00	68	44
	27	00	06	08
	47	00	96	53
7) Avadhani	129 & 264	01	12	58
8) Dahigaon	73	00	49	91
	76	00	51	60
	Nala in bet Svy. No. 76 & 53	00	03	84
	53P	01	13	57
	39P	00	27	80
	Road in bet syv No. 26 & 39	00	02	41
	26/P	00	21	53
	40	00	01	99
	25	00	04	49
	24	00	22	76
9) Devur	124/P/W-133	00	18	92
	124/P/W-135	00	26	92
	124/P	00	65	74
	Nala in bet. Svy No 124/P & V.B.	00	21	44
	123	00	57	89
10) Dhanivari	395/1/4A (New 297)	00	50	71
	Nala in Svy. No. 395/1/4A	00	02	82
	110	00	03	62
	112P	00	14	43
	395/P/W/22	00	18	61
	185	00	06	42
	115	00	13	18
	395/8 (New 291)	00	16	89
	395/7 (New 290)	00	04	97
	395/6 (New 289)	00	29	19
	395/1P/W/12	00	37	82
	120	00	10	12
	121	00	19	81
	285 (New 67)	01	23	48
	122/2	00	18	11
	91	00	07	25
	89	00	04	47
	88	00	01	80
	87	00	11	57
	393 (New 85)	00	91	58

1	2	3	4	5
11) Chinchale	107	00	34	75
	33	00	00	10
	126	02	72	67
	22	00	08	37
	25	00	06	72
	105	00	02	33
	21	00	02	19
	98/2/6	00	76	82
	32	00	42	58
	96	01	11	37
	99	01	00	22
	112/2	00	08	45
	52/1/1	00	15	00
	52/1/2	00	07	12
	53/1	00	01	94
	56	00	19	09
	110/1	00	12	40
	91	00	37	27
	Nala in bet Svy No. 91 & V.B.	00	05	35
12) Saswand	Nala in bet. V.B & Svy No. 58	00	05	74
	58/1/3	00	12	00
	58/1/4	00	25	31
	58/6	00	12	05
	58/8	00	03	64
13) Punjave	128	00	09	78
	121	00	16	17
	122	00	00	95
	123	00	10	95
	120P	00	61	61
	118	00	10	12
	117	00	00	10
	118	00	61	00
	113	00	28	50
	114	00	29	38
	112P	00	28	40
	111P	00	34	75
	108	00	00	10
	109	00	04	50
	110	00	07	50
	153	00	01	89
	1P	00	35	06
	41	00	21	00
	50	00	08	75
	51	00	06	75
	52	00	07	50

1	2	3	4	5
13) Punjave (Contd....)	53	00	01	50
	54	00	05	50
	55	00	03	00
	49	00	04	12
	47	00	00	10
	46	00	00	10
	48	00	16	50
	41	00	06	25
	42	00	08	25
	Road in bet. Svy. No. 2 & 41	00	03	24
	2P	00	06	37
	40	00	24	40
	34P	00	36	80
	25	00	19	60
	24	00	00	30
	22P	00	10	30
	17	00	01	00
	14	00	22	50
	20	00	00	40
	19	00	02	10
	28	00	01	75
	21	00	02	10
	26	00	00	20
	18	00	21	00
14) Pardi	12	00	12	40
	15	00	49	00
	Road in bet. Svy. No. 15 & 8	00	09	30
	8	00	40	00
	16	00	21	14
	17	00	04	33
	18	00	20	79
	19	00	22	87
15) Bramhanawadi	44P	00	32	32
	46	00	00	10
	45	00	22	81
	43	00	00	73
	41	00	32	48
	13P	01	60	61
16) Dapchari	424	00	54	95
	423	04	01	53
	422	02	42	00
	5	00	50	38
	430	00	06	30

1	2	3	4	5
18) Depchar (Contd....)	7	00	03	12
	6	00	29	65
	469	00	35	67
	8	00	03	60
	9	00	12	11
	13	00	06	00
	River in bet. Svy. No. 422 & V.B.	00	11	02

Mandal/Thesi/Taluk : Palaghar	District : Thane	State : Maharashtra		
1) Somate	55/P	00	25	75
	104	00	46	02
	100	00	18	93
	105	00	39	46
	99	00	00	46
	Road in Svy.No.109	00	04	85
	109	00	62	15
	87	00	23	61
	86	00	01	34
	89	00	18	84
	84	00	01	04
	75	00	03	96
	81	00	20	18
	80	00	13	60
	79	00	10	15
	47	00	00	55
	66	00	00	68
	48	00	23	13
	Road in Svy.No.49	00	03	11
	49	00	61	51
	50	00	07	97
	51	00	11	25
	53	00	13	04
	55	00	12	94
	136	00	39	34
2) Brahampur	297	00	79	87
	298	00	45	28
	299	00	29	58
	300	00	32	66
	Road in Svy. No. 318	00	04	97
	318	00	61	58
	Canal in Svy No.318	00	11	64
	319	00	01	37
	309	00	15	54

1	2	3	4	5
2) Brahanpur (Contd....)	310	00	14	40
	311	00	16	42
	268	00	31	06
	Road in bet. Svy. No. 268 & 270	00	11	33
	270	00	27	87
	269	00	18	88
	308	00	23	78
	305	00	14	29
	N.H. -8 in Svy. No. 297	00	05	50

[F. No. L-14014/44/2004-G.P.]
S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3151.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में वाघोडीया प्लांट - अपोलो टायर पाइपलाइन परियोजना तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा, एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में, श्री आर.एस. रानाडे, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, द्वितीय तल, दर्पण भवन, आर.सी. दत्त रोड, वदोदरा-390 005 (गुजरात) को लिखित रूप में आपेक्ष भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गाँव	सर्व नं.	आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)
1	2	3	4	5
वदोदरा	वाघोडीया	लिमडा	951	0-02-94
			950	0-01-23
			949	0-04-06
			योग	0-08-23

[फा. सं. एल-14014/33/2004-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2004

S. O. 3151.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of natural gas through Waghodia Plant to Apollo Tyre pipeline project in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline should be laid by the GAIL (India) Limited;

And, whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Sh. R.S. Ranade, Competent Authority, GAIL (India) Limited, 2nd Floor, Darpan Building, R.C. Dutt Road, Vadodara - 390 005 (Gujarat).

SCHEDULE

Distt.	Tehsil	Village	Survey No.	Area to be Acquired for R.O.U. (in Hectares)
1	2	3	4	5
Vadodara	Waghodia	Limda	951	0-02-94
			950	0-01-23
			949	0-04-06
			TOTAL	0-08-23

[F. No. L-14014/33/2004-G.P.]
S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3152.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मुन्दा (गुजरात) से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री रामकरण शर्मा, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुन्दा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड, मकान संख्या 1418, सेक्टर-6, बहादुरगढ़-124507, जिला झज्जर (हरियाणा) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील: झज्जर		जिला: झज्जर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	श्रेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
1. लुहारी	250	34	16	00	01	24
			25	00	08	31
			35	00	03	19
			20	00	02	74
			21	00	00	10
			36	00	11	20
			1	00	11	20
			37	00	00	10
			5	00	11	10
			6	00	04	77
			14	00	00	73
			15	00	01	90
			16	00	05	00
			17/1	00	10	16
			17/2	00	00	10
			609	00	10	08
			24	00	11	09
			25	00	02	52
			26	00	08	56
			59	00	01	22
			4	00	09	87
			7	00	11	09
			13	00	11	16
			14	00	00	10
			17	00	11	16
			18	00	00	10
			23	00	03	95
			64	00	07	23
			3	00	00	30
			8/1	00	09	93
			8/2	00		
			9	00		
			12	00		
			13	00		
			18	00		
			19/1	00		

तहसील: झज्जर		जिला: झज्जर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	श्रेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
1. लुहारी (जारी...)	250	64	19/2	00	00	62
			611	00	00	32
			22	00	11	16
		88	2	00	11	16
			9/1	00	05	57
			9/2	00	05	57
			10/2	00	00	10
			11	00	03	54
			12	00	07	56
			19	00	00	51
			20	00	10	63
			21/1	00	04	45
			286	00	01	80
			21/2	00	03	04
		95	1	00	10	96
			10	00	10	95
			11	00	07	33
			20	00	01	34
		96	6	00	00	10
			15	00	03	63
			16	00	09	62
			25	00	09	87
			288	00	00	60
		119	5	00	11	43
			6	00	10	39
			7	00	01	01
			14	00	10	94
			15	00	01	32
			280	00	04	14
			17	00	06	45
			23	00	05	99
			24/1	00	05	52
			24/2	00	00	31

तहसील: झज्जर		जिला: झज्जर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	श्रेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
1. लुहारी (जारी...)	250	127	3/2	00	11	50
			4	00	00	10
			8	00	11	55
			12	00	05	08
			13	00	06	47
			583	00	00	90
			19	00	10	53
			22	00	11	55
		144	15/1	00	00	68
			15/2	00	02	47
			15/3	00	01	26
			16	00	11	44
			25/1	00	04	96
			25/2	00	06	49
		145	1/2	00	03	68
			2	00	08	05
			9/2	00	00	10
			10	00	11	70
			620	00	00	90
			11/1	00	01	28
			11/2	00	03	86
			11/3	00	04	94
			20/1	00	03	38
			20/2	00	00	28
		153	585	00	00	90
			4	00	08	40
			5/1	00	02	04
			7/1	00	09	36
			7/2	00	01	80
			13	00	01	10
			14	00	10	13
			17	00	01	20
			18	00	10	65

तहसील: झज्जर		जिला: झज्जर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	असरा/ किला संख्या	श्रेणफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
1. लुहारी (जारी...)	250	153	23	00	10	80
			588	00	00	90
		167	2	00	04	18
			3	00	07	74
			8	00	00	10
			9/1	00	01	23
			9/2	00	10	26
			12	00	11	53
			19	00	07	10
			20/1	00	04	40
			21/2	00	11	50
			22/1	00	00	10
		174	1/1	00	01	86
			1/2	00	09	90
			10	00	03	70
		175	5	00	00	61
			6/1	00	06	07
			6/2	00	03	24
			15	00	11	61
			16	00	10	08
			17/1	00	00	32
			17/2/1	00	00	82
			17/2/2	00	00	38
			24	00	10	72
			25	00	00	75
		184	4	00	11	72
			7	00	07	52
			8	00	04	19
			13	00	11	72
			14	00	00	10
			18/1	00	06	75
			18/2	00	00	60
			589	00	00	60

तहसील: झज्जर		जिला: झज्जर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	असरा/ किला संख्या	श्रेष्ठफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
2. कुतानी	276	12	21/2	00	00	10
		14	2	00	10	44
			9	00	11	16
			12	00	10	08
			376	00	01	00
			19	00	10	90
			20/2	00	00	26
			21	00	05	49
			22	00	05	49
		26	16	00	01	18
			25	00	08	15
			26	00	00	42
		27	1	00	11	00
			2	00	00	10
			10	00	11	10
			11	00	11	10
			131	00	01	80
			20	00	08	08
			21	00	02	50
		35	5	00	11	16
			6	00	11	16
			15	00	11	16
			16	00	09	06
			17	00	02	10
			24	00	09	64
			25	00	01	52
		46	4	00	11	16
			7	00	11	16
			13	00	00	10
			14	00	11	16
			17	00	06	66
			18	00	04	50
			23	00	10	86

तहसील: झज्जर		जिला: झज्जर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	श्रेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
2. कुतानी (जारी...)	276	46	24	00	00	30
		55	3	00	11	16
			8	00	11	16
			12	00	00	52
			13	00	10	64
			18	00	03	80
			19	00	07	36
			22	00	11	16
			23/1	00	00	10
		67	2	00	11	16
			9/1	00	02	88
			132	00	01	18
			9/2	00	07	10
			11	00	00	10
			12	00	11	16
			19/2	00	07	41
			20	00	03	75
			21	00	10	45
			22	00	00	71
		75	1	00	11	16
			10/1	00	08	86
			10/2	00	02	30
			11	00	11	16
			20	00	08	19
			21	00	01	10
		76	16	00	03	00
			25/1	00	05	80
			25/2	00	04	40
		86	5	00	11	16
			342	00	00	90
			6	00	10	26
			15	00	11	16
			16	00	10	01

तहसील: झज्जर		जिला: झज्जर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	श्रेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
2. कुताबी (जारी...)	276	86	17	00	01	15
			24	00	07	13
			25	00	03	13
			343	00	00	90
		95	4	00	08	76
			5	00	00	10
			134	00	11	35
			7/1	00	02	70
			7/2	00	02	06
			14	00	07	84
			17	00	11	06
			18	00	00	10
			23/2	00	05	28
			24/1	00	05	88
			24/2	00	00	31
		99	3	00	10	81
			4	00	00	35
			8	00	11	16
			13	00	09	46
			133/2	00	01	80
			406	00	00	60
3. दादरी तोए	275	41	8	00	04	16
			9	00	05	51
			12	00	11	29
			13	00	00	10
			19	00	11	29
			21	00	04	20
			175	00	03	07
			22	00	03	99
		65	16	00	04	22
			498	00	00	60
			25	00	10	05
			1/2	00	11	10
		66				

तहसील: झज्जर		जिला: झज्जर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	श्रेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
3. दादरी तोए (जारी...)	275	66	2	00	00	10
			10/1	00	11	18
			11/1	00	05	46
			11/2	00	05	70
			20/2	00	06	84
			468	00	00	10
			21/1	00	00	10
			21/2	00	00	19
		72	500	00	00	60
			5	00	10	50
			6	00	10	90
			7	00	00	20
			499	00	00	90
			14	00	06	06
			15	00	04	10
			16	00	00	10
			17	00	11	08
			24	00	11	10
		93	502	00	00	60
			4	00	10	50
			7/1	00	01	70
			7/2	00	07	75
			8	00	01	66
			13/2	00	09	24
			14	00	01	87
			18	00	10	15
			477	00	00	90
			23/1	00	01	09
			23/2	00	10	02
		100	505	00	00	60
			2	00	02	20
			3	00	09	30
			8/2	00	00	40

तहसील: झज्जर		जिला: झज्जर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	असरा/ किला संख्या	श्रेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
3. दादरी तोए (जारी...)	275	100	9/1	00	08	06
			9/2	00	01	10
			169	00	03	20
			11	00	00	43
			12	00	10	87
			19	00	03	58
			20	00	07	39
			21	00	11	00
			22	00	00	10
			511	00	03	10
		115	16	00	01	05
			25/1	00	02	10
			25/2	00	05	77
			1	00	11	05
			10	00	11	05
		116	11	00	11	05
			20	00	08	42
			21	00	01	76
			5	00	10	15
		122	509	00	00	90
			6	00	11	12
			15	00	11	12
			16	00	07	79
			17/1	00	03	33
		131	24	00	10	47
			25	00	00	64
			4	00	10	95
			7	00	10	95
			14	00	10	95
			17/2	00	09	81
			18	00	01	14
			489	00	03	30
			23/2	00	03	68

तहसील: झज्जर		जिला: झज्जर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	श्रेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
3. दादरी तोए (जारी...)	275	131	24/1	00	02	81
			24/2	00	01	15
		136	3/2	00	10	88
			4/1	00	00	10
			8	00	10	95
			13	00	10	95
			18/1	00	00	47
			18/2	00	10	48
			22	00	01	07
			23	00	10	12
4. बीड़ दादरी	271	139	3	00	00	88
		40	3	00	02	93
			7	00	10	50
			8	00	00	68
			13	00	08	50
			14	00	02	76
			18	00	10	47
			52	00	00	60
			23	00	11	20
		42	2	00	00	69
			3	00	11	70
5. मूनीमपुर कुकड़ोला	269	54	9	00	01	21
			10	00	01	67
			11	00	10	95
			20	00	09	13
			124	00	01	82
			21	00	07	61
		55	25	00	03	25
		72	165	00	00	60
			5	00	09	30
			6	00	11	05
			15	00	11	05
			16	00	11	05

तहसील: झज्जर		जिला: झज्जर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	असरा/ किला संख्या	श्रेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
5. मूनीमपुर कुकड़ोला (जारी...)	269	72	24	00	02	49
			25	00	08	55
			73	00	00	58
			79	00	05	15
			4/2	00	04	42
			5	00	01	47
			7/1	00	01	23
			7/2	00	09	81
			14	00	11	05
			17	00	11	05
			24	00	00	84
6. बाहमनोला	270	18	24	00	01	32
			27	00	09	97
			4/2	00	00	10
			5/1/1	00	00	96
			7/1/1	00	00	46
			43	00	04	23
			7/1/2	00	04	37
			7/2	00	02	51
			14/1/2	00	00	91
			14/2/2	00	10	08
			17/1	00	04	85
			17/2	00	06	09
			24	00	10	98
		31	3/1	00	00	66
			3/2	00	03	49
			4	00	06	79
			7/2	00	01	32
			8/1	00	09	61
			13	00	10	98
			18	00	10	08
			305	00	00	90
			23	00	10	98

तहसील: झज्जर		जिला: झज्जर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	श्रेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
6. बाहमनोला (जारी...)	270	39	3	00	10	98
			8	00	11	03
			12/1	00	00	74
			12/2	00	00	17
			13	00	10	12
			18	00	03	64
			19	00	07	39
			22/1	00	00	36
			22/2	00	04	22
			22/3	00	05	69
			98	00	00	90
			23/1	00	00	10
	44		2/2	00	10	93
			9	00	11	03
			11	00	00	10
			12	00	10	98
			19	00	06	71
			20	00	04	30
			21	00	10	43
			22	00	00	57
			26	00	00	10
	51		1	00	11	16
			10/1	00	01	86
			10/2	00	08	39
	60		286	00	00	59
			23	00	00	10
			24	00	07	86
	64		3	00	09	90
			4	00	01	09
			325	00	00	90
			8	00	10	13
			13	00	11	09
			18	00	10	19

तहसील: झज्जर		जिला: झज्जर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	ससरा/ किला संख्या	श्रेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
6. बाहमबोला (जारी...)	270	64	310	00	05	48
			19/2	00	00	10
			324	00	00	67
			22/2	00	02	34
			23	00	02	39
			26	00	02	16
		71	2	00	10	01
			3	00	00	10
			9/1	00	02	77
			9/2	00	08	33
			12/1	00	06	48
			12/2	00	04	63
			19	00	10	93
			20	00	00	18
			21	00	05	32
			22	00	04	81
			332	00	00	90
		74	1	00	11	05
			2	00	00	10
			10	00	11	09
			11	00	06	08
			103	00	02	10
			93	00	03	60
			345	00	01	03
			20	00	07	46
			21	00	02	88
		75	16	00	01	01
			25/1	00	00	65
			25/2	00	07	50
		79	5	00	11	16
			6	00	11	19
			14	00	00	20
			15	00	10	99

तहसील: झज्जर		जिला: झज्जर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	श्रेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
6. बाहमनोला (जारी...)	270	79	16	00	04	27
			17/1	00	02	24
			17/2	00	04	68
			24	00	11	10
			25	00	00	10
		84	4	00	07	19
7. लाडपुर	86	3	110	00	00	90
			19	00	03	82
			20	00	05	13
			21	00	11	64
			22	00	00	10
		9	1	00	11	07
			10	00	11	07
			11	00	11	07
			20	00	07	73
			21/1	00	00	66
		10	16	00	03	74
			25	00	08	86
			456	00	00	90
			119	00	00	60
		16	5	00	11	07
			6	00	11	07
			14	00	00	10
			15	00	11	07
			16	00	07	02
			17	00	04	05
			24	00	09	60
			25/1	00	00	53
			25/2	00	00	10
		27	4	00	11	07
			7	00	11	07
			13	00	00	10
			14	00	11	05

तहसील: झज्जर		जिला: झज्जर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	असरा/ किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
7. लाहपुर (जारी...)	86	27	17	00	06	50
			18	00	04	57
			23	00	09	58
			24	00	00	67
			123	00	00	60
		34	3	00	06	05
			4	00	02	92
			88	00	01	80
			8	00	10	88
			13	00	10	89
			18	00	10	89
			23	00	09	99
			474	00	00	90
		45	2	00	00	77
			3	00	10	14
			8/2	00	05	59
			9	00	05	33
			12/1	00	04	46
			12/2	00	05	54
			13/1	00	00	92
			19/1	00	01	92
			19/2	00	01	44
			19/3	00	07	57
		52	22	00	10	94
			137	00	00	60
			2	00	10	32
			9	00	10	92
			11	00	00	10
			12	00	10	78
			19	00	04	49
			20	00	06	82
			21/2	00	11	43
			60	00	00	10

तहसील: झज्जर		जिला: झज्जर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	श्रेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
7. लाडपुर (जारी...)	86	60	1/2	00	10	53
			480	00	00	90
			10	00	06	53
			138	00	01	76
			11	00	00	10
		61	6/1	00	02	26
			15/1	00	04	50
			15/2	00	06	48
			16	00	11	48
			24	00	00	98
			25	00	08	46
			462	00	01	09
			26	00	01	13
8. फैजाबाद उर्फ पाहसौर	87	18	14	00	04	29
			75	00	04	86
			17	00	03	15
			24	00	10	90
		33	4	00	10	47
			96	00	01	18
			7	00	10	31
			13	00	00	10
			14	00	10	96
			17	00	06	83
			18	00	04	17
			23	00	08	21
			24	00	01	87
			287	00	00	60
		34	3	00	10	77
			4	00	00	10
			8/1	00	07	98
			8/2	00	02	86
			13	00	10	85
			18	00	10	86
			23/1	00	00	10

तहसील: झज्जर		जिला: झज्जर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	असरा/ किला संख्या	श्रेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
8. फैजाबाद उर्फ पाहसौर (जारी...)	87	34	23/2	00	09	90
			289	00	00	60
			3	00	10	83
			8	00	07	58
			9/1	00	04	32
			12/1	00	03	68
			93	00	00	80
			12/2	00	05	13
			13	00	00	10
			88	00	00	60

[फा. सं. आर-31015/36/2004-ओ.आर.-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th December, 2004

S. O. 3152.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Mundra (Gujarat) to Delhi, a pipeline should be laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by sub- section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Ram Karan Sharma, Competent Authority, Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, H. No.1418, Sector-6, Bahadurgarh 124507, District: Jhajjar (Haryana).

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : JHAJJAR		District : JHAJJAR		State : HARYANA		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
1. LOHARI	250	34	16	00	01	24
			25	00	08	31
			35	00	03	19
			21	00	02	74
			36	00	00	10
			37	00	11	20
			6	00	11	20
			14	00	00	10
			15	00	11	10
			16	00	04	77
			17/1	00	00	73
			17/2	00	01	90
			609	00	05	00
			24	00	10	16
			25	00	00	10
			26	00	00	10
		59	4	00	10	08
			7	00	11	09
			13	00	02	52
			14	00	08	56
			17	00	01	22
			18	00	09	87
			23	00	11	09
		64	3	00	11	16
			8/1	00	00	10
			8/2	00	11	18
			9	00	00	10
			12	00	03	95
			13	00	07	23
			18	00	00	30
			19/1	00	09	93

Tehsil :JHAJJAR		District : JHAJJAR			State : HARYANA		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area			
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre	
1. LOHARI (Contd...)	250	64	19/2	00	00	62	
			611	00	00	32	
			22	00	11	16	
		88	2	00	11	16	
			9/1	00	05	57	
			9/2	00	05	57	
			10/2	00	00	10	
			11	00	03	54	
			12	00	07	56	
			19	00	00	51	
			20	00	10	63	
			21/1	00	04	45	
			286	00	01	80	
			21/2	00	03	04	
		95	1	00	10	96	
			10	00	10	95	
			11	00	07	33	
			20	00	01	34	
		96	6	00	00	10	
			15	00	03	63	
			16	00	09	62	
			25	00	09	87	
		119	288	00	00	60	
			5	00	11	43	
			6	00	10	39	
			7	00	01	01	
			14	00	10	94	
			15	00	01	32	
			280	00	04	14	
			17	00	06	45	
			23	00	05	99	
			24/1	00	05	52	
		24/2	00	00	31		

Tehsil : JHAJJAR		District : JHAJJAR		State : HARYANA		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
1. LOHARI (Contd...)	250	127	3/2	00	11	50
			4	00	00	10
			8	00	11	55
			12	00	05	08
			13	00	06	47
			583	00	00	90
			19	00	10	53
			22	00	11	55
		144	15/1	00	00	68
			15/2	00	02	47
			15/3	00	01	26
			16	00	11	44
			25/1	00	04	96
			25/2	00	06	49
		145	1/2	00	03	68
			2	00	08	05
			9/2	00	00	10
			10	00	11	70
			620	00	00	90
			11/1	00	01	28
			11/2	00	03	86
			11/3	00	04	94
			20/1	00	03	38
			20/2	00	00	28
		153	585	00	00	90
			4	00	08	40
			5/1	00	02	04
			7/1	00	09	36
			7/2	00	01	80
			13	00	01	10
			14	00	10	13
			17	00	01	20
			18	00	10	65

Tehsil : JHAJJAR		District : JHAJJAR		State : HARYANA		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
1. LOHARI (Contd...)	250	153	23	00	10	80
			588	00	00	90
			167	00	04	18
			3	00	07	74
			8	00	00	10
			9/1	00	01	23
			9/2	00	10	26
			12	00	11	53
			19	00	07	10
			20/1	00	04	40
			21/2	00	11	50
			22/1	00	00	10
			174	00	01	86
			1/2	00	09	90
			10	00	03	70
			175	00	00	61
			6/1	00	06	07
			6/2	00	03	24
			15	00	11	61
			16	00	10	08
			17/1	00	00	32
			17/2/1	00	00	82
			17/2/2	00	00	38
			24	00	10	72
			25	00	00	75
			184	00	11	72
			7	00	07	52
			8	00	04	19
			13	00	11	72
			14	00	00	10
			18/1	00	06	75
			18/2	00	00	60
			589	00	00	60

Tehsil :JHAJJAR		District : JHAJJAR		State : HARYANA		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
2. KUTANI	276	12	21/2	00	00	10
		14	2	00	10	44
		9	00	11	16	
		12	00	10	08	
		376	00	01	00	
		19	00	10	90	
		20/2	00	00	26	
		21	00	05	49	
		22	00	05	49	
		26	16	00	01	18
		25	00	08	15	
		26	00	00	42	
		27	1	00	11	00
		2	00	00	10	
		10	00	11	10	
		11	00	11	10	
		131	00	01	80	
		20	00	08	08	
		21	00	02	50	
		35	5	00	11	16
		6	00	11	16	
		15	00	11	16	
		16	00	09	06	
		17	00	02	10	
		24	00	09	64	
		25	00	01	52	
		46	4	00	11	16
		7	00	11	16	
		13	00	00	10	
		14	00	11	16	
		17	00	06	66	
		18	00	04	50	
		23	00	10	86	

Tehsil :JHAJJAR		District : JHAJJAR		State : HARYANA		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Musiti No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Acre	Square Metre
2. KUTANI (Contd...)	276	88	17	00	01	15
			24	00	07	13
			25	00	03	13
			343	00	00	90
		95	4	00	08	76
			5	00	00	10
			134	00	11	35
			7/1	00	02	70
			7/2	00	02	06
			14	00	07	84
			17	00	11	06
			18	00	00	10
			23/2	00	05	28
			24/1	00	05	88
			24/2	00	00	31
		99	3	00	10	81
			4	00	00	35
			8	00	11	16
			13	00	09	46
			133/2	00	01	80
		3. DADRI TOE	275	41	406	00
8	00				04	16
9	00				05	51
12	00				11	29
13	00			00	10	
19	00			11	29	
21	00			04	20	
175	00			03	07	
22	00			03	99	
65	16			00	04	22
	498			00	00	60
	25			00	10	05
66	1/2			00	11	10

Tehsil :JHAJJAR		District : JHAJJAR			State : HARYANA		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area			
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre	
2. KUTANI (Contd...)	276	46	24	00	00	30	
		55	3	00	11	16	
		8	00	11	16		
		12	00	00	52		
		13	00	10	64		
		18	00	03	80		
		19	00	07	36		
		22	00	11	16		
		23/1	00	00	10		
		67	2	00	11	16	
		9/1	00	02	88		
		132	00	01	16		
		9/2	00	07	10		
		11	00	00	10		
		12	00	11	16		
		19/2	00	07	41		
		20	00	03	75		
		21	00	10	45		
		22	00	00	71		
		75	1	00	11	16	
		10/1	00	08	86		
		10/2	00	02	30		
		11	00	11	16		
		20	00	08	19		
		21	00	01	10		
		76	16	00	03	00	
		25/1	00	05	80		
		25/2	00	04	40		
		86	5	00	11	16	
		342	00	00	90		
		6	00	10	26		
		15	00	11	16		
		16	00	10	01		

Tehsil : JHAJJAR		District : JHAJJAR		State : HARYANA		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
3. DADRI TOE (Contd...)	275	66	2	00	00	10
			10/1	00	11	18
			11/1	00	05	46
			11/2	00	05	70
			20/2	00	06	84
			468	00	00	10
			21/1	00	00	10
			21/2	00	00	19
		72	500	00	00	60
			5	00	10	50
			6	00	10	90
			7	00	00	20
			499	00	00	90
			14	00	06	06
			15	00	04	10
			16	00	00	10
			17	00	11	08
			24	00	11	10
		93	502	00	00	60
			4	00	10	50
			7/1	00	01	70
			7/2	00	07	75
			8	00	01	66
			13/2	00	09	24
			14	00	01	87
			18	00	10	15
			477	00	00	90
			23/1	00	01	09
		100	23/2	00	10	02
			505	00	00	60
			2	00	02	20
			3	00	09	30
			8/2	00	00	40

Tehsil : JHAJJAR		District : JHAJJAR		State : HARYANA		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
3. DADRI TOE (Contd...)	275	100	9/1	00	08	06
			9/2	00	01	10
			169	00	03	20
			11	00	00	43
			12	00	10	87
			19	00	03	58
			20	00	07	39
			21	00	11	00
			22	00	00	10
		115	511	00	03	10
			16	00	01	05
			25/1	00	02	10
		116	25/2	00	05	77
			1	00	11	05
			10	00	11	05
			11	00	11	05
			20	00	08	42
		122	21	00	01	76
			5	00	10	15
			509	00	00	90
			6	00	11	12
			15	00	11	12
			16	00	07	79
			17/1	00	03	33
			24	00	10	47
			25	00	00	64
		131	4	00	10	95
			7	00	10	95
			14	00	10	95
			17/2	00	09	81
			18	00	01	14
			489	00	03	30
			23/2	00	03	68

Tehsil : JHAJJAR		District : JHAJJAR		State : HARYANA		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
3. DADRI TOE (Contd...)	275	131	24/1	00	02	81
			24/2	00	01	15
			3/2	00	10	88
			4/1	00	00	10
			8	00	10	95
			13	00	10	95
			18/1	00	00	47
			18/2	00	10	48
			22	00	01	07
			23	00	10	12
			3	00	00	88
			3	00	02	93
			7	00	10	50
			8	00	00	68
4. BIR DADRI	271	40	13	00	08	50
			14	00	02	76
			18	00	10	47
			52	00	00	60
			23	00	11	20
			2	00	00	69
			3	00	11	70
			9	00	01	21
			10	00	01	67
			11	00	10	95
			20	00	09	13
			124	00	01	82
			21	00	07	61
			25	00	03	25
5. MUNIMPUR KUKROLA	269	54	165	00	00	60
			5	00	09	30
			6	00	11	05
			15	00	11	05
			16	00	11	05
			55	00	03	25
			72	00	00	60

Tehsil :JHAJJAR		District : JHAJJAR			State : HARYANA		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area			
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre	
5. MUNIMPUR KUKROLA (Contd...)	269	72	24	00	02	49	
			25	00	08	55	
			73	00	00	58	
			79	00	05	15	
			4/2	00	04	42	
			5	00	01	47	
			7/1	00	01	23	
			7/2	00	09	81	
			14	00	11	05	
			17	00	11	05	
			24	00	00	84	
			27	00	01	32	
			4/1	00	09	97	
			4/2	00	00	10	
6. BAMANOLA	270	18	24	00	01	32	
			27	00	09	97	
			4/2	00	00	10	
			5/1/1	00	00	96	
			7/1/1	00	00	46	
			43	00	04	23	
			7/1/2	00	04	37	
			7/2	00	02	51	
			14/1/2	00	00	91	
			14/2/2	00	10	08	
			17/1	00	04	85	
			17/2	00	06	09	
			24	00	10	98	
			31	00	00	66	
3/2	00	03	49				
4	00	06	79				
7/2	00	01	32				
8/1	00	09	61				
13	00	10	98				
18	00	10	08				
305	00	00	90				
23	00	10	98				

Tehsil :JHAJJAR		District : JHAJJAR		State : HARYANA				
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area				
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre		
6. BAMANOLA (Contd...)	270	39	3	00	10	98		
			8	00	11	03		
			12/1	00	00	74		
			12/2	00	00	17		
			13	00	10	12		
			18	00	03	64		
			19	00	07	39		
			22/1	00	00	38		
			22/2	00	04	22		
			22/3	00	05	69		
			98	00	00	90		
			23/1	00	00	10		
			44	2/2	00	10	93	
				9	00	11	03	
				11	00	00	10	
				12	00	10	98	
				19	00	06	71	
				20	00	04	30	
				21	00	10	43	
				22	00	00	57	
				26	00	00	10	
				51	1	00	11	16
					10/1	00	01	86
					10/2	00	08	39
			60	286	00	00	59	
				23	00	00	10	
				24	00	07	86	
			64	3	00	09	90	
				4	00	01	09	
				325	00	00	90	
				8	00	10	13	
				13	00	11	09	
				18	00	10	19	

Tehsil :JHAJJAR		District : JHAJJAR		State : HARYANA		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
6. BAMANOLA (Contd...)	270	64	310	00	05	48
			19/2	00	00	10
			324	00	00	67
			22/2	00	02	34/
			23	00	02	39
			26	00	02	16
		71	2	00	10	01
			3	00	00	10
			9/1	00	02	77
			9/2	00	08	33
			12/1	00	06	48
			12/2	00	04	63
			19	00	10	93
			20	00	00	18
			21	00	05	32
			22	00	04	81
		74	332	00	00	90
			1	00	11	05
			2	00	00	10
			10	00	11	09
			11	00	06	08
			103	00	02	10
			93	00	03	60
			345	00	01	03
			20	00	07	46
			21	00	02	88
		75	16	00	01	01
			25/1	00	00	65
			25/2	00	07	50
		79	5	00	11	16
			6	00	11	19
			14	00	00	20
			15	00	10	99

Tehsil : JHAJJAR		District : JHAJJAR		State : HARYANA		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
6. BAMANOLA (Contd...)	270	79	16	00	04	27
			17/1	00	02	24
			17/2	00	04	68
			24	00	11	10
			25	00	00	10
7. LADPURA	86	84	4	00	07	19
		3	110	00	00	90
			19	00	03	82
			20	00	05	13
			21	00	11	64
			22	00	00	10
		9	1	00	11	07
			10	00	11	07
			11	00	11	07
			20	00	07	73
			21/1	00	00	66
		10	16	00	03	74
			25	00	08	86
			456	00	00	90
			119	00	00	60
		16	5	00	11	07
			6	00	11	07
			14	00	00	10
			15	00	11	07
			16	00	07	02
		27	17	00	04	05
			24	00	09	60
			25/1	00	00	53
			25/2	00	00	10
			4	00	11	07
			7	00	11	07
			13	00	00	10
			14	00	11	05

Tehsil : JHAJJAR		District : JHAJJAR		State : HARYANA		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
7. LADPURA (Contd...)	86	27	17	00	06	50
			18	00	04	57
			23	00	09	58
			24	00	00	67
			123	00	00	60
		34	3	00	06	05
			4	00	02	92
			88	00	01	80
			8	00	10	88
			13	00	10	89
			18	00	10	89
			23	00	09	99
			474	00	00	90
		45	2	00	00	77
			3	00	10	14
			8/2	00	05	59
			9	00	05	33
			12/1	00	04	46
			12/2	00	05	54
			13/1	00	00	92
			19/1	00	01	92
			19/2	00	01	44
			19/3	00	07	57
			22	00	10	94
		52	137	00	00	60
			2	00	10	32
			9	00	10	92
			11	00	00	10
			12	00	10	78
			19	00	04	49
			20	00	06	82
			21/2	00	11	43
		60	1/1	00	00	10

Tehsil :JHAJJAR		District : JHAJJAR			State : HARYANA				
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area					
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre			
7. LADPURA (Contd...)	86	60	1/2	00	10	53			
			480	00	00	90			
			10	00	06	53			
			138	00	01	76			
			11	00	00	10			
			61	6/1	00	02	28		
				15/1	00	04	50		
				15/2	00	06	48		
				16	00	11	48		
				24	00	00	98		
				25	00	08	46		
				462	00	01	09		
				26	00	01	13		
			8. FAIZABAD ALIAS PASAOR	87	18	14	00	04	29
						75	00	04	88
						17	00	03	15
24	00	10				90			
33	4	00				10	47		
	96	00				01	18		
	7	00				10	31		
	13	00				00	10		
34	18	14				00	10	96	
		17				00	06	83	
		18	00	04	17				
		23	00	08	21				
		24	00	01	87				
		287	00	00	60				
		3	00	10	77				
		4	00	00	10				
		8/1	00	07	98				
		8/2	00	02	86				
13	00	10	85						
18	00	10	86						
23/1	00	00	10						

Tehsil : JHAJJAR		District : JHAJJAR		State : HARYANA		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
8. FAIZABAD ALIAS PASAOR (Contd...)	87	34	23/2	00	09	90
			289	00	00	60
			49	00	10	83
			8	00	07	58
			9/1	00	04	32
			12/1	00	03	68
			93	00	00	80
			12/2	00	05	13
			13	00	00	10
			88	00	00	60

[No. R-31015/36/2004-O.R.-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3153.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मुन्दा (गुजरात) से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री शिवदत्त गौड़, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुन्दा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, 16, कृष्णा विहार, नारायण निवास के पास, गोपलपुरा बाईपास रोड़, जयपुर पिन - 302018 (राजस्थान) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : पीसाँवन		जिला : अजमेर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. गोला		11	0	15	57
		13	0	17	41
		12	0	01	46
		14	0	01	91
		17	0	16	42
		30(स.नाला)	0	02	23
		28(स.भूमि)	0	32	03
		26(स.भूमि)	0	23	51
		51	0	20	81
		52	0	00	20
		54	0	21	54
		55	0	00	20
		49(स.बयड़ा)	0	49	15
		56	0	00	20
		76	}	07	82
		76मिन			
		87	0	13	42
		88	0	05	37
		89	0	23	49
		90(स.बयड़ा)	0	02	01
		105(स.बयड़ा)	0	31	15
		104	0	06	56
		103	0	16	81
		106	0	00	20
		102	0	01	36
		100	0	13	15
		255(स.बयड़ा)	0	01	27
		99	0	00	20
		256	0	41	46
		257	0	02	28
		272	0	06	50
		271	0	03	52
		269	0	02	72

तहसील : पीसाँगन		जिला : अजमेर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	गोला (जारी...)	270	0	13	00
		274	0	00	20
		282	0	16	54
		280	0	09	63
		279	0	04	40
	279मिन (स.भूमि)				
	296(स.बरड़ा)				
	297(स.भूमि)				
	298(पी.डब्ल्यू.डी.सड़क)				
		423	0	27	42
		420	0	20	93
		421	0	00	20
		422	0	01	03
	424(स.बरड़ा)		0	02	31
	387(स.बरड़ा)		0	82	01
		613	0	01	16
		612(स.बरड़ा)	0	14	76
		611(स.बरड़ा)	0	09	59
		620	0	04	10
	620मिन (स.भूमि)				
		609(स.बरड़ा)	0	10	58
		607	0	04	53
	607मिन				
		608	0	17	17
		603(स.रास्ता)	0	01	16
		592	0	35	52
		593	0	03	35
	593मिन (स.भूमि)				
		599	0	11	80
		601	0	20	75
		624(स.रास्ता)	0	01	67
		786	0	07	98
		791	0	10	57
		792	0	08	00
		790(स.बरड़ा)	0	05	75

तहसील : पीसाँव		जिला : अजमेर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	मोला (जारी...)	801	0	12	70
		803	0	14	30
		804(स.भूमि)	0	08	08
		805	0	08	45
		812	0	03	99
		813	0	04	13
		814	0	04	17
		816	0	04	82
		820	0	07	16
		821	0	08	25
		822	0	06	52
		823	}	08	01
		823मिन			
		815(स.नाला)	0	01	74
		914	}	06	97
		914मिन			
		900	0	12	33
		902	0	20	59
		1163	0	04	90
		1164	0	48	66
		1165	0	14	77
		1174	0	00	86
		1176(स.भूमि)	0	04	95
		1295	0	07	62
		1296	0	00	20
		1294	0	04	36
		1293	0	03	09
		1299	0	00	21
		1300	0	02	45
		1301	0	03	67
		1291	0	00	94
		1290	0	00	20
		1302	0	05	18
		1303	0	05	39
		1304	0	05	24

तहसील : पीसांगन		जिला : अजमेर		ग्राम : रामपुरा		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल			
1	2	3	हेक्टेयर	एकर	वर्ग मीटर	
4	5	6				
1.	गोला (जारी...)	1305	0	04	75	
		1311	0	07	63	
		1312	0	03	11	
		1247	0	06	66	
		1248	0	04	57	
		1238	0	05	27	
		1239(स.भूमि)	}	04	56	
		1239मिन				
		1240	0	16	10	
2.	सामला	5010	0	08	60	
		5013	0	18	77	
		5012	0	10	56	
		5024	0	06	47	
		5028	0	00	32	
		5023(स.यस्ता)	0	01	26	
		5018	0	10	29	
		5021	0	08	63	
		5135(स.नाला)	0	01	30	
		5134	}	19	57	
		5134मिन				
		5123मिन	0	08	99	
		5117	0	07	21	
		5116	0	27	77	
		5111(स.भूमि)	0	07	58	
		5125(स.यस्ता)	0	03	05	
		5128	0	10	76	
		5127	0	12	41	
		5126(स.नाला)	0	01	37	
		4533(स.यस्ता)	0	02	01	
		4535	}	15	58	
		4535मिन				
		4545	0	29	70	
3.	जेठना	4524	0	32	08	
		4526	0	14	65	
		4529	0	42	88	

तहसील : पीसागिन		जिला : अजमेर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	जेठना (जारी...)	4546	0	16	98
		4546/1			
		4583	0	25	50
		4589	0	02	97
		4590	0	08	80
		4590मिन (स.बरड़ा)			
		4588	0	00	70
		4591	0	21	95
		4602	0	34	55
		4612(स.बरड़ा)	0	03	64
		4613	0	28	85
		4618	0	23	84
		4620मिन	0	32	57
		4620/1			
		4620मिन			
		3803(स.रास्ता)	0	05	58
		4325	0	17	92
		3874	0	09	24
		3871	0	15	25
		3870	0	06	40
		3869	0	15	95
		3867	0	01	09
		3862	0	00	20
		3868	0	09	97
		3865	0	04	55
		3864	0	08	61
		3847	0	19	36
		3843	0	07	80
		3844	0	13	42
		3844मिन			
		3844मिन			
		3840(स.भूमि)	0	01	16
		3839	0	14	21
		3838	0	15	48
		3837	0	13	52

तहसील : पीसागन		जिला : अजमेर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	असरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	3	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
3.	जेठना (जारी...)	3836	0	01	89
		3850(स.रास्ता)	0	05	56
		3765	0	27	89
		3765मिन			
		3765मिन			
		3764(स.खान)	0	00	20
		3766	0	05	36
		3766मिन			
		3745(स.रास्ता)	0	01	89
		3699	0	12	32
		3699/1			
		3699मिन			
		3696	0	19	54
		3697	0	00	20
		3695	0	13	83
		3689(स.खान)	0	05	36
		3688	0	16	58
		3688मिन			
		3688मिन			
		2922	0	15	21
		3687	0	02	11
		3651(स.भूमि)	0	16	14
		3650(स.रास्ता)	0	01	58
		3649	0	18	77
		3575(स.रास्ता)	0	01	20
		3574(स.भूमि)	0	22	92
		3573(स.रास्ता)	0	01	20
		3568	0	17	04
		3566	0	01	60
		3565	0	14	69
		3563	0	03	44
		3562	0	03	36
		2974	0	11	36
		2975	0	15	41
		2975मिन			

तहसील : पीसॉनन		जिला : अजमेर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	जेठना (जारी...)	2976	0	00	20
		2994मिन	0	01	91
		2994मिन			
		2993	0	14	07
		2992	0	11	83
		2992/1			
		2985	0	11	42
		2985मिन			
		2986	0	11	00
		3013	0	02	46
		3014(स.भूमि)	0	02	41
		3019(पी.डब्ल्यू.डी.सड़क)	0	02	03
		2950(पी.डब्ल्यू.डी.सड़क)			
		2826	0	08	44
		2825	0	05	73
		2824	0	07	48
		2823	0	19	09
		2809	0	03	30
		2807	0	10	10
		2806	0	07	96
		2797	0	00	23
		2798	0	22	24
		2805	0	00	38
		2799	0	05	46
		2787(स.भूमि)	0	02	30
		3068	0	11	15
		3070(स.भूमि)	0	00	20
		3071(स.भूमि)	0	03	44
		3065	0	00	91
		3076	0	00	20
		3077	0	15	40
		3077मिन			
		3077मिन			
		3092	0	01	50

तहसील : पीसाँगन		जिला : अजमेर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	3	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
			4	5	6
3.	जेठना (जारी...)	3078			
		3078मिन	0	00	40
		3091	0	19	57
		3089	0	02	80
		3088	0	14	97
		3087	0	12	74
		3086	0	09	83
		3085	0	00	56
		3313(स.रास्ता)	0	03	56
		3121	0	07	13
		3122	0	11	83
		3123	0	11	75
		3312	0	01	75
		3124	0	02	29
		3311	0	18	62
		3272	0	20	83
		3274	0	00	78
		3270	0	16	64
		3275	0	44	59
		3269/5412	0	17	27
		3267	0	03	28
		3263	0	31	08
		3264	0	16	78
		3259	0	07	83
		3259/5413	0	16	75
		3257	0	16	27
		3258	0	16	72
		3240	0	24	74
		3239	0	10	82
		3238	0	28	76
4.	मकरेड़ा	2449	0	13	95
		2448	0	18	53
		2451	0	05	52
		2447	0	00	20
		2434	0	15	32

तहसील : पीसागिन		जिला : अजमेर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	मकरेड़ा (जारी...)	2452	0	07	61
		2433	0	08	81
		2432	0	10	84
		2431	0	03	78
		2462	0	08	14
		2428	0	01	83
		2427	0	19	37
		2467	0	02	45
		2426(स.मोरी)	0	02	44
		2409	0	04	34
		2410(स.पाल)	0	01	97
		2411	0	02	62
		2425(स.रास्ता)	0	01	67
		2475	0	09	60
		2476	0	12	96
		2477	0	16	00
		2480	0	08	66
		2495(स.रास्ता)	0	07	09
		2496	0	05	21
		2498	0	00	41
		2499	0	08	34
		2501	0	10	15
		2502	0	10	41
		2503	0	00	87
		2506	0	13	29
		2510	0	00	63
		2511	0	20	40
		2513	0	04	14
		2512	0	22	39
		2515	0	01	45
		2516	0	20	58
		2523(स.रास्ता)	0	01	53
		2306	0	01	22
		2305	0	28	41
		2304	0	12	34

तहसील : पीसाँगन		जिला : अजमेर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	3	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
4			4	5	6
4. मकरेड़ा (जारी...)		2301	0	07	12
		2302(स.बरड़ा)	0	08	49
		1612	0	09	51
		1611	0	21	20
		1613	0	00	24
		1580(स.भूमि)	0	81	41
		1513	0	17	10
		1511(स.भूमि)	0	01	59
		1510(स.भूमि)	0	08	79
		1508(स.नाला)	0	03	27
		1484(स.बरड़ा)	0	12	76
		1462	0	03	70
		1457	0	07	10
		1455	0	09	72
		1454	0	00	68
		1438	0	16	79
		1439	0	02	53
		1427	0	16	22
		1424	0	00	20
		1425	0	10	32
		1410	0	10	10
		1391	0	06	59
		1392	0	11	88
		1387	0	07	52
		1386	0	03	08
		1385	0	03	40
		1384	0	06	73
		1383	0	01	03
		1377	0	10	65
		1382	0	00	20
		1378	0	02	70
		1221(स.रास्ता)	0	03	91
		1222	0	12	13
		1095	0	00	20
		1094	0	31	22

तहसील : पीसाँवन		जिला : अजमेर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	असरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	3	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	मकरेड़ा (जारी...)	1093	0	02	38
		1079	0	00	44
		1096	0	08	65
		1097	0	00	20
		1078	0	09	14
		1077	0	07	95
5.	अर्जुनपुरा आलसा	4	0	12	08
		1	}	0	00
		1मिन			
		1मिन			
		3	0	03	08
		8	0	15	32
		7	0	00	40
		9	0	00	20
		14	0	01	97
		18	0	03	66
		15	0	15	30
		16	0	11	18
		68	0	12	66
		69	0	18	18
		70	0	01	25
		82	0	08	97
		83	0	07	90
		84(स.रास्ता)	0	01	18
		86	0	00	20
		85	0	15	19
		88	0	00	20
		89	0	10	47
		90	0	01	56
		106	0	00	20
6.	शिवपुरा	137मिन	}	0	05
		137मिन (स.भूमि)			
		137मिन (स.भूमि)			
		138	}	0	19
		138मिन (स.भूमि)			
		138मिन			

तहसील : पीसागिब		जिला : अजमेर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	3	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
6.	शिवपुरा (जारी...)	140 (रिलवे विभाग)	0	03	59
		146	0	78	20
		147 गिन	0	15	83
		147 गिन			
		147 गिन			

[फा. सं. आर-31015/57/2004-ओ.आर.-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th December, 2004

S. O. 3153.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Mundra (Gujarat) to Delhi, a pipeline should be laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Shivdutt Gaur, Competent Authority, Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, 16 Krishna Vihar, Near Narayan Niwas, Gopalpura Bye-pass Road, Jaipur Pin-302018 (Rajasthan).

SCHEDULE


Tehsil : PISANGAN			District : AJMER		State : RAJASTHAN	
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. GOLA		11	0	15	57	
		13	0	17	41	
		12	0	01	46	
		14	0	01	91	
		17	0	16	42	
		30(G/L Nala)	0	02	23	
		28(G/L)	0	32	03	
		28(G/L)	0	23	51	
		51	0	20	81	
		52	0	00	20	
		54	0	21	54	
		55	0	00	20	
		49(G/L Barda)	0	49	15	
		56	0	00	20	
		76	}	0	07	82
		76min				
		87	0	13	42	
		88	0	05	37	
		89	0	23	49	
		90(G/L Barda)	0	02	01	
		105(G/L Barda)	0	31	15	
		104	0	06	56	
		103	0	16	81	
		106	0	00	20	
		102	0	01	36	
		100	0	13	15	
		255(G/L Barda)	0	01	27	
		99	0	00	20	
		256	0	41	46	
		257	0	02	98	
		272	0	06	50	
		271	0	03	52	
		269	0	02	72	

Tehsil : PISANGAN		District : AJMER		State : RAJASTHAN		
S. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. GOLA (Contd...)		801	0	12	70	
		803	0	14	30	
		804(G/L)	0	08	08	
		805	0	08	45	
		812	0	03	99	
		813	0	04	13	
		814	0	04	17	
		816	0	04	82	
		820	0	07	16	
		821	0	08	25	
		822	0	06	52	
		823	}	0	08	01
		823Min				
		815(G/L Nala)	0	01	74	
		914	}	0	06	97
		914 Min				
		900	0	12	33	
		902	0	20	59	
		1163	0	04	90	
		1164	0	48	66	
		1165	0	14	77	
		1174	0	00	86	
		1176(G/L)	0	04	95	
		1295	0	07	62	
		1296	0	00	20	
		1294	0	04	36	
		1293	0	03	09	
		1299	0	00	21	
		1300	0	02	45	
		1301	0	03	67	
		1291	0	00	94	
		1290	0	00	20	
		1302	0	05	18	
		1303	0	05	39	
	1304	0	05	24		

Tehsil : PISANGAN		District : AJMER	State: RAJASTHAN		
No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. GOLA (Contd...)					
		1305	0	04	75
		1311	0	07	63
		1312	0	03	11
		1247	0	06	66
		1248	0	04	57
		1238	0	05	27
		1239(G/L)	0	04	56
		1239Min			
		1240	0	16	10
2. SAMALA					
		5010	0	08	60
		5013	0	18	77
		5012	0	10	56
		5024	0	06	47
		5028	0	00	32
		5023(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	26
		5018	0	10	29
		5021	0	08	63
		5135(G/L Nala)	0	01	30
		5134	0	19	57
		5134 Min			
		5123 Min	0	08	99
		5117	0	07	21
		5116	0	27	77
		5111(G/L)	0	07	58
		5125(G/L Cart Track)	0	03	05
		5128	0	10	76
		5127	0	12	41
		5126(G/L Nala)	0	01	37
		4533(G/L Cart track)	0	02	01
		4535	0	15	58
		4535 Min			
		4545	0	29	70
3. JETHANA					
		4524	0	32	08
		4526	0	14	65
		4529	0	42	88

Tehsil : PISANGAN		District : AJMER	State : RAJASTHAN		
No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
3. JETHANA (Contd...)		4546	0	16	98
		4546/1			
		4583	0	25	50
		4589	0	02	97
		4590	0	08	80
		4590Min(G/L Barda)			
		4588	0	00	70
		4591	0	21	95
		4602	0	34	55
		4612(G/L Barda)	0	03	64
		4613	0	28	85
		4618	0	23	84
		4620Min			
		4620/1	0	32	57
		4620Min			
		3803(G/L Cart track)	0	05	58
		4325	0	17	92
		3874	0	09	24
		3871	0	15	25
		3870	0	06	40
		3869	0	15	95
		3867	0	01	09
		3862	0	00	20
		3868	0	09	97
		3865	0	04	55
		3864	0	08	61
		3847	0	19	36
		3843	0	07	80
		3844			
		3844Min	0	13	42
		3844Min			
		3840(G/L)	0	01	16
		3839	0	14	21
		3838	0	15	48
		3837	0	13	52

Tehsil : PISANGAN		District : AJMER	State : RAJASTHAN		
No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	JETHANA (Contd...)	3836	0	01	89
		3850(G/L Cart Track)	0	05	56
		3765	0	27	89
		3765Min			
		3765Min			
		3764(G/L Mines)	0	00	20
		3766	0	05	36
		3766 Min			
		3745(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	89
		3699	0	12	32
		3699/1			
		3699Min			
		3696	0	19	54
		3697	0	00	20
		3695	0	13	83
		3689(G/L Mines)	0	05	36
		3688	0	16	58
		3688Min			
		3688Min			
		2922	0	15	21
		3687	0	02	11
		3651(G/L)	0	16	14
		3650(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	58
		3649	0	18	77
		3575(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	20
		3574(G/L)	0	22	92
		3573(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	20
		3568	0	17	04
		3566	0	01	60
		3565	0	14	69
		3563	0	03	44
		3562	0	03	36
		2974	0	11	36
		2975	0	15	41
		2975Min			

Tehsil : PISANGAN		District : AJMER		State : RAJASTHAN	
 No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	JETHANA (Contd...)	2976	0.	00	20
		2994Min	}	01	91
		2994Min			
		2993	0	14	07
		2992	}	11	83
		2992/1			
		2985	}	11	42
		2985Min			
		2986	0	11	00
		3013	0	02	46
		3014(G/L)	0	02	41
		3019(PWD Road)	}	02	03
		2950(PWD Road)			
		2826	0	08	44
		2825	0	05	73
		2824	0	07	48
		2823	0	19	09
		2809	0	03	30
		2807	0	10	10
		2806	0	07	96
		2797	0	00	23
		2798	0	22	24
		2805	0	00	38
		2799	0	05	46
		2787(G/L)	0	02	30
		3068	0	11	15
		3070(G/L)	0	00	20
		3071(G/L)	0	03	44
		3065	0	00	91
		3076	0	00	20
		3077	}	15	40
		3077Min			
		3077Min			
		3092	0	01	50

Tehsil : PISANGAN		District : AJMER		State : RAJASTHAN		
SC No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
3. JETHANA (Contd...)						
		3078	}	0	00	40
		3078 Min				
		3091		0	19	57
		3089		0	02	80
		3088		0	14	97
		3087		0	12	74
		3086		0	09	83
		3085		0	00	56
		3313(G/L Cart Track)		0	03	56
		3121		0	07	13
		3122		0	11	83
		3123		0	11	75
		3312		0	01	75
		3124		0	02	29
		3311		0	18	62
		3272		0	20	83
		3274		0	00	78
		3270		0	16	64
		3275		0	44	59
		3269/5412		0	17	27
		3267		0	03	28
		3263		0	31	08
		3264		0	16	78
		3259		0	07	83
		3259/5413		0	16	75
		3257		0	16	27
		3258		0	16	72
		3240		0	24	74
		3239		0	10	82
		3238		0	28	76
4. MAKRERA						
		2449		0	13	95
		2448		0	18	53
		2451		0	05	52
		2447		0	00	20
		2434		0	15	32

Tehsil : PISANGAN		District : AJMER	State : RAJASTHAN		
S No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
4. MAKRERA (Contd...)		2452	0	07	61
		2433	0	08	81
		2432	0	10	84
		2431	0	03	78
		2462	0	08	14
		2428	0	01	83
		2427	0	19	37
		2467	0	02	45
		2426(G/L Mori)	0	02	44
		2409	0	04	34
		2410(G/L Pal)	0	01	97
		2411	0	02	62
		2425(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	67
		2475	0	09	60
		2476	0	12	96
		2477	0	16	00
		2480	0	08	66
		2495(G/L Cart Track)	0	07	09
		2496	0	05	21
		2498	0	00	41
		2499	0	08	34
		2501	0	10	15
		2502	0	10	41
		2503	0	00	87
		2506	0	13	29
		2510	0	00	63
		2511	0	20	40
		2513	0	04	14
		2512	0	22	39
		2515	0	01	45
		2516	0	20	58
		2523(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	53
		2306	0	01	22
		2305	0	28	41
	2304	0	12	34	

Tehsil : PISANGAN		District : AJMER	State : RAJASTHAN		
S No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	MAKRERA (Contd...)	2301	0	07	12
		2302(G/L Barda)	0	08	49
		1612	0	09	51
		1611	0	21	20
		1613	0	00	24
		1580(G/L)	0	61	41
		1513	0	17	10
		1511(G/L)	0	01	59
		1510(G/L)	0	08	79
		1508(G/L Nala)	0	03	27
		1484(G/L Barda)	0	12	76
		1462	0	03	70
		1457	0	07	10
		1455	0	09	72
		1454	0	00	68
		1438	0	16	79
		1439	0	02	53
		1427	0	16	22
		1424	0	00	20
		1425	0	10	32
		1410	0	10	10
		1391	0	06	59
		1392	0	11	88
		1387	0	07	52
		1386	0	03	08
		1385	0	03	40
		1384	0	06	73
		1383	0	01	03
		1377	0	10	65
		1382	0	00	20
		1378	0	02	70
		1221(G/L Cart Track)	0	03	91
		1222	0	12	13
		1095	0	00	20
		1094	0	31	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	
4. MAKRERA (Contd...)	1093		0	02	38	
	1079		0	00	44	
	1096		0	08	65	
	1097		0	00	20	
	1078		0	09	14	
	1077		0	07	95	
	4		0	12	08	
5. ARJUNPURA KHALSA	1	}	0	00	65	
	1Min					
	1Min					
	3		0	03	08	
	8		0	15	32	
	7		0	00	40	
	9		0	00	20	
	14		0	01	97	
	18		0	03	66	
	15		0	15	30	
	16		0	11	18	
	68		0	12	66	
	69		0	18	18	
	70		0	01	25	
	82		0	08	97	
	83		0	07	90	
	84(G/L Cart Track)		0	01	18	
	86		0	00	20	
	85		0	15	19	
	88		0	00	20	
	89		0	10	47	
	90		0	01	56	
	106		0	00	20	
	6. SHIVPURA	137 Min	}	0	05	15
		137Min(G/L)				
		137Min(G/L)				
		138	}	0	19	15
138Min(G/L)						
138Min						
140(Railway Deptt.)			0	03	59	
146			0	78	20	
147Min		}	0	15	83	
147Min						
147Min						

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 16 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3154.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एफ.सी.आई. प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण लखनऊ (संदर्भ संख्या 37/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-22012/417/1999-आई.आर. (सी एम-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 16th November, 2004

S.O. 3154.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 37/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Food Corporation of India, and their workman, received by the Central Government on 16-11-2004.

[No. L-22012/417/1999-IR (CM-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

Present in Lok Adalat

Shrikant Shukla

Presiding Officer

I.D. No. 37/2000

Ref. No. L-22012/417/1999-IR (CM-II) dated 5-6-2000

BETWEEN

The State Secretary

Bhartiya Khadya Nigam Karmichari Sangh,

5-6 Habibullah Estate Hazratganj, Lucknow

AND

The Sr. Regional Manager, Food Corporation of India,
5-6, Habibullah Estate, Hazratganj, Lucknow (U.P.)

ORDER

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi vide his order No. L-22012/417/99/IR(CM-II) dated 5/7-6-2000 referred to following issue to presiding Officer, CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow for adjudication; Whether the action of the Sr. Regional Manager, Food Corporation of India, Lucknow in imposing the penalty dt. 21-3-95 upon Sh. Taufiz Ahmed, A.G.I. (Depot) and the penalty dt. 23-11-98 passed by the Distt. Manager Food Corporation of India, Haldwani were Legal and Justified? If not, to what relief the Workman is entitled to?"

The matter came up for settlement of dispute in Lok Adalat and accordingly the matter was taken up in the preliminary sitting of the Lok Adalat. It was proposed on behalf of the Management that if the worker represents against the punishment order to the appointing/reviewing authority the management may consider the matter sympathically. The worker accordingly acted upon the suggestion in preliminary sitting and preferred appeal before the Appellate Authority. The management considered the entire facts and passed the order No. Vig. 5(161/104/04-NZ/UP/MJR/2583 dt. 8/11-10-04. The management has set aside the punishment order dt. 21-3-95. The representative of the management has stated that the worker does not want the penalty dt. 23-11-98 to be adjudicated. The representative of the worker Sri T.B. Singh's statement has been recorded. He stated that no claim award be passed in the case. Since the matter has been resolved in Lok Adalat, therefore no claim award passed accordingly.

Lucknow 5-11-2004 · SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3155.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, आसनसोल (संदर्भ संख्या 101/1999) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-22012/457/1998-आई.आर. (सी एम-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th November, 2004

S.O. 3155.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 101/1999) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, ASANSOL as shown in the Annexure

in the Industrial Dispute between the management of ECL and their workman, received by the Central Government on 16-11-2004.

[No. L-22012/457/1998-IR (CM-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

Present : Sri Md. Sarfarz Khan, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. 101 of 1999

Parties : The Agent, New Kenda Colliery of Kenda Area
of M/s. E.C.L., P.O. Bahula, Distt. Burdwan.

..... Management.

Vrs.

Allauddin Mia, Belt Operator of New Kenda
Colliery

.... Workman

REPRESENTATIVES:

FOR THE MANAGEMENT : Shri P.K. Das, Advocate,

FOR THE WORKMAN : Shri Rakesh Kumar,
General Secretary,
Koyala Mazdoor Congress,
Asansol.

INDUSTRY : Coal,

State : West Bengal.

Dated, the 12th October, 2004.

AWARD

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Government of India through the Ministry of Labour *vide* its order No. L-22012/457/98/IR(CM-II) dated 3-8-1999 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

“Whether the action of the management of New Kenda Colliery of Kenda Area of M/s. ECL in dismissing Allauddin Mia, Belt Attendent from services is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

In pursuance to the aforesaid order of reference summons were issued to the concerned both the parties through the Registered Post and in compliance to the same, both the parties appeared through their representatives and submitted their respective written statement in support of their claims.

2. The case of the workman in brief compass as set forth in its written statement is that Allauddin Mia, Belt Operator of New Kenda Colliery was the permanent employee of M/s. ECL having U.M. No. 97905. He went on authorised leave from 2-3-94 to 25-3-1994 and to that effect he submitted a medical certificate from a Psychiatrist. R.M.A. Kanke Ranchi. When he was declared fit to resume his duty he reported to his office but he was not allowed to resume his duty.

3. The main case of the workman is that he was chargesheeted on 23-4-95 and he submitted his explanation called for the Management. It is his definite case that he fell ill at his native village and got treated by Medical Officer, Chitra Colliery situated near his home and thereafter by M.O. of Palajori. But when he did not recover he was taken by his brother to Ranchi for treatment. He was under the treatment during the aforesaid absence period and information in this regard and about the extension of leave was sent by the Registered Post to the management.

4. It is also the case of the workman that during the course of enquiry proceeding also he was ill and was under the treatment at Kalla Hospital of ECL.

5. Even the enquiry officer did not find him fully guilty as the charge was partly proved. Agent New Kenda Colliery had also recommended for a light punishment for reversion from Cat-II to Category-I but the same was not considered at this Area level and he was dismissed from service by the General Manager, Kenda Area. His further case is that his absence was beyond his control and the same was purely on the medical ground for which medical certificate was submitted. The punishment is claimed to be harsh and disproportionate for the nature of this misconduct alleged so he has sought the relief for reinstatement with full back wages with all the consequential benefit.

6. Likewise the defence case of the management as per its written statement is that the reference itself is not maintainable in the eye of law and is misconceived one.

7. The main defence case of the management is that Sri Allauddin Mia, Ex-belt Attendent was absenting from his duty since 26-3-94 without prior permission or

information to the authority concerned and for that he was chargesheeted vide No. Pers/NKC/CS/95-555 dated 24-4-1995 U/S. 18(1)(N) of the Model Standing Order applicable for the establishment. The workman is said to have appeared and participated in the enquiry along with one Co-worker to defend his case. The enquiry officer submitted an enquiry report with the finding that the charges of misconduct have been established against the workman and the disciplinary authority after considering the said report along with other connected papers, awarded punishment of dismissal from service which is claimed to be just and proportionate to the misconduct committing by the workman.

8. The alleged Medical certificate issued from Ranchi is a false and procured one and no such intimation was ever communicated or sent to the management by the concerned workman.

9. It is the definite case of the management that the concerned workman did never fell ill at his village home nor he got treated at Palajori or at Chitra Colliery at Ranchi and had never applied for extension of leave to the management. It is also denied that the enquiry officer had ever been convinced to allow the medical ground of the workman and had recommended light punishment. The punishment awarded is claimed to be proper and justified as the management has lost its confidence upon the poor performance of the workman. So the workman does not deserve any relief sought from the Tribunal.

10. It transpires from the ordersheet at 13-3-2003 of the record that a hearing was made by my predecessor on the preliminary point and the enquiry proceeding was held to be valid and fair and thereafter the dispute was fixed for final hearing on merit on 27-3-2003 which was accordingly taken up by me after my joining.

11. It is apparent from para 1 of the written statement filed by the management that it has taken a plea that this dispute referred is bad in the eye of law and that same is neither maintainable nor it comes under the ambit and scope of the Industrial Dispute Act. But the said point was neither raised nor pressed by the side of the management during the course of hearing of the dispute. No evidence either oral or documentary has been produced before the Court in this regard. As such I am satisfied to hold that there is no any defect in the maintainability of this reference and facts of the dispute without any shadow of doubt comes under the purview and scope of the Industrial Disputes Act and the dispute has been rightly referred to this Tribunal by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour for the adjudication. Accordingly this point is decided against the management.

12. The record on perusal goes to show that none of the parties has examined any person as oral witness rather some Xerox copies of the documents have been filed on behalf of both the respective parties in support of their claims.

13. Xerox copies of the charge-sheet, Enquiry proceedings, enquiry report and the order of dismissal of the workman have been filed by the side of the management. These documents are neither challenged nor denied by the side of the workman rather the same may be deemed to be admitted one.

14. Similarly on the other hand the workman has also filed the Xerox copies of the notesheets initiated by the Agent, New Kenda Colliery recommending some punishment, mercy petition addressed to the G.M., Kenda Area, Letter of dismissal, Reply of second show-cause notice, applications of Allauddin Mia, Receipts of the Postal Department in support of the claim in respect of the information given to the management, and Xerox copies of the prescription and medical bills.

15. Now let us see as to what are the charges framed and how for the punishment passed by the management is proportionate to the alleged nature of the misconduct, so proved against the delinquent workman?

16. From the record it transpires that there is a charge of absents from duty since 26-3-94 and continuing to remain absent till date without any information and permission or without any sufficient cause under section 17(1)(N) of the Coal Mines Standing Order.

17. It is very much clear from the enquiry report itself submitted by the enquiry officer that he had verified the papers (Ext. I) and found correct that the workman was granted leave from 2-3-94 to 25-3-94 as per Form H, Sl. No. 6 page No. NIL but he failed to report for his duty on 26-3-94 and overstayed his sanctioned leave. It is also admitted by the enquiry officer that the workman had informed to the Colliery authority about his inability to report for duty. It is further opined by the enquiry officer that the workman overstayed his sanctioned leave due to sickness as per medical certificates. The only fault found on the part of the workman was that all the information made to the authority was without mentioning the actual disease and he did not seek permission from the authority for outside treatment.

18. It is also admitted by the Enquiry Officer that all information were sent through Registered Post as per receipts and envelopes which are available from the colliery office seems that the information made time to time about inability of joining duties and requested for extension of

leave. The only fault is that no reasons were mentioned in the information sent by the workman and accordingly the enquiry officer held that the charges against Sri Allauddin Mia, Belt Attendant is hereby established partly. So in view of the document filed by the management it is established and well proved that this is not a case of unauthorised absence from the duty rather it is a case of overstay under the compelling circumstances which has been fully explained by the workman and the same has been duly considered by the enquiry officer during the enquiry proceedings. Besides this the workman has all the time clearly mentioned in his leave applications, that due to illness he was not in a position to join his duty and it is never expected from a labour class to know the nature of the disease from which he suffers. The Medical certificates granted by Psychiatrist R.M.A. Kanke, Ranchi, and other Doctor go to show that the workman was suffering from depression and was advised regular treatment till recovery w.e.f. 8-4-94 to 14-5-95.

19. The enquiry officer has further held that the workman had not reported to the company's hospital for his mental disorder treatment or he had not taken any permission for entire treatment. I do not find so much force in this ground to hold the workman partly guilty for that charges as it is the human conduct and nature to rush up to the Doctor easily available and quickly approachable in case of emergency to save the life at the earliest. Specially in a case of mental disorder or depression one would like to prefer to approach an specialised Doctors which has been done by the workman who approached Dr. M.K. Sinha, Psychiatrist of Kanke, Ranchi. So in view of the above facts and circumstances it is established that the workman was on sanctioned leave and overstayed thereafter due to the suffering by mental disorder for which his treatment continued as per the advise of an Specialled Doctor.

20. During the course of argument it was submitted by the learned lawyer of the workman that the past record of the workman are clean and unblemished which has been admitted by the Agent of New Area, Kenda Colliery. The attention of the Court was also drawn towards the Note Sheet dated 29-11-95 (Ext. I) filed by the workman where it is specifically mentioned that there has been no past record of punishment against such misconduct and had strongly recommended for awarding a punishment of demotion from Cat. II to Cat. I as with a final warning and should be allowed to resume his duty. I find such force in the argument advanced by the side of the workman. I fail to understand as to why and under that circumstances a contradictory stand of defence other than the admitted facts have been taken by the management in its written statements. It seems that the management even did not care to go through the findings of the enquiry report and completely ignored the

past records of service of the workman and turned a deaf ear to the recommendation of the lenient view to be taken in the case of the delinquent workman. The disciplinary authority must have recorded the separate findings and reasons before passing order of dismissal.

21. It is the well settled principles of law that before imposing punishment of dismissal it is necessary for the disciplinary authority to consider the family back ground, economic back ground of the delinquent, length of service put in by the employee, his past records and other surrounding circumstances including the compelling circumstances for committing the misconduct. The delinquent is a member of the weaker section of the society who is literally and financially very poor and he has suffered immense hardship for about a decade and during these period he had never been gainfully employed any where after his dismissal.

22. Besides this under Section 27(1)(page-15) of the Model Standing Order applicable to the establishment, various minor punishment have been provided but I fail to think as to why only maximum punishment available under the said clause should be awarded on the facts of this case. I am of the considered view that justice must be tempered with mercy and that the workman at fault should be given an opportunity to reform himself and prove to be loyal and disciplined employee of the management. However I am of this view that the punishment of overstay after the expiry of sanction leave due to sickness supported with medical certificates under the compelling circumstances and without any ulterior motive and malafide intention, is too harsh a punishment which is totally disproportionate to the misconduct alleged. It is a plain and simple case of overstay which should have been dealt with by taking a lenient view by the management. In that view of the matter I think it necessary to modify the penalty imposed by the management to meet the ends of justice. And as such the impugned order of the dismissal of the workman is hereby set a side and he is directed to be reinstated with the continuity of service. Hence having considered the basis on which the punishment of dismissal was imposed on the workman concerned and the facts and circumstances of the case I think it appropriate that the workman be imposed a punishment of demotion from Cat. II to Cat. I along with a strict warning. It is further directed that the delinquent will be entitled to get only 50% of the back wages which will serve the ends of justice. As such it is hereby ordered that let the award be and the same is passed accordingly. Copies of the award be sent to Ministry of Labour for information and needful.

Mohd. SARFARAZ KHAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3156.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी.पी.डब्ल्यू.डी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नम्बर-II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 177/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42011/32/96-आई.आर. (डी.यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th November, 2004

S.O. 3156.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 177/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court No. II, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of CPWD and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-11-2004.

[No. L-42011/32/96-IR (DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN,
GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE,
NEW DELHI**

I.D. No. 177/97

Presiding Officer : R. N. RAI

In the Matter of :

Sh. Sanjay Kumar Jha
C/o General Secy., CPWD Karamchari Union,
C-15, Gole Market, New Delhi-1

Versus

AIR

Executive Engineer, (Elect) Electrical Division-II,
Soochna Bhawan, AIR, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi-03

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-42011/32/96-IR (DU) Central Government Dt. 21-10-1997 has referred the following point for adjudication. The points runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the demands of the workman Sh. Sanjay Kumar Jha, Fire Cell Operator, allegedly working for CPWD in Soochna Bhawan of AIR for reinstatement with back wages etc. is justified and legal? If so, what direction is needed in this regard?”

The claimants has filed statement of claim. In the statement of claim, it has been stated that the workman has been engaged by the management of the All India Radio with effect from 15-9-95 as an Air Cell Operator which job is for maintenance and to up-keep of the various fire fighting equipments and also to maintain the temperature of the building at a particular temperature so that the building is not prone to fire hazards. This process is a continuous process to be carried out perpetually and in a perennial manner as otherwise the building will be exposed to fire hazards.

That the workman was reportedly engaged through a contractor by name Kalyani System Engineers Rohini, Delhi without any legal authority or sanctions. That the employers have never paid the workman even the minimum wages overtime allowance and other allowances from the beginning even though the workman was put to work for over 8 to 16 hours a day.

That when the workman protested requesting for payment of proper minimum rates of wages as well overtime allowances for working overtime regularly he was threatened of dire consequences and ultimately on 16-12-95 he was asked not to come for work with effect from 17-12-95.

That when the workman began to seek the reasons for such atrocities in a peaceful manner by sitting outside the premises he was physically beaten and removed from the place and the security guards were told not to allow him to enter.

That not less than three fresh workers were taken subsequently as Air Cool Operators which proves and confirms that the termination of the workmen is not due to want of a vacancy nor is the workman junior most.

That consequently the workman had to register an FIR with the SHO of Lodhi Colony Police Station on 26-12-95. Earlier the workman also made representation to the management direct on 19-12-95. A copy of the letters to the management as well as to the Police (FIR) is annexed to this claim.

That the workman also represented to the Commissioner of Police and the CBI about the atrocities perpetrated on him by the management and the contractor in the most unusual and peculiar manner.

That even though the contractor has no *locus standi* in the matter because the nature of work is perennial and of a perpetual and continuous nature and it cannot be stopped as the safety of the premises directly depends on his working. The Management has been trying to disown their responsibility and shift the same on the contractor. That the attitude of the management is not at all correct because in a perennial nature of work no contractor could be employed and no contract labour can be engaged in such a nature of work as the same is prohibited in the enactment itself.

That in fact the management has in the beginning offered their remarks/comments on the representation of

the workman in their letter dated 9-7-96 copy of which is also annexed. That it may be seen that the management have not denied any of the allegations of the workman in it.

That in the view of the above facts narrated viz. that the nature of work being perennial and the fact that contract labour is prohibited from being employed in such a nature of work and which nature of contract system is described as a 'Sham' by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in their judgement dated 9-5-95 in the case of Gujarat Electricity Board V/s Hind Mazdoor Sabha AIR 1995 SC pages 1893 to 1922.

That consequently the workman is a workman of the AIR as he was working in the establishment under the Executive Engineer (E) II Civil Construction wing. All India Radio 2nd Floor. Soochna Bhawan, New Delhi is a perennial nature of work and the management is the AIR who is his employer and the services of the workman were terminated because he demanded payment of proper wages and payment of overtime allowances for the overtime he worked.

That the only fault that the workman committed as it would appear from the above which led to his termination is that he demanded proper minimum wages and over time allowances for the overtime work he worked.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement, it has been stated that the workman's claim is totally false and based on frivolous facts. The claimant is neither a worker under the ID Act nor the respondent is an Industry under the ID Act. That the claimant is not an employee of the respondent and has no *locus standi* to file any claim against the respondent.

That the claimant never worked under the supervision or direct control of the respondent. He was never on the pay roll of the respondent. There is no relationship of employer employee between the claimant and the respondent. The work alleged to be done by the claimant was never done at the instance of the respondent and the post alleged by the claimant is not available with the respondent and the claimant is a stranger to the respondent.

The question of termination of the claimant does not arise as he was never engaged by the respondent and moreover in view of the contract labour (regulation and abolition) Act, 1947, no claim is maintainable in favour of the claimant.

That all the documents relied by the worker are pieces of forgery and manipulation. The letter dated 19-12-95 is also one of them. That the claim of the claimant is not maintainable as the terms with the contractor qua respondent was for stipulated period and as such no claim whatsoever is maintainable.

That the claimant was never employed by CCW, AIR as fire cell operator. The respondent has specific requirement for comprehensive maintenance of fire fighting system and EFA was riser sprinkler system and pump and for that it

requires three number of helpers having two years of experience and one number technician with III certificate in electronics electrical with three years experience of early fore alarm fire fighting sprinkler system in addition of it a service engineer would be visiting every week giving its report and as such the claim of the claimant as fore cool operator is an imagination of the claimant. Whereas the agency vide its letter No. KSE/G-7(i)Site/96-97 dated 9-4-96 addressed the claimant as trainee helper.

That the contract with Kalyani system (contractor) was for a stipulated period and also no such job as alleged by the worker was subject matter of the contract. Even the letter dated 1-4-96 written by the claimant to the management itself contradicts the claim of the worker qua management. The claimant has malafidely converted its money claim against its employer M/s Kalyani system into an Industrial Dispute with the respondent. The claimant was never employed by the management and has never worked for 8 to 16 hours a day and was not an employee of the department and as such question of bonus minimum wages overtime allowances does not arise.

That the worker was never engaged by the management so there is no question of termination by the respondent. There is no engagement in the capacity of Air Cool Operator with the respondent after the worker's alleged termination and all the allegations in FIR dated 26-12-95 are after thought and false averments and at the same time claimant's representation to the Commissioner of Police and CBI is false qua management as nothing of that sort has ever happened. The claimant instead of filing claim against its contract has falsely filed the present Industrial Dispute where neither the nature of work is perennial and perpetual and continuous nor there is any post as such alleged by the worker with the respondent. The worker was never under the direct supervision of the respondent and the respondent has never confirmed allegations of workman.

That the worker has been gainfully employed even after his alleged termination and the same is evidenced by its cross examination. The series of admission is cross examination has exposed the false case of the worker and the worker instead of giving a stop to its illegal activities of forging documents has even dared to file an application before this Hon'ble Forum in the name of CPWD Karamchhari Union (Reg'd.) whereas the complete matter has been contested in the workers' name.

The claimant has filed rejoinder. In his rejoinder, he has reiterated the averments of his claim. The management has denied most of the paras of the statement of claim and has stated that he was a contractor's man and there was no relation of employer and employee between the management and the workman applicant.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that the workman applicant was initially taken into service on 15-09-1995 through contractor and he was asked on 16-12-1995 not to come. Even though he was appointed through a contractor, he worked under the control and supervision of the management. The work is of perennial in nature. He worked in the premises of the management. My attention was drawn to AIR 1995-SC, 1992 and it was submitted that the contractor's man will deem to be the employee of the management if the work is of perennial in nature.

It was submitted from the side of the management that really there was a contract with Kalyani System Engineers and the workman applicant was sent through the contractor. The contractor took work from him and there was only a dispute regarding payment of wages and by annexure-D, the workman applicant was informed to approach the authorities so that the payments through contractor may be made to him. Annexure-E also shows that the workman applicant was annoyed with the contractor as he took more work from him and did not pay to him the wages according to his work. Annexure-F shows that the workman has complained against M/s. Kalyani System Engineers, New Delhi and he has stated in the complaint that he has not been paid entire emoluments. Annexure-G shows the agreement between the contractor and the management. From perusal of these papers, it transpires that the workman applicant was engaged by the contractor and a contract was given for a very short time irregular recruitment is made for that work and the contractor did not make proper payment to the workman applicant so he sent complaint letters to various persons. The management has neither made any payment to him nor he worked under the control and supervision of the management. The work is also not of perennial in nature. As such, the law cited by the workman applicant is not applicable in the facts and circumstances of this case. He was simply a contractor's man and he worked under the contract for less than three months so, he is not able to prove his case.

The reference is replied thus:—

The demands of the workman Sh. Sanjay Kumar Jha, Fire Cell Operator, allegedly working for CPWD in Sochna Bhawan of AIR for reinstatement with back wages etc. are neither justified nor legal. The workman is not entitled to any relief as prayed for.

The award is given accordingly.

Dt. 5-11-2004

R.N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3157.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डायरेक्टर जनरल ऑफ सिविल एविएशन के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके

कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नम्बर-II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 70/93) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/71/92-आई.आर. (डी.यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th November, 2004

S.O. 3157.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 70/93) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. II, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Director General of Civil Aviation and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-11-2004.

[No. L-42012/71/92-IR (DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER : CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN,
GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE,
NEW DELHI**

LD. No. 70/93

Presiding Officer : R. N. RAI

In the Matter of :

Sh. Ghanshyam Dass,
Through the Secretary,
National Confederation Central Government
Employees and workers, No. 10,
Dr. Bishamber Dass Marg,
New Delhi-110001.

Versus

The Director General of Civil Aviation,
East Block-II, III, R.K. Puram,
New Delhi-110066.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-42012/71/92-IR (DU) Central Government Dt. 20-9-1993 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The reference is replied thus:—

The parties have filed an application for deciding the case in the Lok Adalat. The parties have settled the matter outside the court. In the Lok Adalat the signature was taken and the compromise was verified. There remains no longer any dispute between the parties in view of the compromise being verified in the Lok Adalat.

No dispute award is given.

Dt. 9-11-2004.

R.N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3158.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार आई.बी.पी.सी.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नई दिल्ली-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 86/96) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-11-04 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-20040/51/95-आई आर (सी-I)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th November, 2004

S.O. 3158.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 86/96) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, New Delhi-II now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of I.B.P.C. Ltd. and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 16-11-2004.

[No. L-20040/51/95-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT-II,
RAJENDRA BHAWAN, GROUND FLOOR,
RAJENDRA PLACE,
NEW DELHI**

PRESIDING OFFICER: R.N.RAI. LD. No. 86/96

In the Matter of:—

Sh. Kishan Pal
C/o Vice-President, All India Engineering And General
Mazdoor Union, E-127, Karampura,
New Delhi-15

Versus

The Manager, IBPC Ltd. Shakurbasti,
Rohtak Road, Delhi-34.

~~ANNEXURE~~

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-20040/51/95-IR (Coal-I) Central Government Dt. 23-08-1996 has referred the following point for adjudication. The point runs as hereunder:—

“Whether the union is justified in claiming that Sh. Kishan Pal was an employee of the management of IBPC Ltd., Delhi and that his

services were illegally terminated w.e.f. 15-4-94? If so, to what relief is the workman entitled to and from which date?”

The claimant has filed statement of claim. In the statement of claim, it has been stated that the workman was working with the management since 1990 as a Sweeper-cum-general workman and his last drawn salary was Rs. 1560/-. It is stated that the work and conduct of the workman was upto the satisfaction of the management and there was no complaint either regarding his performance or his conduct and behaviour. It is stated that the action of the management is absolutely illegal and unjust. It is stated that the management has not followed the procedure established by law before terminating the services of the workman. It is also stated that the workman is entitled for relief under the various sections of Industrial Dispute Act.

It is stated that the workman is still unemployed as he has not been able to get any other job despite his best efforts.

The management has filed written statement and in the written statement it has been stated that the applicant was not an employee of the management as alleged, much less since 1990 as a Sweeper-cum-general workman. It is also specifically denied that he was paid a monthly wage of Rs. 1560/- as alleged. Further more, it is wholly irrelevant that the work and conduct of the applicant was to the satisfaction of the management and /or there was no complaint regarding his performance and/or conduct and/or his behaviour.

It is submitted that the applicant was an independent self-employed person. He provided the management services of cleaning, sweeping and grass cutting at the company's depot situated at Shakurbasti, Delhi, on a part time basis. The nature of work entrusted to the applicant was that of sweeping, cleaning and grass cutting. He was not a full time or regular employee of the management. In fact he used to frequently depute other persons to perform the job assigned to him by the management. The assignment of jobs was also based entirely upon the exigencies of work. There was no relationship of exclusive services to be provided by him to the company. In fact the applicant was providing similar services at other establishments also. In view of these facts and circumstances it is abundantly clear that the applicant is not a workman within the meaning, scope and ambit of Section 2(s) of the Industrial Dispute Act 1947. Hence the alleged dispute raised by the applicant is neither legal nor tenable.

The management is a Public sector undertaking and strictly complies with all statutory regulations. Hence the averments assertions and allegations made by the applicant in the corresponding paragraphs are specifically repudiated.

He is put to strict proof of the same. It is admitted that the contract for providing service came to an end on 15th April, 1994, which was in accordance with the arrangement entered into by and between the parties consequently no notice was required to be issued to the applicant on that occasion.

It is submitted that the action of the management is legal, valid and proper. It is reiterated that there was no employer employee relationship between the parties. In the circumstances, applicability of provision of the Industrial Disputes Act are wholly misconceived and not applicable to the facts and circumstances of the case for reasons set out hereinabove.

It is reiterated that there was no employer employee relationship between the parties. Therefore the assertion of the applicant that he was unemployed is wholly irrelevant and untenable. In any event the applicant is put to strict proof of his assertions.

The claimant has filed rejoinder. In his rejoinder, he has reiterated the averments of his statement of claim. The management in the written statement has denied all the paras of the statement of claim. Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard arguments from both the sides. It was submitted from the side of the workman that the workman applicant has been working since 1990 as sweeper-cum-workman and his last drawn salary was Rs. 1560/- per month. The management was not providing legal benefits to the workman such as appointment letter, leave book, earned leave and minimum wages. The workman was also not being regularised. When he demanded his regularisation and legal benefits, the management got annoyed and terminated his services illegally and unjustifiably w.e.f. 15-4-1994. No notice was given to him. No compensation was given to him. He has worked for more than 240 days, as such section 25(F) of the ID Act is attracted, He was an employee of the management of IBP Co. Limited, Delhi. He deserves to be regularised.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the workman has accepted in his cross-examination that he used to be paid Rs. 60/- per day which was being paid to him per month on voucher. He did not submit any bill for that. He was not working anywhere during that period. He knows Devidass Keer. He was a permanent employee. He has not been paid for 15 days of the month when his services were terminated. It is wrong to say that he was working independently as contractor and he was paid on the basis of the work done. It was further submitted from the side of the management that the applicant was not an employee of the management as alleged and he was not working since 1990. He was not paid monthly wages of Rs. 1560/-. He was not a full time or regular employee of the management. He used to depute other

persons to perform the job assigned to him by the management.

The substantial question is whether the applicant is a workman of the management. The workman applicant has filed payment voucher dt. 31-7-1993 in which he has received Rs. 1560/- for 26 days work. Besides, these two vouchers, he has not filed any other paper.

It was submitted from the side of the management that a letter was given to the workman applicant. He has put his signature over the letter and the paper is admitted. It is vivid from this letter paper No. 13, that an agreement was made between IBP Co. Limited Shakurbasti, Delhi and M/s. Kishan Pal from 1-9-1993 to 28-2-1994 and it has been mentioned that M/s. Kishan Pal shall provide one man for cleaning/sweeping and grass cutting services in Shakurbasti Depot from 8.00 AM to 4.30 PM and the company will pay Rs. 60/- per day except Sundays and Holidays. M/s. Kishan Pal will be responsible for P.F., Bonus, ESIC and other statutory payments. It transpires from perusal of this paper that a contract was entered into between M/s. Kishan Pal and the management for providing one man for cutting grass, cleaning and sweeping.

It was submitted from the side of the management that it is the duty of the workman applicant to prove the assertions of his statement of claim. He has not filed paper to show that he was working from 1990. Voucher of one payment of Rs. 1560/- has been filed with the record. He has entered into agreement as paper No. 13 and he has put his signature so his work is contractual work. He has admitted paper No. 13 dt. 26-8-1993. Besides, this paper of agreement, no other paper regarding his services with the management has been filed. As such, the workman applicant has entered into a contract with the management and he has worked according to the contract and the management witness has also stated that they had engaged him on contract basis. My attention was drawn to 2002 LLR 1104 of Hon'ble Kerala High Court, I have perused the case law cited above. This case is not applicable in the facts and circumstances of this case. The workman applicant was a contractual labour and he has agreed to provide one workman for cleaning, sweeping and grass cutting as per the terms of the agreement. The terms of the agreement duly signed by the workman applicant and admitted by him is a very valuable piece of evidence. The workman applicant has filed no other paper to show that he was engaged by the management prior to 26-8-1993, the date of agreement. As such, the workman applicant has failed to prove that he has worked for more than 240 days and he has also failed to prove that he was an employee of the management. As such, he has miserably failed to prove the case of his statement of claim.

The referee is replied thus :—

The union is not justified in claiming that Sh. Kishan Pal was an employee of the management of IBPC Ltd., Delhi and that his services were illegally terminated w.e.f. 15-4-94.

The workman was neither the employee of the management nor his services have illegally been terminated, He is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The award is given accordingly.

Dt. 4-11-2004

R.N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3159.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नोर्दन रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 53/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-41012/5/2004-आई आर (बी-1)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th November, 2004

S.O. 3159.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 53/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Lucknow now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Northern Railway and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 16-11-2004.

[No. L-41012/5/2004-IR (B-I)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM-LABOUR COURT LUCKNOW

PRESENT

SHRIKANT SHUKLA

PRESIDING OFFICER
I.D. No. 53/2004

Ref. No. L-41012/5/2004-IR-B-I) dt. 7-6-04

Between

Sri Dina Nath Tiwari, Divisional Organization Secretary,
Uttar Railway Karmchari Union, 119/74 Qr. No.
Naseemabad, Kanpur (U.P.) 12

And

1. The Divisional Railway Manager, Northern Railway, Allahabad
2. The Divisional Railway Manager, Northern Railway, Allahabad

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour New Delhi vide their order No. L-41012/5/04-IR (B-I) dated 7-6-04 referred the following issue for adjudication to the Presiding Officer, CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow : क्या मंडल रेल प्रबंधक, उत्तर रेलवे इलाहाबाद द्वारा श्री गुलाब चन्द्र गुप्ता पुत्र स्व. श्री शिव प्रसाद गुप्ता, प्रधान पार्सल लिपिक को 1-1-84 से वेतनमान रुपये 425-640 (आर.एस.) ग्रेड में पदोन्नति न करना न्यायोचित है ? यदि नहीं तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का अधिकारी है ?

Although the order of reference was endorsed to Sri Dina Nath Tiwari Divisional Organization Secretary, Uttar Railway Karmchari Union, Kanpur and the employer Divisional Railway Manager, Northern Railway, Allahabad was also endorsed the copy of the order of reference. It was clearly indicated in the order of reference that the party raising the dispute will file the statement of claim with relevant documents alongwith list of witnesses within 15 days of the receipt of the reference order. Though the order of reference was received in CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow on 27-7-04 but the Divisional Organization Secretary did not file any statement of claim together with the list of documents and list of witnesses upto 20-8-04. In the circumstances registered notice was sent to the divisional Organization Secretary on 23-8-04. The registered notice has not been received back in the office of CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow till 30-9-04. It was therefore believed that Trade Union Divisional Organization Secretary is sufficiently served, therefore on 30-9-04 another notice was issued to the employer by registered post fixing 27-10-04 for their written statement on the issue referred. The notice was despatched to the employer on 30-9-04 which has not been received back in the office of GCIT-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow till this date i.e. 2-11-04.

In the circumstances stated above the issue can not be adjudicated by this court. Accordingly no claim award is passed.

LUCKNOW

2-11-2004

SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3160.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 194/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/199/97-आई.आर. (बी-1)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th November, 2004

S.O. 3160.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 194/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court II, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-11-2004.

[No. L-12012/199/97-IR (B-I)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER:
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL-
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II,
RAJENDRA BHAWAN, GROUND FLOOR,
RAJENDRA PLACE, NEW DELHI**

Presiding Officer : R. N. RAI

I.D. No. 194/97

Sh. Lala Ram
Through The Circle President,
State Bank of India Staff Association,
Delhi Circle, A-50, New Multan Nagar,
Delhi-110056

VERSUS

The Deputy General Manager,
State Bank of India,
11, Sansad Marg,
New Delhi.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-12012/199/97-IR (B-I) Central Government Dt. 26-11-1997 has

referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the management of the State Bank of India in terminating the services of Sh. Lala Ram, Clerk-cum-typist is just, fair and legal ? If not, what is the relief the workman is entitled to.”

The claimant has filed statement of claim. In his statement of claim, it has been stated that he was a permanent employee of the State Bank of India. His services are governed by the modified Desai and Sastry Awards and by various Bipartite Settlements.

That during the course of his employment, the workman was charge-sheeted by the Disciplinary Authority dt. 27-2-1993 and Shri V.S. Agarwal was appointed as Enquiry Officer and enquiry was commenced against him. He fell ill and requested for adjourning the proceedings of the enquiry. It was adjourned for 10-06-1993. He was still sick but ex-parte enquiry was held. PEEEX-1 to 60 documents were produced by the Presenting Officer but those documents were not supplied to the workman applicant. The Enquiry Officer did not mention the venue of next hearing in his order of adjournment of proceedings. That on 17-6-1993, the ex-parte proceedings were again held at the Okhla Branch and adjourned for 18-6-1993, with the following directions to the bank's representative from the Enquiry Officer. “The next date of hearing is fixed for 18-6-1993 at 11.00 AM at Green Park Extension Branch and the Presenting Officer was requested to produce the remaining witnesses thereat”. The enquiry on 22-6-1993 was held at 10.30 AM at Vikas Sadan INA Branch. The workman was never informed regarding any change of venue of the enquiry. He even did not know the date of the enquiry. The Enquiry Officer sent no notice regarding the adjourned hearing and change in venue. On 22-06-1993 the E.O. did not give any opportunity to inspect and cross examine the additional documents and evidence. No fresh notice or order was passed enabling the workman to examine the additional documents. The Disciplinary Authority did not forward the enquiry report to the workman before its consideration by him as the Disciplinary Authority. In AIR 1994 SC 471 the Apex Court has held that :—

“Where enquiry is held by an Officer other than the Disciplinary Authority and the report is adverse to the charged employee, a copy thereof should be supplied to the charged officer for his observation thereon, before the report is considered by the disciplinary authority.”

In this case enquiry was held ex-parte and no copy of enquiry report was provided to the workman applicant. Two hours notice was given to the workman on 10-06-1993 to attend the proceedings despite his being sick, is illegal. He was not given any time to inspect, examine

or cross-examine the additional documents and the witnesses.

The respondent management has filed written statement and in the written statement, it has been stated that 8 charges were framed against the workman and a proper enquiry was held. The workman was afforded sufficient opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses but he himself wanted to delay the proceedings so ex-parte proceedings were held. He was afforded sufficient opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses but he failed to do so. He was given opportunity to adduce evidence in his defence, but he adduced no evidence. The enquiry is quite fair and no interference is called for.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. He has denied almost all the paras of the written statement as the respondents have denied almost all the paras of the statement of claim. In his rejoinder the claimant has reiterated the averments of his statement of claim so it is needless to re-produce the same again.

Evidence of both the parties were taken. Shri V.S. Aggarwal, Chief Manager was produced from the side of the management and the workman examined himself. These two witnesses have been cross-examined by the relevant parties. The preliminary issue regarding fairness of the enquiry was not pressed before me, as such the award is given on the entire merits of the case considering the proceeding of the enquiry and the documents filed in the court and the oral evidence of both the parties.

Heard arguments from the both the parties and perused the papers on the record. It was submitted from the side of the workman that the enquiry officer who has been examined as MW1/1 has admitted in his cross-examination that he was not aware of the fact whether the workman was allowed to cross-examine the ex-parte witness or he had actually cross-examined. He has further admitted that it is correct that at the beginning of the enquiry proceedings on 10-06-1993, the workman had verbally asked me to adjourn the enquiry proceedings on the ground of his illness. He has further admitted that he did not remember whether any information regarding the change of venue of the enquiry proceedings made on 17-06-1993 was given to the workman or not. In case such information could be given to the workman it would certainly have been mentioned in the enquiry proceedings. He has further admitted that he did not remember whether at the time of next change of venue of the disciplinary proceedings on 22-06-1993, any information of it was given to the workman or not. He has further admitted that after the close of the bank's evidence, no notice for the production of defence evidence was given to the workman because the whole proceedings were held ex-parte against him. It is quite explicit from these admission that the entire proceedings of the enquiry were held ex-parte and the

workman applicant was not given any opportunity to produce his witnesses in defence. It was further submitted from the side of the workman that from the enquiry proceedings dt. 25-05-1993 and concluded on 22-06-1993, it transpires that the E.P.A. was asked to present himself at the hearing within two hours in his own erest but the workman remained absent for reasons best known only to himself. The enquiry was held at 1 PM on 10-06-1993 and the E.O. gave his findings on 07-10-1993.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken and issue regarding the fairness of the enquiry committee had not been pressed. As such, the award is given on the entire records, nothing adduced during the proceedings of the enquiry as well as in the court and the pertinent documents filed on the record. It was submitted from the side of the workman applicant that the management witness in court in his cross-examination has categorically admitted that the workman applicant was not informed of the change of venue and he was not afforded opportunity to adduce evidence in defence. The cross examination of the management witness runs as hereunder :—

"I am not aware of the fact that whether the workman was allowed to cross-examine the expert witness and he had actually cross-examined. It is correct that at the beginning of the enquiry proceedings on 10-06-1993, the workman had verbally asked me to adjourn the enquiry proceedings on the ground of his illness. I do not remember whether any information regarding the change of venue of enquiry proceedings made on 17-6-1993 was given to the workman or not. If any such information would be given to the workman it would certainly have been mentioned in the enquiry proceedings. I do not remember whether at the time of the next change of venue of the disciplinary proceedings on 22-6-1993, any information of it was given to the workman or not. It is wrong to say that after completing my enquiry proceedings, I was in any manner associated with the disciplinary authority and the appellate authority in respect of the workman's case. After the close of the banks evidence no notice for the production of the defence evidence was given to the workman because the whole of the proceedings was held ex-parte against him.

The management witness has unambiguously stated that he did not remember whether any information regarding change of venue was given to the workman applicant or not. If such information had been given, it would have been mentioned in the proceedings. I have perused the proceedings. There is not mention regarding the change of venue and the information supplied to the workman regarding the same. It is obvious that the entire enquiry was proceeded ex-parte. Very short dates have been given and no notice has been given. Even no copy of the proceedings of the enquiry have been given. The workman applicant has categorically denied that he did

not get any notice regarding the date of enquiry and regarding the change of venue of enquiry. The first hearing was held on 17-6-1993 at Okhla Industrial Estate Branch. The workman applicant was not present. The next enquiry was held the next day i.e. 18-6-1993 at Green Park Extension Branch. There is no question of giving notice of the changed venue of the enquiry. The third enquiry was held on 19-6-1993 at the same place and the last was held on 22-6-1993 at Vikas Sadan. The workman applicant has not participated in the enquiry.

It was submitted by the management that ex-parte enquiry is as good as contested enquiry in case the workman withdraws from enquiry and certain citations have been referred to by the management. It has been held in 2000 (87) FLR 231 that in case the employer has lost its confidence in the employee, the court cannot interfere with the same. In AIR 2000 SC 3129, it has been held that if there is misappropriation whether that is large or small, reinstatement in service is not justified. In 1998 SCC page 1129 it has been held that non supply of enquiry report does not cause any prejudice to the employee. The law cited by the management is not applicable in the facts and circumstances of this case. It is settled law that principles of natural justice should be followed in an enquiry and the workman applicant should be afforded opportunity to produce witness in his defence. In this case, the entire enquiry is ex-parte and the management witness has admitted that the workman applicant was not informed regarding the change of venue of enquiry and no notice has been given to him. Though the alleged charges of embezzlement are very serious one, still enquiry should be conducted according to the principles of natural justice. The workman applicant should have been given opportunity to examine his defence witness but this has been done, as such, on the above findings, I conclude that enquiry is defective as principles of natural justice has not been followed and the workman applicant has not been given opportunity to examine witness in defence and he has not been supplied copies of the enquiry report. The law cited by the management are not applicable in the facts and circumstances of this case.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the management of the State Bank of India in terminating the services of Sh. Lala Ram, Clerk-cum-typist is neither just nor fair nor legal. The workman applicant is restored prior to the position of the award of the punishment. The management will conduct enquiry after giving him proper notice and affording opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses and the management will also afford opportunity to the workman applicant to examine witnesses in defence.

The award is given accordingly.

Dt. 9-11-2004

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3161.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, असनसोल (संदर्भ संख्या 51/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-11-04 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-22012/485/1999-आई आर (सी एम-II)]

एन.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 19th November, 2004

S.O. 3161.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 51/2000) of the Central Government Industrial-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the Management of Kajora Area of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and their workman, received by the Central Government on 19-11-2004.

[No. L-22012/485/1999-IR (CM-ID)]

N.P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

PRESENT: Sri Md. Sarfaraz Khan,
Presiding Officer

REFERENCE NO. 51 OF 2000

PARTIES: The Agent, Lachipur Colliery,
Kajora Area of M/s. Eastern
Coalfields Ltd.,
P.O. Kajoragram,
Dist. Burdwan ... Management

Vrs.

Sri Murali Behra, U.G. Loader,
Lachipur Colliery ... Workman

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the Management : Sri P.K. Das, Advocate.

For the workman : Sri R. Kumar, General Secretary,
Koyala Mazdoor Congress,
Gorai Mansion,
G.T. Road, Asansol.

INDUSTRY : COAL. STATE : WEST BENGAL.

AWARD

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of the Section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Government of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its order No. L-22012/485/99/IR (CM-II) dated 28-6-2000 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

“Whether the action of the management of Lachipur Colliery of M/s. ECL in dismissing Sh. Murali Behra, Underground Loader from services is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

On receipt of the aforesaid order of reference, summons were issued to the respective parties through the Registered Post and in pursuance to the summons both the parties appeared through their representatives and filed their respective written statement in support of their claims.

2. The case of the delinquent workman in brief compass as set-forth in the written statement is that Murali Behra was a permanent employee of the Lachipur Colliery as an underground loader.

3. The main case of the workman is that under a compelling circumstance he had to remain absent with effect from 16-12-97 as he was falsely implicated in a criminal case in which he was also arrested by the Police and put behind the bar. It was not possible to inform the authority concerned about this problem and consequently he could not attend his duty. But the management was duly informed in this regard by his family members.

4. It is further pleaded that since he could not receive the charge-sheet. So he could neither submit the reply to the charges nor could he participate the enquiry proceeding and the management was duly informed of this fact that he was under the custody of Orissa Police and was put behind the Bar on 28-11-98. Even then the workman concerned was dismissed from his service without giving him the opportunity to defend himself.

5. The award of the punishment of dismissal of the workman is claimed to be extremely harsh and disproportionate to the nature of the offence alleged against him. In spite of the fact that the management had got the knowledge about his custody and pendency of the bail matter in the Court concerned, the management deliberately dismissed him from service. In the same set of facts and similarly situated circumstance, the case of so many workers have been considered earlier and were allowed to join their duties.

6. In the light of the above facts the relief has been sought to set-aside the order of dismissal and to re-instate him in the service.

7. On the other hand the defence case of the management as per its written statement in short is that the instant reference is bad in the eye of law and the very dispute is misconceived one as the facts of the dispute do not come under the parametre of the Industrial dispute.

8. The main defence of the management is that Sri Bhim Mahto, Ex-Emplosive Carrier of Lachipur Colliery remained absent from his duty unauthorisedly without any prior permission or information since 16-12-97 for which he was issued a charge-sheet by the management on 20-3-96 under clause 17(1)(n) of the Model Standing Order applicable for the establishment. Since the workman failed to reply the charge-sheet, it was decided to hold a domestic enquiry and an independant enquiry officer was appointed who conducted the enquiry in accordance with the principles of natural justice. The workman was held guilty for committing the misconduct by the enquiry officer. It is claimed that the disciplinary authority having considered the findings of enquiry report, gravity of the misconduct and the past service record of the workman, passed an order of dismissal which is proper, just and quite proportionate to the misconduct proved against him.

9. It is denied that the workman was absent from his duty due to his sickness and for that he was under medical treatment of any doctor. The workman is not at all entitled to any relief sought for.

10. On perusal of the record it transpires that a hearing was made on the preliminary point. The validity and fairness of the enquiry was not challenged by the workman and a prayer was made for hearing of the dispute on merit of this case. Consequently the enquiry proceeding was held to be valid and fair and the hearing of the dispute was made on the merit of this case. The hearing was conducted and reserved for the award.

11. It is apparent from the perusal of the record that none of the parties has examined any oral witness from their side rather Xerox copies of some documents have been filed on their behalf in support of their case. The management has filed the Xerox copy of the charge-sheet, enquiry proceeding, enquiry report, dismissal order and the copy of the second show cause notice. These all documents are official letters which have not been challenged and as such they are deemed to be accepted one.

12. On the other hand from the workman side Xerox copies of the prescription (out door ticket) granted by

Health Centre, Laudaha w.e.f. 16-12-97 to 29-4-98. Xerox copy of the ordersheets of the S.D.J.M. Court through which the workman was released on bail dated 23-9-98, Certified copy of the same issued on 6-2-99, Xerox copy of the reply dated 12-2-99 of the second show cause notice issued on 16-1-99. Xerox copy of the Medical Certificate dated 12-2-99 and the Xerox copy of the statements submitted from the side of the management before the A.L.C. (C).

13. The first technical point taken by the management in para 1 of its pleading is that the dispute referred by Ministry of Labour for adjudication is itself bed in the eye of law and misconceived one and as such it is neither maintainable nor it comes under the ambit and scope of the Industrial Dispute Act. But unfortunately the said point was neither raised nor pressed by the learned defence Counsel during the course of hearing of the dispute. No sorts of evidence either oral or documentary was tendered in the Court on this point. As such I am satisfied to hold that there is absolutely no defect or Lacuna in the maintainability of this reference and the facts of the dispute very well without any iota of doubt comes under the scope of the Industrial Dispute Act. and the dispute has rightly been referred to this Tribunal by the Ministry of Labour for its adjudication. accordingly this issue is decided against the management.

14. From the perusal of the pleadings of the parties and the record it transpires that certain facts mentioned below are admitted one.

15. It is the admitted facts that Murali Behra, U.G. Loader of the Lachipur Colliery remained absent from his duty with effect from 16-12-97 without any prior permission or information to the authority concerned for which a charge-sheet vide Ref. No. ECL/LAC/PC/IR/C-6/98/6287(B) dated 16-3-98 under Section 17(1)(n) of the Model Standing Order was framed.

16. It is further admitted fact that the delinquent workman did not appear and participate in the enquiry proceeding held on 28-11-98 and an ex-parte hearing of the enquiry proceeding was conducted.

17. It is also the admitted fact that a second show cause notice vide Ref. KA, PH, 0-6, 10/1999/1384 dated 16-1-99 calling for explanation within five days was issued and ultimately the dismissal order vide Ref. K, PM, 0-6, 10/5898/1822 dated 12-2-99 was passed.

18. Now let us see as to whether the delinquent workman deliberately made himself absent from his duty w.e.f. 16-12-97 and deliberately did not participate in the said enquiry proceeding conducted against him or not?

19. The delinquent workman has admitted that he could not attend his duty on 16-12-97 under the compelling circumstances as he was sick during the relevant time and to that effect he has filed the photo copy of the medical certificates dated 16-12-97, 4-2-98, 25-4-98 and 29-4-98 granted by the Doctor of Laudaha Block, Primary Health Centre, Laudaha, Bardwan who had diagnosed that the workman was suffering from hepatitis and Jaundice. The Doctor concerned has granted a certificate dated 29-4-98, that Murali Behra the workman was suffering from Hepato Splememogali and Jaundice and was under his treatment from 16-12-97 to 29-4-98. The out door Tickets go to justify the treatment of the said disease. The management has nowhere taken the plea that these documents fake and false nor any correspondence or verification report was called for from the said primary health center in this regard, so the genuineness of these documents remain intact and unchallenged and consequently it is established that the workman could not attend his duty under the compelling circumstance. So far the information about the sickness of the workman to the management is concerned. The workman has taken the plea that his family members had given the information to the authority concerned by any co-workman but in this regard specific date and time has not been given nor the name of the workman has been disclosed through whom the information was sent to the authority concerned. No oral or even a chit of paper in this regard has been filed by the delinquent, so it is at least clear that the workman was absent from his duty without any prior permission and no information was given to the authority concerned.

20. It is the admitted fact that an ex-parte enquiry proceeding was held in absence of the workman. The report of the enquiry proceeding goes to show that the charge sheet dated 16-3-98 was sent by Registered Post to workman which was returned with the endorsement of the postal Deptt. that the "addressee absent" so re-directed to sender. So admittedly there was no legal service of the notice upon the workman in the eye of law so the question to reply the charge in absence of receipt of the charges does not arise and the workman cannot be held responsible for this. It is also admitted by Sri S.K. Banerjee M.R. in his statement before the enquiry officer that the notice of the enquiry proceeding was also redirected mentioning over the face of the envelop as a "addressee sent to Govt. Jail." Besides this, to that effect, the workman has filed the copy of the order sheet of the Court of S.D.J.M. which go to show that the workman was arrested in a criminal case and remanded to Jail custody on 10-7-98 and was released on bail on 23-9-98. So it was not possible to participate in the enquiry proceeding by the workman as the circumstance and the situation was beyond his control which was very well in the knowledge of the enquiry officer as well. It is admitted

by the Agent of the colliery concerned in para 4 of the written statement submitted before the A.L.C.(C), Raniganj dated 17-7-99 that the information about the arrest and custody of the workman was received in his office on 28-11-98 at 11.00 A.M. In such circumstance the ex-parte order should have not been passed and an opportunity to participate in the enquiry proceeding should have been given to the workman to meet the ends of justice.

21. The workman has filed the Xerox copy of the reply of the show cause notice issued on 16-1-99. The reply of the said show cause notice was filed on 12-2-99 over which there is an endorsement of the management side addressed to Sri P. Roy to "please discuss" but inspite of this fact the reply of the second show cause notice was not considered and ignored the same and the dismissal order was passed on the same day i.e. 12-2-99, which itself amounts to denial of natural justice.

22. Under the above facts, circumstance and the discussion made I am satisfied to hold that the workman was not given the sufficient opportunity to participate in the enquiry proceeding. But since there is admission on the part of the workman itself that he was absent from his duty since 16-12-97 to 16-3-98 without any prior permission and no information in this respect was sent to the Department concerned and the validity and fairness of the enquiry proceeding remained unchallenged, so the delinquent workman is hereby held guilty on this score U/s. 17(1)(n) of the Model Standing Order applicable to the establishment.

23. Now the main point to be considered by the Court is to see as to how for the punishment awarded for the workman by the management is just, proper and proportionate to the alleged nature of misconduct proved against him.

24. During the course of argument it was submitted by the side of the workman that it is a simple case of unauthorised absence for about 3 months which in this case particularly cannot be said to be a gross misconduct as the reasons of absence has been very well explained and proved by the medical certificate. Even according to the provision of the Model Standing Order applicable to the establishment the extreme penalty of dismissal can not be imposed in such a minor type of misconduct which was beyond the control of the workman. I do find force in the argument of the workman side on nature of punishment imposed upon the workman.

25. It has been several times clearly observed by the different Hon'ble High Court and even by the Apex Court itself that before imposing a punishment dismissal it is incumbent upon the disciplinary authority to consider the

very family back ground, economic back ground of the workman, length of service put in by the employee, his past records and other surrounding circumstances, including the nature of the misconduct. Admittedly the workman concerned is employed in the same since the year 1973 who is very poor and illiterate man. He has suffered about more than six years and he had never been gainfully employed any where during the period after dismissal.

26. A part from this when the Model Standing Order applicable to the establishment provides U/s. 27(1) (page-15) various minor punishment I fail to think as to why only maximum punishment available under the said clause should be awarded in the present fact and circumstance of the case. It appears that the management has got no balanced standard of the yardstick to judge the gravity of the misconduct of the workman, to award penalty as per the provision of the Model Standing Order. It has been observed by the highest Court of justice that justice must be tempered with mercy and that the erring workman should be given an opportunity to reform himself and to be loyal and disciplinary employee of the management. However, I am of the view that the punishment of dismissal for unauthorised absence for a few months under the compelling circumstances and without any ulterior motive is too harsh a punishment which is totally disproportionate to the misconduct proved. Such a plain and simple case of unauthorised absence should have been dealt with by taking a lenient view by the management. In that of view of the matter I think it just and proper to modify the same to meet the ends of justice.

And as such the impugned order of the dismissal of the workman is hereby set-aside and he is directed to be reinstated with the continuity of service. In the light of the facts, circumstances and the basis on which the punishment of dismissal was imposed on the workman concerned, I think it appropriate that the workman be imposed a punishment of stoppage of two increments without cumulative effect. It is further directed that the delinquent workman will be entitled to get only 50% of the back wages which will serve the ends of justice. Accordingly it is here by ordered that let the award be and the same is passed. Secretary is directed to send the copies of award to the Ministry of Labour for information and needful.

MD. SARFARAZ KHAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3162.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार आर्केलाजिकल

सर्वे आफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक, अधिकरण कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 40/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-11-04 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-42012/304/1999-आई आर (डीयू)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 19th November, 2004

S.O. 3162.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 40/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal /Labour Court Kanpur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the Management of Archaeological Survey of India and their workman, received by the Central Government on 19-11-2004.

[No. L-42012/304/1999-IR (DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRISURESH CHANDRA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, SARVODAYA NAGAR, KANPUR, U.P.

Industrial Dispute No. 40 of 2000

In the matter of dispute between :

Sh. Sanjay Kumar S/o Sh. Chandra Kumar Sharma,
Niwasi Shiluwadara, Post Bachchana Billour, Kanpur.

AND

Supdt. Archaeologist,
Archaeological Survey of India
Ballie Guard Cottage Golaganj,
Lucknow.

AWARD

1. Central Government, Ministry of Labour, vide notification No. L-42012/304/99/IR(DU) dated 3-3-2000 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal:—

Whether the action of the management of Archaeological Survey of India, Lucknow, in terminating the services of Sh. Sanjay Kumar is justified? If not, to

what relief the workman is entitled?

2. It is unnecessary to give full facts of the case as on 5-3-04, when the case was taken up for hearing, the authorized representative for the workman instead of adducing the evidence of workman has submitted before the Tribunal that as the concerned workman is not turning up, hence he is not interested in prosecuting with the present case. He also made an endorsement under his signature to this effect. Before 5-8-04 the workman was given repeated opportunities for adducing his evidence but he failed to avail of the opportunity and did not adduce any evidence in the case.

3. In view of the facts and circumstances of the case discussed above, the Tribunal is left with no option but to hold that the workman is not interested to prosecute with the case and accordingly the workman is held not entitled for the relief claimed, for want of evidence.

4. Reference is therefore decided in affirmative and in favour of the management.

SURESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3163.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार टेलीकाम डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंजीनियर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चेन्नई के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-11-04 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-40012/229/1992-आई आर (डीयू)]

[सं० एल-40012/232/1992-आई आर (डीयू)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 19th November, 2004

S.O. 3163.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the Employers in relation to the management of Telecom District Engineer and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 19-11-2004.

[No. L-40012/229/1992-IR (DU)]

[No. L-40012/232/1992-IR (DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,

TAMIL NADU, CHENNAI-104

Wednesday, the 13th day of October, 2004

PRESENT: THIRU K. S. Venkatachalam,
B.Sc.B.L. DTL, Industrial Tribunal**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NOS. 215 AND 216 OF 1994**

(In the matter of dispute for adjudication under Sec. 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the Workman and the Management of Telecom District Engineer Virudhunagar).

In I.D. No. 215/1994**Between**Shri M. Kannan,
C/o M. Murugaiah,
Circle Organising Secretary,
NFTE-E4, (T.N.), Cross Bar Exchange,
Rajapalayam.**AND**The Telecom District Engineer,
Virudhunagar-626 001.Reference: Order No. L-40012/229/92-IR (DU) dated
19-5-1994, Govt. of India, Ministry of
Labour, New Delhi.**In I.D. No. 216/1994.**Shri S. Dharmaraj,
C/o M. Murugaiah,
Circle Organising Secretary,
NFTE, E-4, Cross Bar Exchange,
Rajapalayam.**AND**The Telecom District Engineer,
Virudhunagar.Reference: Order No. L-40012/232/92-IR(DU)
dated 19-5-1994, Ministry of Labour,
Govt. of India, New Delhi.

These disputes coming on for final hearing upon perusing the reference, Claim and Counter statements and all other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Tvl. P.V.S. Giridhar Associates, advocates appearing for Workmen in both the dispute and of Tvl. P. Arulmudi and P. Srinivasan, advocates appearing for the Management in both the disputes and these disputes having stood over till this day for consideration, this Tribunal made the following :

COMMON AWARD**In I.D. No. 215/94**

The Govt. of India has referred the following issue for adjudication by this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the Telecom District Engineer, Virudhunagar in terminating the services of Shri M. Kannan w.e.f. 24-12-90 is proper, legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. The main averments found in the Claim Statement of the Petitioner are as follows :

The Petitioner was originally appointed as Casual Labourer under the Respondent, The Telecom District Engineer, Virudhunagar on 18-1-1986. From the inception of his service, he has been discharging his duties in a sincere and dedicated manner. He has been rendering service continuously until 24-12-90. When the petitioner was expecting that he will be regularised from service and accommodated against a Group-D post, much to his shock and surprise on 24-12-90 when he reported for duty, the respondent instructed him orally not to report for work any more.

3. When the petitioner questioned the respondent as to the reason for disengaging his services, the respondent refused to give any reason for the same. No order was served on the petitioner. The petitioner made several representations requesting respondent to give employment. But the respondent simply informed the petitioner that re-employment could not be considered as per the existing rules of the department. So the petitioner preferred a petition for conciliation before the Asstt. Commissioner of Labour (Conciliation) in the Office of Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Madras on 30-3-1992. As the Conciliation officer was unable to effect any settlement on account of unreasonable attitude adopted by the respondents the Conciliation Officer submitted a failure report on 3-12-1992. Hence the reference.

4. The petitioner has put in more than one year of continuous service and as such he is entitled to the protection under Chapter V A of the I.D. Act. No notice was served on the petitioner before terminating his service and no retrenchment compensation was paid to him. So the termination is violative of Sec. 25F of the Act. The termination of the petitioner is also violative of Articles 14, 16 and 21 of the Indian Constitution. Moreover the termination is contrary to the orders of the Deptt. of Telecommunication in its letter No. 269.10/89-STN dt. 7-11-89. Hence the respondent is to be directed to reinstate the petitioner w.e.f. 24-12-90 with all consequential benefits, backwages, continuity of service, regularisation and other attendant benefits.

5. The main averments found in the Counter Statement of the Respondent are as follows :

The Field Officers in the Telecom Department have engaged the petitioner for specific work and payment was made to the Petitioner in the contingent bills. As per the Departmental rules all the contingent bills more than 3 years old have been auctioned/destroyed. So the respondent is not in a position to verify the actual number of days worked from 10-8-1985 to 24-12-1990 as claimed by the petitioner in the Claim statement. The petitioner was not given an assurance for regular employment.

6. The Petitioner was engaged in the field for specific nature of work and was stopped after that work was completed. No appointment order is issued to those workers who are engaged for specific nature of work and paid in contingency pay bills. The petitioner was not recruited by respondent through the Employment Exchange. subordinate staff in the field units are empowered to engage labourers for specific nature of work and terminate them as soon as that work is stopped. The Dept. of Telecom, New Delhi vide letter No. 270-6/84-STN dt. 30-3-1985 has issued orders banning and strictly prohibiting fresh recruitment and employment of casual labourers w.e.f. 30-3-85 for any type of work in Telecom Circles/Districts in the light of the orders of the Supreme Court directing the department to regularise all those casual mazdoor prior to 30-3-85. Only Casual labourers already in employment for a single day prior to 30-3-85 should be engaged for work of Casual nature in the department. So the claim of the petitioner has to be dismissed.

7. The main averments found in the Addl. Counter Statement of the Respondent are as follows :

The Petitioner produced for the first time employment certificates alleged to have been issued by Sub Divisional officers/Junior Telecom officers of various divisions and various places. Except the Certificate dt. 4-10-88 in all other certificates Muster Roll Number and Work Order Number have not been mentioned. In the absence of both, the genuineness of the certificates cannot be verified and the petitioner is put to strict proof of the same. Even the Certificate dt. 4-10-88 requires verification. The authorities who are said to have issued those certificates have no authority to issue them. The petitioner has not fulfilled the requirements for the grant of temporary status as per The DGDOT letter No. 269-10-89-STN dated 7-11-89. The petitioner has not worked continuously for one year and as such he is not entitled to get TSM status and regularisation. Further the works stated to have been performed by the petitioner are entrusted to the regular workmen and the petitioner was not entrusted with any kind of work. The petitioner has not produced any material to show that he was engaged by the department and terminated from service. Hence the claim petition has to be dismissed.

In I.D. No. 216 of 1994.

The Govt. of India has referred the following issue for adjudication by this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the Telecom District Engineer, Virudhunagar in terminating the services of Shri S. Dharmaraj w.e.f. 24-12-90 is proper, legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

9. The main averments found in the Claim statement of the Petitioner are as follows :

The petitioner was originally appointed as Casual Labourer under the respondent the Telecom District Engineer, Virudhunagar on 10-8-85. From the inception of his service, he had been discharging his duties in a sincere and dedicated manner. He has been rendering service continuously until 24-12-90. When the petitioner was expecting that he will be regularised from service and accommodated against a group-D post, much to his shock and surprise on 24-12-90, when he reported for duty, the respondent instructed him orally not to report for work any more.

10. When the petitioner questioned the respondent as to the reason for disengaging his services, the respondent refused to give any reason for the same. No termination order was served on the petitioner. The petitioner made several representations requesting respondent to give employment. But the respondent simply informed the petitioner that re-employment could not be considered as per the existing rules of the department. So the petitioner preferred a petition for conciliation before the Asst. Commissioner of Labour (Conciliation) in the Office of Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Madrasa on 28-3-92. As the Conciliation officer was unable to effect any settlement on account of unreasonable attitude adopted by the respondent, the Conciliation officer submitted a Failure report on 3-12-92. Hence the reference.

11. The petitioner has put in more than one year of continuous service and as such he is entitled to the protection under Chapter V-A of the I.D. Act. No notice was served on the Petitioner before terminating his services and no retrenchment compensation was paid to him. So the termination is violative of Sec. 25F. of the Act. The termination of the petitioner is also violative of articles 14, 16 and 21 of the Indian Constitution. Moreover, the termination is contrary to the orders of the Dept. of Telecommunication in its letter No. 269-10/89-STN dt. 7-11-89. Hence the respondent is to be directed to reinstate the petitioner w.e.f. 24-12-90 with all consequential benefits, backwages, continuity of service, regularisation and other attendant benefits.

12. The main averments found in the Counter Statement of the Respondent are as follows :

The Field officers in the Telecom Department have engaged the petitioner for specific work and payment was made to the petitioner in the contingent bills. As per the departmental rules all the contingent bills more than 3 years old have been auctioned/destroyed. So the respondent is not in a position to verify the actual number of days worked from 10-8-85 to 24-12-90 as claimed by the petitioner in the claim statement. The petitioner has not given an assurance for regular employment.

13. The petitioner was engaged in the field for specific nature of work and was stopped after that work was completed. No appointment order is issued to those workers who are engaged for specific nature of work and paid in contingency pay bills. The petitioner was not recruited by respondent through the Employment Exchange. Subordinate staff in the field units are empowered to engage labourers for specific nature of work and terminate them as soon as the work is stopped. The Dept. of Telecom, New Delhi vide letter No. 270-6/84-STN dt. 30-3-85 has issued orders banning and strictly prohibiting fresh recruitment and employment of casual labourers w.e.f. 30-3-85 for any type of work in Telecom Circles/District in the light of the orders of the Supreme Court directing the department to regularise all those Casual Mazdoor prior to 30-3-85. Only Casual labourers already in employment for a single day prior to 30-3-85 should be engaged for work of casual nature in the department. So the claim of the petitioner has to be dismissed.

14. The main averments found in the Addl. Counter Statement of the Respondent are as follows :

The Petitioner produced for the first time employment certificates alleged to have been issued by Sub Divisional Officers/Junior Telecom Officers of various divisions and various places. Except the Certificate dt. 4-10-88 in all other certificates, Muster Roll Number and Work Order Number have not been mentioned. In the absence of both, the genuineness of those certificates cannot be verified and the petitioner is put to strict proof of the same. Even the Certificate dt. 4-10-88 requires verification. The authorities who are said to have issued those certificates have no authority to issue them. The petitioner has not fulfilled the requirements for the grant of temporary status as per the DG DOT letter No. 269-10-89-STN dated 7-11-89. The petitioner has not worked continuously for one year and as such he is not entitled to get TSM status and regularisation. Further the work stated to have been performed by the petitioner are entrusted to the regular workmen and the petitioner was not entrusted with any kind of work. The petitioner has not produced any material to show that he was engaged by the department and terminated from service. Hence the claim petition has to be dismissed.

15. On the side of the workman, the workman in both the Industrial Disputes have been individually examined as WW1. In I.D. No. 215/94 on the side of the workman, 4 documents have been filed and marked as Exs. W1 to W4 through WW1. In I.D. No. 216/94 5 documents have been filed and marked as Exs. W1 to W5 through WW1. On the side of the management, a Joint Memo has been filed on 30-8-2004 to record common evidence in both the I.D. Nos. 215 and 216 of 1994. That memo has been allowed and one witness has been examined as MW1. Three documents have been filed and marked as Exs. M1 to M3.

16. Points that arise for consideration : (1) Whether the action of the Telecom District Engineer, Virudhunagar in terminating the services of Shri M. Kannan w.e.f. 24-12-90 is proper, legal and justified? If not to what relief the workman is entitled? (2) Whether the action of the Telecom District Engineer, Virudhunagar in terminating the services of Sri S. Dharmaraj w.e.f. 24-12-90 is proper, legal and justified? If not to what relief the workman is entitled?

17. Point Nos. 1 & 2 : A common award has been passed earlier in the instant two Industrial disputes along with a number of other Industrial Disputes on 30-12-96 by the then Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal who by deciding the preliminary point as to jurisdiction. He has dismissed all the Industrial disputes holding that the Tribunal has no jurisdiction to decide the above Industrial disputes pertaining to Posts and Telegraphs Department. The petitioners herein and one Muthu the petitioner in I.D. 146/94 have filed Writ petitions in the Madras High Court challenging the Common Award. The Hon'ble Single Judge of the High Court while disposing of all the three Petitions in W.P. Nos. 13882, 13883 and 13884 of 1997 in a Common Order dt. 1-4-2004 has remitted in I.D. Nos. 215 and 216 of 1994 and 146/94 to the Industrial Tribunal holding that it has jurisdiction to decide the disputes in the light of a subsequent ruling of the Apex Court Between General Manager, Telecom Vs. Sreenivasa Rao S. and Others, reported in 1988 1LLJ 57.

18. After remand, witnesses have been examined on either side of the petitioner and the management and documents have been filed and marked. It is the contention of the petitioners in both the Industrial disputes that they have been appointed originally as Casual Labourers under the Respondent/Management of Telecom District Engineer, Virudhunagar and they have been in their service from 18-1-86 and 10-8-85 respectively. It is their common case that their termination of service is on 24-12-90. The nature of work according to the petitioners examined as WW1 individually is that they have to dig the ground, lay telephone cables connect the cables, erect telephone poles and connect these poles with the cables. It is the identical evidence of those workmen that they had continuous work

through out the year with a break of 30 or 40 days. According to those witness their daily wages is Rs. 9/-. The 21 certificates of the petitioner in I.D. 215/94 which marked as Ex. W4 series and the corresponding 28 certificates of the petitioner/workman in I.D. No. 216/94 marked as Ex. W5 series are employment certificates pertaining to the period from 1988 to 1990 with regard to the petitioner in I.D. 215/94 and for the years 1986 to 1990 with regard to the petitioner in I.D. No. 216/1994.

19. The claim of the petitioners that they are in continuous service from the date of their appointment to the date of termination has been resisted and repudiated by the respondent in its Counter statement by pleading that the petitioners have not been in the continuous service of the department, but that there has been engaged in the field for specific nature of work and were stopped after the work was completed. It is the further case of the management, that payments were made to the petitioner in the contingent bills. The plea of the management that the petitioners were neither issued Appointment order nor served termination order is not disputed controverted by the petitioners in their Claim statement. Rebutting the oral evidence of the petitioners, with regard to their nature and status of employment, the evidence of MW1 Junior officer of the department is :

other
language

Fortified and supported by Ex. M3 is the assertive evidence of MW1 that there is a prohibition for Casual labourer employment in the Department after 30-3-1985. Ex. M3 attested copy of the Circular issued by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs dated 30-8-1985 mandates fresh recruitment and employment of casual labourer for any type of work to be stopped forthwith in the Telecom Circle District and the Casual Labourer already in employment to be utilised only for the work of casual nature, all installation work of temporary nature, cable laying work and line construction, dismantled work.

20. It is the case of the Management that they are not in a position to ascertain the period of service of the Petitioners due to the non-availability of the contingent bills since those contingent bills which are more than 3 years have been destroyed. The fact that contingent bills

relating to the petitioners which are more than 3 years are being destroyed has been proved by Ex. M2 marked through MW1. So it transpires from the oral evidence of MW1 coupled with what is stated in the Ex. M2 that contingent bills more than 3 years will be destroyed, since the period of preservation of them is only three years. It is the categorical evidence of WW1 in each of the Industrial disputes that they have been in the continuous service of the respondent department for a period of 290 days in the year 1990. By way of proving their service in the department, through those witnesses, Ex. W4 series and Ex. W5 series have been marked. Those documents are the series of the employment certificates. The genuineness and credibility of those employment certificates have been challenged by the management by submitting that they have no Muster Roll Number and Work Order Number. Evidently Exs. W4 series and W5 series those employment. Certificates are silent as to the Muster Roll Number and Work Order Number. So those Exs. W4 series and W5 series cannot be taken into consideration in computing the period of service of the petitioners. A cursory look of those documents reveals that the services of the petitioners in the department is not continuous, but with intermittent break of service. Moreover, it is disclosed that for the year 1990, the petitioners had been in the service of the management only for a period less than 150 days. So there cannot be any truth in the evidence of concerned workman that he had been in the continuous service of the respondent for more than 290 days in the year 1990.

21. So I find the available material on record sufficient to demonstrate and substantiate the three fold contention of the management that the petitioners were in the employment of the management less than 240 days in the year in which their services were terminated, their services were dis-engaged after the specific work for which they were employed was over, and they are not employees eligible for temporary status as per the Orders of the Department dated 30-3-1985.

WHETHER THE TERMINATION OF THE SERVICES OF THE PETITIONERS W.E.F. 24-12-90 AMOUNTS TO RETRENCHMENT.

22. The termination of services of the petitioners w.e.f. 24-12-90 is being assailed and challenged legally as being violative of the provisions of Section 25F and 25N of the Industrial Disputes Act, on the ground that no notice was served on them before their termination and no retrenchment compensation was paid to them.

The Retrenchment is defined in Section 22 (oo) of the I.D. Act as follows :

"Retrenchment means the termination by the employer of the service of a workman for any reason whatsoever, otherwise than as a punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action, but does not include—"

- “(a) voluntary retirement of the workman; or
- (b) retirement of the workman on reaching the age of superannuation if the contract of employment between the employer and the workman concerned contains a stipulation in that behalf, or”

Section 25F of the O.D. Act which enables a retrenched workman to claim compensation lays down the conditions to be followed before effecting retrenchment. The learned counsel for the Petitioners invokes applicability of Section 25N of the I.D. Act to the facts of this case, since more than 1000 workmen are there in the employment of the management.

23. The basic requirement to claim compensation in the case of retrenchment is that the workman has to be in the employment of the industry for a continuous service of not less than one year. Continuous service is defined in Section 25(B)(2) sub clause (a)(ii) of the I.D. Act that for a period of one year if the workman during a period of 12 Calendar months preceding the date with reference to which calculation is to be made has been actually under the employer for not less than 240 days. With regard to the concept of continuous service, I find it relevant to refer to a Full Bench ruling of the Madras High Court reported in 1991 I LLJ 155 Between State Bank of India, Madras

And

1. Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Madras
2. State Bank of India Employees' Union.

wherein it has been observed as follows :

“Industrial Disputes Act, 1947—Secs. 25-B, 25F—Continuous service Meaning of Secs. 25B(1) and (2) are independent—Actual working for 240 days during a period of 12 months is sufficient to make continuous service for a period of one year.—No necessity for subsistence of contract of employment during entire period of 12 months.”

The mere statement in the Cross-examination that the workman has rendered 240 days of service cannot lead to the conclusion that the workman had rendered that service in a period of 12 months immediately preceding the date of termination of service of him in the absence of any evi-

dence on record, is the ruling of the High Court of Rajasthan in Between Garrison Engineer MES

And

Central Industrial Tribunal & Anr.,

reported in 1993 II LLJ 850. The Burden of proving continuous service for a period of 240 days is on the part of the workman is the ruling of Apex Court in a land mark Judgement reported in 2002 III LLJ 1111 Between Essen Deiniki And Rajiv Kumar, wherein the observation of their Lordships is as follows :

“Industrial Disputes Act, 1947—Secs. 25-B(2) and 25-F—‘Actually worked under employer for not less than 240 days’—Meaning of it was for workman to prove completion of 240 days work. High Court coming to conclusion in favour of workman and setting aside Labour Court's contrary decision, held, not sustainable on basis of available evidence.”

24. In the instant two disputes the authenticity of the employment certificates marked as Exs. W4 series and W5 series is being questioned by the management. As already stated supra those two documents are not adequate to prove the statutory requirement of 240 days of continuous service in the year 1990 in which they were thrown out of employment.

A ruling of the Madras High Court which squarely applies to the facts of this case of termination after the specific work is over, is the ruling that is reported in 1975 I LLJ 207 Between Crompton Engineering Co. (Madras) Private Limited And Additional Labour Court, Madras and others, wherein it has been held as follows :

“Industrial Disputes Act, 1947—Casual and temporary employees—Termination of service on expiry of period for which employed—Whether can claim reinstatement—Held, no rule or law contemplates such employees must be given work again by employer—Casual employees engaged for a long time or on numerous occasions, whether make any difference.”

25. The learned counsel for the Petitioners in support of his submission that the termination of the petitioners amounts to retrenchment relies upon a recent Supreme Court ruling reported in 2003 Labour and Industrial Cases 2273 Between S. K. Nilajkar and Others, Vs. Telecom District Manager, Karnataka. In that ruling, the observation of the Division Bench is as follows :

“Industrial Disputes Act (14 of 1947) Ss. 2 (oo), 25-F, 25-FFF—Termination of project employees.—Whether retrenchment on account of closure of

undertaking—Workers engaged as casual labourers by Telecom Deptt. for discharging temporary job under a project. Termination of their services on project coming to an end—Failure of employer to allege and prove that termination of employment fell within sub-cl. (bb) of cls. (oo) of Sec. 2—Closure of project or scheme by State Govt. therefore amounts to closing down of undertaking under S. 25-FFF—Termination amounts to retrenchment—Workmen entitled to compensation under cl. (b) of S. 25-F which shall not exceed his average pay for 3 months.”

2000(6) Kant LJ 327, Reversed.

Though the facts in that reported case is similar and identical to the facts in the two Industrial Disputes in that both cases, workers engaged as Casual labourers by Telecom Department for discharging temporary job have been terminated a distinguishing feature in the instant two cases is that the termination of the petitioners is not as a result of closure of a project or scheme. It is also not the case of the petitioners that there is a closure of project or scheme by the Government and that has resulted in the ousting of the job of the petitioners. Moreover, in the cited Supreme Court ruling, the concerned workman have completed 240 days of service in the year of termination. So, that Supreme Court ruling can not be applied to the facts of this case. The other rulings cited by the learned counsel for the petitioners in AIR 1960 SC 610, AIR 1999 SC 355, 1993 (3) SC Cases 259, 1993 (4) SCC 619, have no relevancy to the facts of this case and as such they are not relied upon.

26. So on a meticulous perusal of the available materials on record, coupled with application of statutory provisions, the relevant case Law, I am constrained to held that the termination of the services of the petitioners in both the Industrial Disputes I.D. Nos. 215 and 216 of 1994 w.e.f. 24-12-1990 does not amount to retrenchment attracting retrenchment compensation, the termination of their services being proper, legal and justified.

27. In the result, award is passed holding that the termination of their services of Sri N. Kannan in I.D. No. 215/94 and S. Dharmaraj in I.D. No. 216/94 w.e.f. 24-12-90 is proper, legal and justified, disentitling them to any relief. Industrial Disputes dismissed. No. costs.

Dated at Chennai, this 13th day of October, 2004

K. S. VENKATACHALAM, Industrial Tribunal.

WITNESSES EXAMINED

In I.D. 215/94

For Workman

W.W. 1 Thiru M. Kannan (Petitioner)

In I.D. 216/94

W.W. 1 Thiru S. Dharmaraj (Petitioner)

In I.D. Nos. 215/94 & 216/94

For Management

M.W. 1 Thiru Rajah. V.

DOCUMENTS MARKED

In I.D. 215/94

For Workman

Ex	W1	Application filed U/s 2A of the I.D. Act by Thiru M. Kannan before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central) Chennai-6 (copy)
"	W2	Reply by the Respondent-management
"	W3	Conciliation Failure Report
"	W4 series	Employment certificates issued to Thiru M. Kannan (xerox copy)

In I.D. No. 216/94

For Workman

Ex	W1	Application filed U/s 2A of the I.D. Act by Thiru S. Dharmaraj before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central) Chennai-6 (copy)
"	W2	Counter statement of Respondent management (copy)
"	W3 24-10-92	Reply to counter by Petitioner-Worker Th. S. Dharmaraj (copy)
"	W4 3-12-92	Conciliation Failure Report (copy)
"	W5 series	Employment Certificates issued to Thiru S. Dharmaraj (xerox copy)

In I. D. Nos. 215/94 and 216/94

For Management

Ex	M1 4-8-2004	Authorisation letter
"	M2 Extract of Volume III	Telecommunication Financial Hand book Part I-Engineering Appendix. 3 (xerox copy)
"	M3 30-3-1985	Letter from Director, Office of the Director General, Posts & Telegraphs regarding engagement of Casual Labour (xerox copy)

नई दिल्ली, 22 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3164.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन ऑयल का. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नई दिल्ली-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 73/95) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20040/30/94-आई.आर. (सी-1)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd November, 2004

S.O. 3164.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 73/95) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court New Delhi-II now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of I.O.C. Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 22-11-2004.

[No. L-20040/30/94-IR (C-1)]

S.S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM- LABOUR COURT-II NEW DELHI

Presiding Officer : R. N. RAI

I.D. No. 73/95

Sh. J. P. Gupta
Care of Mathura Refinery Mazdoor Sangh,
2/118, Refinery Nagar,
Mathura-281006

Versus

The General Manager,
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.,
Mathura Refinery,
Mathura.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-20040/30/94-IR (B-I) CENTRAL GOVERNMENT Dt. 4-7-1995 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The points runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of IOC Ltd., Mathura Refinery, Mathura to change the nature of job without proper

training of Shri J.P. Gupta. Technician Gr. III (Elect.) on 12-08-1991 is proper and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to”.

The claimant has filed statement of claim. In the statement of claim, it has been stated that the applicant was appointed on the post of Telephone Operator on 1-9-1981 and he has been interviewed for the post of Telephone Operator and in the letter, it has not been mentioned that the post is of single cadre or no promotion would be given to him. The post of Telephone Operator is like other post and it is implied that he would be promoted like the other employees of the department.

That the workman applicant was not promoted upto 1987 whereas the other employees of the Refinery were promoted after the service of 2 years. At that time, the period for promotion was 2 years. The post of Telephone Operator in view of the technical work comes under skilled workman and the workman applicant should have been promoted in 1983 but he was not promoted.

That on 27-8-1987, the post of the workman applicant Telephone Operator was changed and a new designation Telephone Operator-cum-Technician grade-IV Electrical given to him but he was working in the Telephone Section always as Telephone Section is under P&U Department.

That on 21-10-1987, he was promoted and he was again posted against the post of Technician Grade-III Electrical, he changed post but the workman was working at his original post. He has not given consent to the Refinery for the change of his post.

That after 2 years the Refinery sent him to M/s. Uptron India Ltd., Lucknow and got him trained for Digital Telephone Exchange, Telestar-200-EPABX at the cost of the department itself and he has completed the said training and the workman was also included in the training of the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. in April, 1991 and he was called to Mathura and he was included in Telephone Exchange Training. He has worked from 21-10-1987 to 21-8-1991 for 4 years regularly at the post of Telephone Operator.

That applicant has got the experience of Telephone Operator for 15 years and he has got against certificate of different type of Telephone Exchanges. He has 10 years experience of working in the Telephone Exchange in the Refinery and his real experience is of discharging the duty of Telephone Operator and he has been trained for the same purpose.

That his nature of work was changed without his promotion and he was asked to work on Thermal Power Station. He was compelled to do the duty of the Electrician without his consent and he has to work in the switch gear room in switch yard of 33,000 Volt high tension lines. After making several representations, when the Refinery paid

heed to this request, he filed a case before the Labour Commissioner and the same was referred to this court.

That he is entirely un-experienced and un-skilled in discharging the duties of electrician. That the employees taken into service alongwith him have been promoted.

That the workman applicant is mentally tortured and his future is in utter darkness. He is illegally and arbitrarily transferred from one post to another.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement, it has been stated that the present dispute has become infructuous and not maintainable in view of the fact that the concerned workman who was promoted as Technician grade-III (electrical) on 21-10-87 has further been promoted in the year 1994. It is apparent that now he has sufficient and enough on the job training to work in the electrical department and as such the dispute is liable to be rejected.

That the management has further stated that in case Sh. J.P. Gupta is not interested to work on the promoted post of technician grade-III (electrical) w.e.f. 21-10-87 as was done by the management, he would have to be demoted back to his original post in the earlier pay scale and as such no relief is due to Sh. Gupta under the present terms of reference. It is emphatically wrong and denied that the present dispute is in connection with regard to the "Unfair Labour Practice". It is submitted that under the present terms of reference the Hon'ble Court is not to decide any case of unfair labour practice but is to decide the reference in accordance with the terms of reference referred to.

It is stated that there were 4 telephone operators including the workman who were employed by the management between the period 1981 and 1983, it was a single cadre post and there was no career progression in the cadre. It was in accordance with rules that promotions are to be carried out in the corporation and the promotion policy is settled by way of an agreement with the union. All the employees including the workman are bound by the promotion rules and the policy as followed by the management and which is settled between the management and the union.

It is stated that there is no rule which provides that after 2 years everybody would be promoted. As a matter of fact in 1987, the recognised union took up the cause of telephone operators and pleaded that since there was no career progression for them it would be better if their cadre was changed to technician and having agreed to this understanding, the management in the year 1987, redesignate the telephone operators, including the workman as telephone operator cum technician grade IV (electrical). The workman concerned also accepted that redesignation at that time and agreed to change of his cadre to electrical in power and utilities department. It is noteworthy that this

section falls under the power and utility department of the respondent. It is emphatically denied that the workman was entitled for promotion after working for 2 years in the 1983.

The workman was redesignated and placed in grade-IV (electrical) under the power and utility department. It was made clear in the order that it was done for the career progression of the concerned employee. It is submitted that it was to give benefit to the workman and keeping in view the future promotion chances his designation was made that of telephone operator cum technician grade-IV (electrical). Thereafter on 21-10-87 he was promoted to technician grade-III (electrical). It is noteworthy that in the promotion letter issued to Sh. Gupta, it was mentioned that till time no telephone operator is appointed or deputed he would continue to perform the existing job. This does not in any manner show that he was not to work in the electrical department.

The management as a model employer and keeping in view the better career prospects of the employees does send them for further training to acquire and update themselves of the new methods and technology. It is however stated that after the change of the designation of Sh. Gupta for his career progression he continued working in the power and utility department. In fact the job assigned to him w.e.f. 12-8-91 was of a technical nature which could be performed by a person of his technical/professional experience.

Sh. Gupta was working as technician in the electrical grade-IV and he was fully competent to perform the duties assigned to him by the management. It is stated that the assignment of job is always the function of the management so long as it is compatible with the qualifications and experience of the concerned employee. The fact that Sh. Gupta performed the said job from 1991 onwards and got further benefits of promotion further proves the fact that he was competent enough to perform the said job either without specific training or with minimum on the job training. In any event if Sh. Gupta disputes his promotion and consequent posting in the electrical department, he would have to be forego his promotion and would have to be reverted back to his original post within the department subject to the availability of vacancy, if any.

It is emphatically denied that Sh. Gupta was forced and threatened to do the job in the electrical department. As submitted above, Sh. Gupta has already proved himself competent enough to perform the said jobs and has even earned promotion in his new job. It was to help Sh. Gupta in his future prospects and to avoid stagnation in his grade that his cadre was changed and he was redesignated as telephone operator cum technician grade-IV (electrical) in 1985 and thereafter promoted to technician grade-III (electrical) in 1987. The concerned workman accepted the

said posting and it was only in late 1991 and 1992 that he protested against the said posting by way of an after thought.

Sh. Gupta has made vague allegations that he has been deprived of promotion. As a matter of fact, it was to help him along with similarly placed workman in his career progression that he was redesignated as explained above. The job of the telephone operator was a single cadre job and it was found with the understanding of the union that the cadre of telephone operators was changed to technicians and Sh. Gupta was promoted as technician grade-III (electrical) in 1987.

The subsequent events clearly show that Sh. Gupta has been doing the job and has been getting promotion from time to time as per the policy in vogue even in the said job. The allegations regarding the family being worried on account of his performance of his job in the electrical department have been made without having any foundation for the same. It may be stated that the other employees namely Sh. D.K. Chaudhary, Rajaram and Chhatra Pal Singh are working happily in the same status as Mr. Gupta has been placed.

The workman has always been a part and parcel of power and utility department. His single cadre post of telephone operator was abolished through a change in the electrical grade-IV and subsequently to grade-III in order to help him in his career progression with good intention. It may also be said that postings and placement of personnel is always a management function which cannot be interfered with at the instance of the concerned workman who has shown no basis at all for challenging the same.

The management has denied almost all the paras of the statement of claim.

The claimant has filed rejoinder and in his rejoinder, he has reiterated the statements of his claim. Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record. It was submitted from the side of the workman applicant that he was initially appointed as telephone operator and he has got the training of telephone operator. He was not told at the time of his appointment that the post carries no promotion. Employees recruited along with him in the IOC got promotions after two years but he was not promoted and from Telephone Operator, his post was changed to Telephone Operator-cum-Technician, Grade-III. It is apparent from letter dt. 21-10-1987 that the workman applicant has accepted the post of Telephone Operator/Technician Grade-III. By letter dt. 5th August, 1994, he was promoted in the scale of 13 10-2735 Grade-IV. He has accepted Grade-III Electrical Sub Grade by letter dt. 5-8-1994. It is apparent from letter dt. 12-09-1981 that he was in the last pay scale of Rs. 360 in Public and Utility

Department. He has completed promotion period on 20-04-1988 satisfactorily. The workman applicant has himself accepted the re-designation of his post as Grade-IV Electrical by letter dt. 27-08-1987. As such, when the post was offered, he gave his acceptance letter. He was promoted to technical Grade-II (Electrical) on 21-1-1997. He has undertaken training vide letter dt. 4-10-1989. In January, 1980 and February 1980, he has been given certificate that he has worked as Switch Board Operator satisfactorily and he can operate the trunk card also. It is on 19-12-1991 that he objected to the change of his re-designated post.

It was submitted from the side of the management that if the workman is not willing to work on his promoted post, he may be reverted to his initial post of Telephone Operator without any promotion benefits. The workman was not present on the date of arguments but he has submitted written arguments so it could not be ascertained whether he wanted to get himself back reverted to his initial post without any promotion or he wanted to retain the promoted post of Technician (Electrical). It was submitted from the side of the management that offer of the change of post was given to him and he willingly accepted it. He has worked as Technical (Electrical) Grade. He has been given training. The post of Telephone Operator has no progression so the union also accepted the re-designation of the post of Telephone Operator. As such, the workman applicant is estopped from raising any question as to his re-designated or promoted post, in case once he has willingly accepted the promoted post, and has availed himself all the benefits of that post.

There is no force in the argument of the workman applicant.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of IOC Ltd. Mathura Refinery, Mathura to change the nature of job without Proper training of Shri J. P. Gupta, Technician Gr. III (Elect.) on 12-08-1991 is proper and justified. The workman applicant is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The award is given accordingly.

Dt 09-11-2004

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3165.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दक्षिणी रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चैन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 80/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/54/2002-आई.आर. (बी-1)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th November, 2004

S.O. 3165.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 80/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Southern Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-11-2004.

[No. L-41012/54/2002-IR (B-1)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
CHENNAI**

Wednesday, the 6th October, 2004

PRESENT:

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 80/2002

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Southern Railway and their workmen).

BETWEEN

Sri P. Rajendran : Ist Party/Workman

AND

1. The Divisional Safety Officer : II Party/Management
Divisional Officer,
Transportation Branch,
Madurai.

2. The Divisional Railway
Manager,
Divisional Office,
Personnel Branch,
Southern Railway,
Madurai.

3. The General Manager,
Southern Railway,
Chennai.

APPEARANCE:

For the Workman : Sri S. Ravi &
D. Annibesant,
Advocates

For the Management : Mr. N.R. Rajagopalan &
S.V. Vasantha Kumar,
Advocates

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification Order No. L-41012/54/2002-IR(B-1) dated 12-08-2002 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

"Whether the action of the management of Southern Railway imposing the penalty of removal from the service to Sri P. Rajendran is legal and justified? If not, what relief he is entitled?"

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D. No. 80/2002 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :—

The Petitioner was working as sub-sweeper-cum-porter in Southern Railway Madurai Division. He discharged his duties sincerely, diligently. While so, on 1-7-94 a charge memo was issued to him for the absence from 1986 to 1994 and without giving him an opportunity to submit his explanation, domestic enquiry was ordered against the Petitioner. The Petitioner is a semi-illiterate and he was not aware of the procedures of the domestic enquiry. The domestic enquiry held by the Respondent was not proper and it was conducted against the principles of natural justice. The Enquiry Officer has given a finding that the charges framed against him were proved and the disciplinary Authority issued an order dated 17-5-96 terminating the services of the Petitioner w.e.f. 31-5-96. Against that order, the Petitioner preferred an appeal and the 2nd Respondent on 13-8-96 had confirmed the punishment of dismissal and dismissed the appeal. Against the said order, the Petitioner preferred a revision and it was also rejected by the 3rd Respondent on 3-4-97. Hence, he has raised a dispute before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) and on its failure, the matter was referred to this Tribunal. Since the Enquiry conducted by the Respondent is not according to rules and procedure, the same is vitiated and the Enquiry Officer has also not noted the salient points raised by the Petitioner. The entire enquiry was conducted against the principles of natural justice and therefore, the findings of the Enquiry Officer are perverse. The Petitioner was not given a reasonable opportunity in the enquiry. Therefore, the termination is illegal, unjustified and contrary to the principles of natural justice and the Petitioner prays to pass an award in his favour to reinstate him in service with back wages, continuity of service and other attendant benefits.

4. As against this, the 2nd Respondent filed a Counter Statement and in that it is alleged that the Petitioner

has come to this Tribunal with unclean hands suppressing the material facts and events and hence, the claim is to be dismissed. The Petitioner was removed from service for his unauthorised absence. The Petitioner absented from duty for a period of 849 days between 27-4-86 and 4-4-94. It will reflect that the Petitioner was negligent, not sincere and not at all interested in performing his duties. The enquiry conducted against the Petitioner was in just and proper manner and he was given full opportunity to defend himself and only after going through all relevant records, the Enquiry Officer has given a finding that the charges framed against the Petitioner have been proved and the Disciplinary Authority has gone through the entire matter afresh and decided to give proposed punishment and after hearing the Petitioner, he has imposed the punishment of termination on the Petitioner and therefore, it cannot be said that the order passed by the Disciplinary Authority is illegal. Similarly, the Petitioner's appeal before the authorities and also revision have been rightly rejected by the Respondent authorities after going through all the formalities. The Petitioner was removed from service in the year 1996 and the Petitioner has raised the dispute only in 2002. Hence, it is submitted that he has gainfully employed in some other place and this petition is heavily barred by limitation. Hence, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. In such circumstances, the points for my determination are—

- (i) "Whether the action of the management of Southern Railway in imposing the penalty of removal from service on Sri P. Rajendran is legal and justified?"
- (ii) "To what relief the Petitioner is entitled?"

Point No. 1 :—

6. The case of the Petitioner is that he was working as substitute sweeper cum porter in Southern Railway Madurai Division. While so on 1-7-94 he was issued with a charge memo stating that he was absented for duty for several days unauthorisedly from 1986 to 1994 and without giving an opportunity to submit his explanation the domestic enquiry was ordered to be conducted and in that enquiry, he was not given any opportunity to have an assistance of a co-employee and the Enquiry Officer has not followed the procedure of the domestic enquiry and he has conducted the enquiry proceedings in a strange manner and he himself has assumed the position of Presenting Officer and had put leading questions to the witnesses and the enquiry was conducted in English and he being a semi-illiterate does not follow the English and therefore, he could not defend himself properly in the domestic enquiry and the enquiry was conducted against the

principles of natural justice. Based on the above improper domestic enquiry, the Enquiry Officer has given a finding on 25-8-1995 holding that the charges framed against him are proved and without giving any sufficient time to submit his explanation to the findings, the Disciplinary Authority has wrongly terminated his service and even the Appellate Authority and Revisional Authority have also not applied their minds and concurred with the order of punishment of dismissal. Hence, he raised this dispute.

7. To substantiate his contention, the Petitioner examined himself before this tribunal as WW1 and marked six documents which are (i) appeal filed by him before the Appellate Authority, (ii) the order passed by the Appellate Authority, (iii) the order passed by the Appellate Authority on his mercy petition (iv) he has also filed a copy of 2A petition filed before Labour Commissioner, (v) the statement of objection filed and (vi) the letter from Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) with regard to failure of conciliation report namely Ex. W1 to W6 respectively.

8. As against this, on the side of the Respondent/Management one Mr. Joseph Jesudoss Dennis, the Assistant Personnel Officer of the Respondent/Management, Madurai Division was examined as MW1 and on the side of the Respondent 12 documents were marked which are the copy of charge sheet issued to the Petitioner, a copy of order appointing the Enquiry Officer; copy of letter from Petitioner dated 5-1-95 and also a copy of the letter from Petitioner for defence helper and the copy of the order of Enquiry Officer with regard to this letter; copy of enquiry proceedings and copy of report of the Enquiry Officer were marked as Ex. M5 and M6; a copy of the letter calling for representation from the Petitioner and the copy of reminders dated 4-12-95 and 29-2-96, acknowledgement card for the third reminder and also the penalty advice issued by Disciplinary Authority respectively.

9. The main contention of the Petitioner is that the whole enquiry was conducted against the principles of natural justice without affording sufficient opportunity to him, but, from the evidence and also from records in this case, it is found that this allegation is only a false allegation because, it is clear from the records that he was afforded ample opportunities at the stage of enquiry. Though the Petitioner alleged that his request for assistance of a co-employee was rejected, it is clear that his request has been rejected only on the ground that the co-employee, whom the Petitioner has suggested for his defence, is another person who has unauthorisedly absented for duty and proceedings have been initiated against him and it is also clear that the enquiring authority has asked him to nominate some other defence representative even in the letter under Ex. M4.

10. It is the further contention of the Petitioner from the beginning that he has been compelled to accept the charges and all the proceedings were taken in English and since he is a semi-illiterate, he did not know anything about the proceedings and no copy of the proceedings was given to him and as such, principles of natural justice has not been followed. But, here again, I find there is no truth in the contention of the Petitioner because in the oral evidence, the Petitioner has clearly admitted that Enquiry Officer has asked the questions in Tamil but they were written in English and a copy of enquiry proceedings were given to him and he has received the same after putting his signature in that paper. But, subsequently he turned back and said that the railway authorities has received back the copy of enquiry proceedings from him. Similarly, he has admitted that the enquiry report was also given to him and it was obtained by the railway authorities subsequently. Though, he has stated that he was compelled to accept the charges, except the allegations made in the Claim Statement, there is no evidence to show that he has been compelled to accept the charges. In fact, from the enquiry proceedings, it is clear that he has denied the charges and hence the enquiry was conducted. No doubt, there is no separate Presenting Officer was appointed but merely because no Presenting Officer was appointed, it cannot be said that it vitiated the proceedings.

11. The next contention of the Petitioner is that the Enquiry Officer himself has assumed the position of Presenting Officer and he has cross examined the Petitioner and also put leading questions to the witnesses. But, here again, I find there is no point in the contention of the Petitioner because it was not substantiated before this Tribunal that the Enquiry Officer has cross examined the Petitioner at any stage. No doubt, he asked whether the Petitioner is admitting the charges framed against him and since he denied, the witnesses were examined before him by producing documents. The documents are muster roll of the substitute sweeper-cum-porters under Traffic Inspector, Madurai of the Respondent/Management from 11-8-1985 to 10-12-1990, 1-1-1991 to 10-1-1993 and 11-1-1993 to 10-6-1993; the next document is the particular with regard to his absence for the period from 10-9-93 to 10-2-94 and the third document extract of pay ledger of substitute sweeper-cum-porters of traffic department of Madurai Division. It is the admitted case of the Petitioner that he has perused these documents. Though he has stated in the claim petition that the Enquiry Officer has failed to note that from 11-1-1990 to 19-7-90, he was kept out of duty as per order dated 29-12-89 by the Divisional Personnel Officer, Madurai and though he has stated that from 4-3-91 to 20-3-91 he has applied for leave and during the period from 11-8-91 to 13-5-92 he was on medical leave, he has not substantiated his claim either before the Enquiry Officer or before the Disciplinary Authority. Further, he has also not

produced any documents to substantiate his claim before this Tribunal, as such, it is only mere allegation without any proof. therefore, the contention of the Petitioner that the entire domestic enquiry was conducted against principles of natural justice is without any substance.

12. Again, the contention of the Petitioner that he has not been given sufficient time to give reply to the enquiry proceedings, is also another false allegation. From the documents produced by the Respondent from 17-10-95 to 29-2-1996, the Respondent/Management has asked the Petitioner to submit his representation with regard to the enquiry report. But, he has not given any representation or submitted any letter in this regard. Therefore, his allegation that he has not been given sufficient time to reply the enquiry proceedings is not correct.

13. Then, again on behalf of the Petitioner it was contended that awarding penalty of removal from service is disproportionate to the gravity of the charges framed against him and only because he has been unauthorisedly absented for certain period, the major punishment should not be imposed on him. But, here again, I find there is no point in the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner because if any leniency is shown to the Petitioner, who is a chronic absentee, it will demoralise the morale of other employees.

14. On behalf of the Respondent, it is contended that if any leniency is given to the Petitioner, who has absented continuously nearly 870 days and more, it will demoralise the morale of other employees, who in addition to their work, were forced to work continuously without any relief for hours and days together, and it will lead to serious repercussion in work. It is the further contention of the Respondent that the work of the Petitioner is vital in nature and absenteeism will pave way for serious accidents and continuous work to other employees which lead to unsafe working conditions and serious accidents.

15. I find much force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent. Further, the learned counsel for the Respondent has relied on rulings reported in 2001 LAB I.C. 3749 T. RAJENDRAN Vs. CHIEF ENGINEER, TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD, wherein the Division Bench of the Madras High Court has held that "Under such circumstances, his towering absence for a period of about three years cannot be taken lightly and cannot be viewed as a pardonable misconduct. It is obvious that the appellant was outside India and was serving somewhere. The appellant raised a plea in his W.P. that he was attending on his ailing father for the period between June, 1986 and December, 1986 and that claim is obviously incorrect. Therefore, it is difficult to view the misconduct of the Petitioner in a mild manner."

16. Again, on behalf of the Petitioner it was contended that though the failure to appoint a Presenting

Officer and render the enquiry illegal would not vitiate the proceedings, the Enquiry Officer cannot himself assume the role of Presenting Officer and cannot cross examine and put leading questions to witnesses and therefore, his report is to be held as vitiated and opposed to principles of natural justice and he relied on the rulings reported in 1998 2 LLN 614 RADHAKRISHNA SETTY. Vs. DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGER, INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK, MADRAS AND ANOTHER and 1994 11 LLN 9 MANAGING DIRECTOR, ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. Vs. B. KARUNAKAR. In the first decision, though it is stated that the Enquiry Officer should not be assumed the roll of Presenting Officer as I have already stated that in this case, the Enquiry Officer has not cross examined the Petitioner nor put any leading questions to the witnesses. Further, in the 2nd decision relied on by the counsel for the Petitioner that the delinquent employee is entitled to copy of the enquiry report before the Disciplinary Authority takes a decision regarding guilt of the employee, in this case, since the Petitioner has admitted that he has received the enquiry report in his evidence before this Tribunal, I find there is no point in the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner that delinquent employee has not received the enquiry report and no sufficient opportunity was given to him. Therefore, from the evidence adduced before this Tribunal and also the records produced before this Tribunal, I find the action of the management of Southern Railway in imposing the punishment of penalty of removal from services on the Petitioner is legal and justified. Further, the continuous absence of the Petitioner is a chronic one and I cannot hold that is pardonable misconduct. Under such circumstances, I find this point against the Petitioner.

Point No. 2 :-

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioner is entitled?

17. In view of my foregoing findings that the action of the Respondent/Management in imposing the penalty of removal from service on the Petitioner is just and legal, I find the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief. No Costs.

18. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 6th October, 2004.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :—

For the I Party/Workman : WW1 Sri P. Rajendran
For the II Party/Management : MW1 Sri Joseph
Jesudoss Dennis

Documents Marked :—

For the I Party/Workman :—

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W1	14-08-96	Xerox copy of the appeal filed by the Petitioner.
W2	03-04-97	Xerox copy of the order passed by the Respondent.
W3	09-07-98	Xerox copy of the order passed by Respondent on Mercy petition.
W4	25-04-00	Xerox copy of the 2A petition filed by Petitioner.
W5	20-10-00	Xerox copy of the statement of objection filed by Petitioner.
W6	04-12-00	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central).

For the II Party/Management :—

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	05-01-95	Xerox copy of the letter from the Petitioner.
M2	01-07-94	Xerox copy of the standard form of charge sheet with Annexure.
M3	07-01-95	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner for appointing Defence helper.
M4	13-02-95	Xerox copy of the letter from Enquiry Officer to Petitioner.
M5	22-04-95	Xerox copy of the enquiry proceedings.
M6	Nil	Xerox copy of the enquiry report.
M7	19-10-94	Xerox copy of the order of Respondent appointing Enquiry Officer.
M8	17-10-95	Xerox copy of the letter of Disciplinary Authority Calling for representation from Petitioner.
M9	04-12-95	Xerox copy of the 2nd letter calling for representation from Petitioner.
M10	29-02-96	Xerox copy of the third letter of Respondent calling for submission from Petitioner.
M11	Nil	Xerox copy of the acknowledgment card.
M12	17-05-96	Xerox copy of the penalty advice issued to Petitioner.

नई दिल्ली, 24 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3166.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 121/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/33/2002-आई.आर. (बी-1)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th November. 2004

S.O. 3166.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 121/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-11-04.

[No. L-12012/33/2002-IR(B-1)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL- CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

PRESENT:

SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

I.D. NO. 121/2002

Ref. No. L-12012/33/2002-IR (B-1) dated 10-7-2002

BETWEEN:

Krishan Chander Shukla, S/o Sh. Rajnarayan Shukla, 263-264, E.W.S. Barra, Division-5, Kanpur Nagar.

AND

The Chief Manager (Karnik & M.S.N.) Bhartiya State Bank, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Kanpur (U.P.)-208001.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide their order No. : L-12012/33/2002-IR (B-1) dated 10-7-2002 has referred the following dispute to the Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow for adjudication.

“क्या मुख्य प्रबन्धक (कार्मिक एवं म.स.वि.), भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, कानपुर द्वारा कार्मिक श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र शुक्ला आत्मज श्री राम नारायण शुक्ला को दिनांक 28-10-94 से सेवा से निष्कासित करना न्यायोचित है ? यदि नहीं तो संबंधित कर्मकार किस असंतोष का हकदार है ?”

The worker's claim in brief is that he has been working as daily wage employee from the year 1979-80 in different branches of State Bank of India and his services were terminated illegally since 28-10-94. The worker has been requesting orally for re-engagement but the officers of the State Bank of India on one pretext or other have been avoiding. Ultimately the worker vide his letter dated 14-6-99 asked the Bank to take him back in the service.

The management of Bank vide its letter No. 615 dated 19/21-6-99, desired the details of work in different branches to enable them to take suitable action. The workman furnished details vide his letter dated 13-9-99. Thereafter, the Bank management vide letter No. 1294 dated 25-9-99 informed the worker that since the conciliation proceedings are pending before ALC (C), Kanpur therefore, they are not able to decide on the issue. Aggrieved from the communication the management of the Bank, the worker filed an industrial dispute for conciliation on 29-11-99. The Bank management requested during the pendency at conciliation that worker's dispute be rejected also they denied to conciliate in the proceedings. The worker has also alleged that the State Bank of India prepared a list of daily wagers for interview in which he was called but the Bank management never declared the result. Under the said scheme the Bank management gave preference to the near and dear one of its officers. As the worker demanded for regularisation in service, he was terminated. The worker has therefore prayed that he should be reinstated with all back wages and cost.

The Bank management has filed the written statement has denied the claim of the worker. The management alleged that the dispute raised by the worker is not industrial dispute within the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. No industrial dispute exists nor is apprehended and there is no cause of action in favour of alleged worker as such, the reference itself is bad in eyes of law and is not maintainable and devoid of any merits. It has also been alleged that this case is also not covered under the definition of 'retrenchment' within the provisions of said Act, hence provisions of Section 25F of the Act are not applicable in the present case. The management of Bank has stated that the worker has worked for 74 days in the year 1979 on day-to-day basis as Temporary Employee in Canal Road branch of the Bank. There was no other temporary employee in the said branch at the material time. Hence, the concept of seniority and juniority is not applicable in the present case. It is once more submitted that this case is not covered under the definition of 'retrenchment' hence he is not entitled to the post retrenchment benefits mentioned in Section 25F, 25G and 25H of the said Act. Likewise, worker also worked for 85 days in the year 1986 in Meston Road branch of the Bank, on day-to-day basis temporarily to meet the temporary need of the branch, and thereafter his services were not required. It is stated by the opposite party that under the provisions of settlement November, 1987 it was decided to invite the

applications from the ex-temporary employees for considering him for the purpose of giving an occasion for regular appointment in Bank. After interview the wait list of the selected employees was prepared to give them chance in the future vacancies to be arisen till 1992. In two subsequent settlements of 1988 and 1991 the life of the panel as extended till 1996. In an industrial dispute before the Conciliation Officer, Hyderabad (AP) and Majority Employees Union the said period as extended for the future vacancies arising up to 31-3-97. Under the provisions of the said settlements the claimant was also given chance of interview, while number of ex-employees were found suitable the claimant was not found suitable by the interview committee. The results of interview were declared time to time. The worker was also made aware of the result. Not only this much all the unsuitable candidates along with the worker were sent information by post. The worker has made false allegation that he was not made aware of the said result. It is also worth-mentioning that in the year 1994 he was again engaged as temporary employee for temporary need for the branch on day to day basis at the rate of Rs. 20/- per day, in January, 1994, he was given work for 24 days, in July, 94 for 26 days, in September for 25 days and in October, 1992 for 21 days. He was paid wages Rs. 480, 520, 500 and 420 accordingly. In all three said terms he has been a casual employee. He has never been engaged for 240 days to claim protection of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Under the provisions of para 16.9 of the Desai Award casual employees have been kept excluded from the benefits of the said Award. In the Bank there is a regular procedure of the appointment of all Award Staff. The entire procedure takes place at the Zonal Office. The branch manager has no role in the said appointment procedure. The temporary and casual employees have no right to the post. Such casual employees cannot claim regularisation in service. As per policy of Bank temporary engagement and or appointment does not give an employee a right for a permanent and or regular appointment. Regular appointment dare made only through process of appointment. There is no provision to regularise a temporary/casual employee. The worker desires back door entry for the appointment in Bank, which is not tenable in law. The worker has tried to make allegation of unfair labour practice against the Bank only to give colour to the case. The worker was well aware of the above facts that are why he did not arise the industrial dispute at the material time and the alleged claim suffers from delay and latches. In the light of above facts the instant case deserves to be dismissed, and it is fit for a negative award. It is again pointed out that the worker has never been in continuous service of the management of the Bank for 240 days during a period of twelve calendar months preceding the date with reference to which calculation is to be made as per Section 25 B read with Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The worker has filed the rejoinder and has stated that there exist industrial dispute. It is also stated that delay

and latches are irrelevant. The worker has also alleged that besides the work done by the worker in the different branches of the Bank as stated by the Bank management in its written statement, he has also worked in the other branches of the Bank. The worker has denied other allegations of the Bank management.

On the perusal of the statement of claim and the rejoinder it was found that worker has not specifically stated the date of commencement of service and last day of working with the Bank management in various branches. Worker has to specifically aver in his petition the name of the appointing authority who appointed him or engaged him for work. After hearing the worker it was ordered that the worker should furnish following facts :

1. The date of commencement of services and the last working day of engagement in different branches of the employer.
2. The name of the appointing authority who employed the workman

On 21-4-2003 the worker filed another application A1-19, in which the worker has stated that he worked from 4-6-1979 to 16-8-1979 for 74 days in State Bank of India, Canal Road branch, Kanpur, from September, 1986 to December, 1986 for 85 days in Meston Road branch, Kanpur, from 1-7-1994 to 30-7-1994 for 26 days in Meston Road branch, Kanpur, from 1-10-1994 to 27-10-1994 for 21 days in Meston Road branch, Kanpur. He also mentioned the names of branch managers who have appointed him in different branches.

The Bank management has filed additional written statement and has reiterated that worker worked as casual labour only and therefore, he has no right to the post. It is also alleged that worker has never been in continuous service of the Bank for 240 days during a period of twelve calendar months preceding the date with reference to which calculation is to be made as per Section 25B read with Section 25F as such alleged worker is not entitled for any relief.

The worker has filed following Photostat copy of documents.

1. Certificate of engagement for the following period :

(i) 4-6-1979 to 30-6-79	= 27 days
(ii) 1-7-79 to 31-7-79	= 31 days
(iii) 1-8-79 to 16-8-79	= 16 days
Total	= 74 days
2. Certificate of employment for the following period :

(i) September 1986	= 23 days
(ii) October 1986	= 31 days
(iii) November 1986	= 30 days

(iv) December 1986	=	1 day
Total	=	85 days

3. Application of K. C. Shukla, addressed to branch manager, Meston Road, Kanpur, requesting for 24 days wages from 3-12-93 to 31-12-93.
4. Another application of the worker requesting for payment of wages for 26 days from 1-7-94 to 30-7-94.
5. Letter of the worker addressed to branch manager for payment of wages from 1-10-94 to 27-10-94 amounting to Rs. 420.

The bank management has filed Photostate copy of following documents :

1. Settlement dated 17-11-1987 between State Bank of India and All India State Bank of India Staff Federation.
2. Advertisement of State Bank of India.
3. The settlement of year 1988 along with notice published in the new paper.
4. Settlement of 9-1-91 between the State Bank of India and All India State Bank of India Staff Federation.
5. The original letter of Chief Manager, State Bank of India addressed to K.C. Shukla dated 4-9-2003 regarding non-suitability of K.C. Shukla.

The worker has been delaying the disposal of the case and moved applications for adjournment at the stage of evidence at various occasions. Ultimately he moved an application that the Presiding Officer may transfer the case to CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Kanpur which was rejected after hearing the worker.

The worker was examined on 15-6-2004 and the Bank also examined its witness, Mayya Din Gupta, Manager, Meston Road branch who have not been cross-examined by the worker.

On the date fixed for argument the opposite party filed written argument the copy was made available to the workman. On 12-7-2004, the worker again moved an application, alleging therein that his application for transfer of case is pending with the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and therefore the proceedings should be stayed.

The CGIT-cum-Labour Court found the reason as not satisfactory and on 17-9-2004 it rejected the application and fixed 18-10-2004 for argument. On 18-10-2004 also, the worker moved an application, C-37 this time on the basis of sickness of his representative. No affidavit was accompanied by said application nor any medical certificate

was produced regarding sickness of his representative. The application was also opposed by the representative of the Bank. The representative of the opposite party stated that worker is avoiding the disposal of case therefore his application for adjournment was rejected.

Even now at this date no communication has been received from the Government that the case is transferred to CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Kanpur. Therefore it is desirable to pass award on the basis of pleadings i.e. statement of claim, the written statement, rejoinder and the evidence of the parties.

The order of reference is received in this Court along with the applications of the workman, which was produced before ALC (C), Kanpur. The worker moved the application before ALC(C), Kanpur on 29-11-99 alleging therein that he has been working as water boy since 1979 and has also worked in different branches of the Bank and ultimately he was terminated on 28-10-94 without assigning any reason. In this application also there is no mention that why he filed the application so late. There is lapse of more than 5 years. There is no details in the said application apart his period of working in different branches of State Bank of India. Therefore, the Bank management sought for the details. Before the proceedings in the office of ALC(C), Kanpur there is an application dated 13-9-99 in file purported to be written by the worker to the Chief Manager informing him that he worked for 74 days in 1988 in State Bank of India, Canal Road branch and has also worked for 85 days in 1996 in Meston Road branch, Kanpur and has also mentioned that he has worked for 90 days in 93-94 in Meston Road branch, Kanpur. In the said application the worker has not mentioned that he has been continuously working from year 88 to 94.

The worker, K. C. Shukla has been examined on oath by this Court. The worker has alleged that he worked as under :

1. He worked for 74 days in 1979 in Canal Road branch as temporary water boy.
2. He has also worked for 85 days in 1986 in Meston Road branch.
3. He worked for 85 days in the year 1996 and thereafter he amended his statement and said that he worked for 90 days, but he has failed to produce any certificate.

In further examination he has stated that he has not worked at Meston Road branch. Thereafter, he again amended his statement and stated that he did not work in the year 1996 but stated that he worked from 1st July 94 to 30th July 94. Thereafter, he again amended his statement and stated that he worked from 1-10-94 to 27-10-94. Further, he has stated that from 30-12-93 to 31-12-93 he has been all

along a labour. He has also stated that he has not given any application that he may be taken on employment.

In the cross-examination he has admitted that in the year 79 he was aged about 16 years only and he attained 18 years of age in year 1981.

The settlement dated 17-11-87 between State Bank of India and All India State Bank of India Staff Federation is quite relevant so far as the appointment of casual labour/temporary employee's regular appointment is concerned. It is laid down in the said settlement that the temporary employee would have been in the Bank's temporary service anytime during 1-7-1975 to 31-12-1987 or any other date determined by the Bank and within 18 to 26 years of age on the date of initial temporary appointment, besides fulfilling the other prescribed eligibility criteria for appointment in the subordinate cadre subject to clauses 4(a) and (b) Infra, which reproduced below :

"4(a) The temporary employees, who after termination of their initial appointments acquired a higher qualification in the High School Final examination SSC or Matriculation or other equivalent examination in 2nd or 3rd division and are not eligible for being considered for clerical appointment and have not used the said higher qualification to secure employment elsewhere and either working as such or ceased to work, will be given a chance for permanent appointment along with other candidates, as a special cases, and this will not be treated as a precedent. It is clearly understood by the Federation that in future for purpose of any type of recruitment/appointment either on temporary or permanent capacity in the subordinate cadre, only those candidates will be considered who fulfil the eligibility criteria (educational qualification viz. less than matriculation) both at the time of initial temporary appointment or permanent absorption.

(b) Pending disputes/cases initiated by temporary employees or unions/associations shall be withdrawn by them as a result of this settlement."

The age is very material. In this particular case, the worker was 16 years of age at his initial appointment from 4-6-1979 to 16-8-79 totalling 74 working days. The worker was well aware of the fact that he was of 16 years of age in the year 1979 and therefore he was not suitable for the post. From the worker's own document he worked for 85 days in the year 1986 so there is a gap of 7 years in between his re-employment.

It is also admitted that the worker did worked from 3-12-93 to 31-12-93 for 24 days, from 1-7-94 to 30-7-94 for 26 days and 1-10-94 to 27-10-94 for 21 days. It shows that the worker has worked in different spells and was not

continuously employed as he has tried to allege in the statement of claim.

The notice published on the basis of settlement dated 17-11-87, the selection process was disclosed and it was clearly mentioned that the temporary employees shall be interviewed and they will be empanelled in waiting list which shall be valid up to 1992. The second settlement between State Bank of India and All India State Bank of India Staff Federation reached on 27-10-88. In which the waiting list was extended up to year 1996 vacancies and 3rd settlement reached on 9-1-91 which provided the panel of daily wager will remain operative up to vacancies arising up to 1996. The Bank management has proved that the worker, K. C. Shukla was not found suitable by the selection committee. In the circumstances only because the worker has moved an application for appointment as a regular employee and simply because he was interviewed is not sufficient to give him offer of appointment as regular employee.

As already discussed above it is noted that in the settlement dated 17-11-87, between State Bank of India and All India State Bank of India Staff Federation only those workers were entitled to apply who have worked during 1975 to 1987 within the age group of 18 to 26 years of age on the date of initial temporary employment. The worker knew it well that his working as casual labour i.e. water boy in the year 1979 is of no help to him as he was below 18 years of age therefore in the letter dated 13-9-99 he has written that he has worked for 74 days in the year 1988. It is worthwhile to mention here that worker has not worked at all in year 88. It is also necessary to point out that the worker has tried to allege in application dated 13-9-99 that he worked for 85 days in 1996 which is also false. As is evidence from his statement.

It is pertinent to mention here that the worker did work after attaining the age of 18 years from September, 1986 to December, 1986 for 85 days only. Therefore, when the settlement of 1987 came into existence he had put in only 85 days of working. The recital of settlement 1987 para 3 is reproduced below :

"3. It is, however, understood that vacancies will first be filled from unused panels of the temporary employees, (having 90 days temporary service as on 31-10-1984) already interviewed and waitlisted and thereafter remaining vacancies, if any, will be thrown open for the above category of temporary employees."

Facts about the alleged application for appointment interviewed has no relevancies in the disposal of present reference.

In the present case issue referred to this Court is only to the extent as to whether the termination of K. C. Shukla on 20-8-94 is legal and proper or not ? The worker has to prove that he is entitled to remain in service. The

various settlement between the bank management and All India State Bank of India Staff Federation are of no help to the worker. From the evidence on record it is proved that the worker has worked for 74 days in year 1979, 85 days in year 1986 and 96 days salary has been paid to him for January, 94, July, 94, September, 94, October, 94. From the entire evidence on record it is proved that the worker was not in continuous service right from the year 1979 to October, 94 as he has tried to alleged in his statement of claim. It is false to say that worker has worked from 1979 to October, 94, continuously.

At the time of initial appointment in the year 1979 he was minor and he put in 74 days working days. Thereafter a lapse of several years the worker sought engagement for 85 days in year 1986. Then again from December, 93, he got a job for 24 days. He was not engaged in February, 94 to June, 94. However, he was engaged in July, 94 for 26 days, September, 94 for 25 days and October, 94 for 21 days. The above shows that worker did not complain when he was disengaged after working for 74 days in year 1979, he remained silent. He was not competent to contract service, as he was minor. Ordinarily for engaging as casual labour one need not go to verify the age, the parentage, the residence etc. of the worker. In the year 1986, he was engaged for 85 days only, worker even the remained silent and after a gape of nearly more than 5 years he was again engaged for 96 days. This clearly shows that he was temporarily engaged for the need of branches where he was engaged. It also established that when the need was over he was disengaged. Such brief spells of engagement of various branches of bank do not create any right to the worker to the post to which he was engaged. It is also noteworthy to mention that for the sub-staff in the Bank the appointing authority is not the branch manager. The Bank has regular procedure of appointment of sub-staff. The entire procedure takes place at Zonal Office and branch manager has no role in the said appointment procedure. The worker has stated in his application dated 21-4-2003 that he was appointed by the branch manager only and since the branch manager is not the appointing authority therefore, there is no relationship of the worker with the management of the opposite party. The worker cannot claim to be appointed as regularly appointed persons as he was not appointed following the due procedures of law or selection as has been held in case law, 2000 LAB IC 1969 (Delhi High Court) Ajay Kumar and others v. Govt. of NCT of Delhi and others.

The worker has to prove that he worked for 240 days prior to his disengagement on 28-10-94 and the worker has filed to prove so.

The management has heavily relied upon the case law 1996 LAB IC 45 (Punjab and Haryana High Court) (At Chandigarh), Balwant Singh v. Labour Court, Bhatinda and others and has argued that the order of termination challenged after lapse of five years after a lapse of more

than 5 years and there is no satisfactory explanation is officered for delay then the Labour Court has jurisdiction to decline relief.

The management has also argued that it is only when the worker has put in 240 days of service with the management then only any termination shall be illegal if he is not given due notice/compensation. It has been argued that the worker has not worked for even 100 days before his disengagement on 28-10-94.

On the discussions above I come to the conclusion that disengagement of the worker on 28-10-94 does not suffer to illegality and it is not improper as well. The issue referred therefore it answered in affirmative against the worker. The worker therefore, is not entitled to any relief whatsoever.

Lucknow
11-11-2004

SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3167.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 102/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/173/2002-आई.आर. (बी-1)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th November, 2004

S.O. 3167.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 102/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chennai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-11-2004.

[No. L-12012/173/2002-IR(B-1)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
CHENNAI

Wednesday, the 8th September, 2004

PRESENT:

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 102/2002

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of State Bank India and their workman).

BETWEEN:

Sri M. Rajasekaran : I Party/Petitioner

ANDThe Chief General Manager, : II Party/Management
State Bank of India,
Local Head Office, Chennai.**APPEARANCE:**For the Workman : M/s. Aiyar & Dolia,
R. Arumugugam &
N. Krishnakumar,
AdvocatesFor the Management : Mr. K.S. Sundar, B.
Mahi Bala Advocates**AWARD**

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-12012/173/2002-IR(B-I) dated 25-10-2002 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the action of the management of State Bank of India in terminating the services of Shri M. Rajasekaran w.e.f. 24-03-1995 for his long unauthorised absence is justified ? If not, what relief he is entitled ?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D. No. 102/2002 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations in the Claim Statement filed by the Petitioner are briefly as follows :—

The Petitioner was appointed as a messenger at the overseas branch of the Respondent/Bank on 20-6-86. Subsequently, he was promoted as a daftry w.e.f. 15-10-93. At the end of 1994, his wife fell sick quite often and his father was away at Chidambaram and since no other elder person was in the family, the entire responsibility fell on the Petitioner. Thus he has faced so many problems in the house and in spite of these domestic problems the Petitioner attended the bank works and due to continuous work in the bank and in the house without any break and without any rest, he experienced severe tension and agony and he became mentally depressed and he was in continuous treatment for more than two years. Due to this and continued medical treatment and care by Dr. L. Ravishankar, Psychiatric Consultant, he was not able to attend the bank due to continuous illness and this was duly informed to the bank. When he was fully cured in the year 1998, he reported for duty. To his utter dismay and shock, he was informed by the branch that his name has been struck off from the rolls. Subsequently, the Petitioner

enclosing the fitness certificate made several representations to the Respondent authorities and the bank has sent a letter on 19-7-2000 stating that there is no provision in the Bipartite Settlement for his reinstatement once the relationship of master and servant has been ceased. The reason given by the Respondent/Bank is not correct. The Petitioner was not able to attend the office solely on the reason that he was on continuous treatment for psychiatric illness. There is no provision in Bipartite Settlement or Sastry Award that the bank can voluntarily retire an employee from service that too without proceeding against the employee by way of issuing a chargesheet. The bank without issuing any proper notice terminated his services as if he deemed to have voluntarily retired w.e.f. 24-3-95. Even in the 7th Bipartite Settlement under clause 33, the bank specially agreed that voluntary cessation of employment shall stand deleted and therefore, the order passed by the Respondent/Bank is illegal. Even after the Deputy General Manager's recommendation, the bank has not considered the case of the Petitioner on humanitarian grounds. The Petitioner has not committed any major misconduct. He did not attend the bank only due to his illness. The principles of natural justice has not been followed in this case and therefore, the order passed by the authorities is illegal and unsustainable and also in contravention of provisions of Industrial Disputes Act. No notice was given to the Petitioner nor any compensation was paid under section 25F of the Act and therefore, the Petitioner prays that he may be reinstated in service with continuity of service and also back wages and other attendant benefits.

4. As against this, the Respondent in its Counter Statement contended that the Petitioner's dispute is not one involving termination of him, as the Petitioner absented himself and abandoned to join duty and abandoned his employment and hence, he is not entitled to any relief as prayed for. Since the Petitioner deemed to have vacated his service on 24-3-95, this dispute is barred by unexplained and inordinate delay in raising the dispute and hence liable to be rejected. It is true that the Petitioner absented himself from duty from 22-10-1994 but the allegation that he was periodically representing to branch authorities to grant leave on loss of pay by producing medical certificate for the treatment is not true. The Petitioner was continuously absenting himself from duty w.e.f. 22-10-94 and he did not apply for leave and his absence was treated as unauthorised absence as per rules governing his service. Even for the notice dated 9-11-94 and letter dated 21-2-95 he has not sent any reply and therefore, he was informed that if he failed to report for duty within the stipulated period, then he would be deemed to have voluntarily retired from service on the expiry of thirty days. Lastly, the bank sent a letter on 24-3-1995 by registered post in terms of Bipartite Settlement dated 10-4-1995 stating that since the Petitioner failed to report for duty from 24-3-1995, the

Petitioner is deemed to have voluntarily retired from service w.e.f. 24-3-95. As per provisions of Sastry Award and Bipartite Settlement clause 17 of Bipartite Settlement 1989, action taken by the Respondent against the Petitioner is valid in law. In terms of the above provisions, since the Petitioner failed and neglected to report for duty, he was treated as voluntarily retired from service and thereby forfeiting his employment. Therefore, this dispute is not maintainable before this Tribunal. The Petitioner has never applied for any leave and his absence was unauthorised and therefore, the action of the Respondent/Management that the Petitioner was deemed to have voluntarily vacated from service is valid and therefore, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. In these circumstances, the point for my determination is—

- (i) "Whether the action of the Respondent/Bank in terminating the services of the Petitioner w.e.f. 24-3-95 is justified?"
- (ii) "To what relief the Petitioner is entitled?"

Point No. 1 :—

6. In this case, it is admitted by both sides that the Petitioner had absented for duty from 22-10-1994 and he has not given any leave application for his absence and therefore, his absence was unauthorised. The Petitioner alleged that during the period of his absence, he was affected with mental depression and he was under continuous medical treatment under one Doctor L. Ravishankar, Psychiatric Consultant and he was not able to attend the bank due to the continuous illness and this was also duly informed to the bank. But, there is no document to prove that the Petitioner was mentally depressed and he was under continuous treatment under Dr. L. Ravishankar. Further, there is not even a single document to prove that he has informed his illness to the Respondent/Bank. Further, even after the letter and notice given by the bank authorities as per Bipartite Settlement, the Petitioner has not replied to the said letter and notice and he has not reported for duty, even after the said notice and letter. It is not the case of the Petitioner that the said letter and notice were not received by him only after a long lapse of time nearly three years, he appeared before the Respondent authorities and has given a letter stating that he was under medical treatment under one Dr. L. Ravishankar, psychiatric consultant and only due to his illness, he has not attended the duty. But even prior to this date namely letter dated 6-3-98, the Respondent has terminated the services of the Petitioner as he was deemed to have abandoned his duty.

7. The learned counsel for the Petitioner contended that the Respondent/Management has not followed any procedure as laid down under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and even in the 7th Bipartite Settlement, the

Respondent/Bank has agreed to delete the clause XVII of 5th Bipartite Settlement namely Voluntary Cessation of Employment. Under such circumstances, the Respondent/Management cannot pass an order on the ground that due to his continuous absence, he was deemed to have voluntarily retired from service and there is no provision in the Bipartite Settlement or Sastry Award that the bank can voluntarily retire an employee from service that too without proceeding against the employee by way of issuing a charge sheet or disciplinary procedure or domestic enquiry or any formalities. In this case, the Petitioner has not subjected to any disciplinary proceedings as laid down by the Bipartite Settlement in vogue. There is no notice of termination of Petitioner's service and notice, which was issued to Petitioner as if he deemed to have voluntarily retired w.e.f. 25-3-1994, is not valid in law and no opportunity was given to the Petitioner and without hearing the Petitioner, the action was initiated against him.

8. But, as against this the learned counsel for the Respondent has argued that even though it is alleged that in the 7th Bipartite Settlement it was agreed to delete the clause XVII of the 5th Bipartite Settlement namely voluntary cessation of service, even in that settlement, it is clearly mentioned that only in cases arising subsequent to the Bipartite Settlement i.e. after 27-3-2000 the said change has been effected. Even in that clause, in cases of pending initiated prior to this agreement, the proceedings shall continue in terms of the old provisions. Under the old provisions Clause XVII clearly stated that in such cases, 'where an employee has not submitted any application for leave and absents himself from work for a period of 90 or more consecutive days without or beyond any leave to his credit or absents himself for 90 or more consecutive days beyond the period of leave originally sanctioned or subsequently extended or where there is satisfactory evidence that he has taken up employment in India or the management is satisfied that he has no present intention of joining duties, the management may at any time, thereafter, give a notice to the employee's last known address calling upon him to report for duty within 30 days of the notice stating inter-alia the grounds for management coming to the conclusion that the employee has no intention of joining duties and furnishing necessary evidence where available. Unless the employee reports for duty within 30 days or unless he gives an explanation for his absence satisfying the management that he has not taken up another employment or avocation and that he has no intention of not joining duties, the employee will be deemed to have voluntarily retired from the bank's service on the expiry of the said notice' and in this case since the Petitioner has absented for duty from 22-10-1994 and he has not given any valid explanation for his absence, the action taken by the Respondent/Management is valid in law. As the Petitioner in this case failed and neglected to report for duty he was treated as voluntarily retired from

service and thereby forfeiting his employment. Even the Supreme Court in 2001 (1) SCC 214 PUNJAB & SIND BANK AND OTHERS VS. SAKATTAR SINGH has held that "under clause 16 of IV Bipartite Settlement the employee is given an opportunity to rejoin duty within a stipulated time or explain his position to the satisfaction of the management that he has no intention of not joining duty and a presumption will be drawn that the employee does not require the job anymore and will stand retired from service. Thus, there is no punishment for misconduct but only to notice the realities of the situation resulting from long absence of an employee from work with no satisfactory explanation thereto. Principles of natural justice cannot be examined in vacuum without reference to the fact situation arising in the case. This rule has been incorporated in an agreement where representatives of employees' unions were party. They also realised the futility of continuing with a situation when an employee without appropriate intimation to the management is playing truant." The learned counsel for the Respondent further relied on AIR 2000 SCC 2198, wherein the Supreme Court has held in such a situation that "a notice was sent on correct address of the delinquent and was received back with the postal endorsement 'refused'. A clear presumption arose in favour of the bank and against the delinquent. Yet, the Tribunal held that no notice was given to him as postman was not produced by the bank. This would be rather an incongruous finding by the Tribunal. Bank has followed the requirements of clause 16 of Bipartite Settlement and it rightly held that delinquent has voluntarily retired from the service of the bank. Under these circumstances, it was not necessary for the bank to hold any enquiry before passing the order. An enquiry would have been necessary, if delinquent had submitted his explanation which was not acceptable to the bank or contended that he did not report for duty, but was not allowed to join by the bank. . . . In this case, no explanation was offered by the employee for his absence from duty and did not report for duty within 30 days as required under clause 16 of Bipartite Settlement. Thus, undue reliance on the principles of natural justice by the Tribunal and even by the High Court has certainly led to miscarriage of justice as far as bank was concerned. There was no occasion for the Tribunal to direct that delinquent be reinstated in service or for the High Court not to have exercised its jurisdiction under Article 226 of the Constitution to set aside the Award." Relying on these rulings, the learned counsel for the Respondent argued that in this case the Petitioner has not given any valid explanation for his long absence from duty. Further, though he has contended that he has informed the bank about his illness, he has not produced any document to show that he has informed the same to the Respondent/Bank. Under such circumstances, the reason given by the Petitioner in the Claim Statement was only made for the purpose of this case. Under such circumstances, even to the notice issued

by the Respondent/Bank under Ex. M1 and M2 the Petitioner has not given any valid reason. Under such circumstances, as per the judgment of the Supreme Court, the action taken by the Respondent/Management is valid in law and it cannot be questioned before this Tribunal. As stated by the Supreme Court, it is not a punishment for misconduct but only to notice the realities of situation resulting from long absence of the Petitioner from work with no satisfactory explanation thereto and therefore, this claim is not maintainable before this Tribunal.

9. I find much force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent because, the Petitioner has not given any valid explanation for not sending any reply to the notice issued by the Respondent. Further, he has not reported for duty immediately after the notice issued by Respondent/Management. Under such circumstances, the reasons given by the Petitioner in the Claim Statement was made only for the purpose of this case and therefore, I find this point against the Petitioner.

Point No. 2:—

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioner is entitled?

10. In view of my foregoing findings, I find the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief as prayed for. No Costs.

11. Thus, the reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 8th September, 2004.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :—

On either side : None

Documents Marked :—

For the I Party/Workman :— Nil

For the II Party/Management :—

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	09-11-94	Xerox copy of the notice sent by Respondent/Bank to Petitioner by RPAD
M2	21-02-95	Xerox copy of the notice sent by Respondent/Bank to Petitioner by RPAD
M3	25-02-95	Xerox copy of the postal acknowledgement for RPAD
M4	24-03-95	Xerox copy of the voluntary retirement order issued by Respondent/Management to Petitioner
M5	06-03-98	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Respondent/Bank.

नई दिल्ली, 24 नवम्बर, 2004

Jaipur.

.....Non-Applicant

का. आ. 3168.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दी बैंक ऑफ राजस्थान लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय जयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी.जी.आई.टी.-2/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/469/2001-आई.आर. (बी-1)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th November, 2004

S.O. 3168.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT-2/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Jaipur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of The Bank of Rajasthan Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-11-2004.

[No. L-12012/469/2001-IR (B-D)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
JAIPUR

Case No. CGIT-2/2002

Reference No. L-12012/469/2001-IR (B-D)]

Sh. Mohd. Mehmood Alam,
S/o Sh. Mohd. Farid,
Through Sh. M.F. Baig,
Thakur Eoraj Ka Rasta,
Ajmeri Gate,
Jaipur (Raj.)-302001

.....Applicant

VERSUS

1. Chief Manager,
The Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.
Regional Officer,
C-49, Bhagwandas Road,
C-Scheme, Jaipur-302001.

2. Branch Manager,
The Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.
Opp. SMS Hospital,

PRESENT:

Presiding Officer : Sh. R.C. Sharma
For the applicant : Sh. M.F. Baig
For the non-applicants : Sh. Alok Fahetpuria
Date of award : 04-11-2004

AWARD

The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred under Clause 'D' of sub-Sections 1 & 2(A) to Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (herein after referred to as the 'Act') has referred the following industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal which runs as under :—

"Whether the action of the management of The Bank of Rajasthan Ltd., Jaipur in terminating the services of workman Shri Mohd. Mehmood Alam S/o Shri Mohd. Farid w.e.f. 16-9-2000 is justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. The workman in his statement of claim has pleaded that he was initially employed as 4th Class-cum-Farash in the month of February, 1998 in the branch of the non-applicant bank situated at opposite SMS Hospital, Jaipur, who continuously worked up to 15-9-2000. At his instance, a legal notice was issued to the non-applicant bank wherein the demand for providing him salary equivalent to that of a regular employee was raised and on receipt of this notice by the non-applicants, his service was terminated w.e.f. 16-9-2000. He has further averred that he had completed 240 days of continuous service in each calendar year. But prior to the termination of his service, neither one month's notice nor pay in lieu thereof and retrenchment compensation was paid to him. He has prayed that his termination order be declared illegal and he be reinstated in the service with its continuity and back-wages.

3. The non-applicants, in their written counter, have disputed the claim and have stated that the workman was not appointed through the procedure prescribed for the appointment of the regular employees, that he was engaged as a Sweeper for sweeping and cleaning the bank premises on hourly basis on the payment of consolidated wages of Rs. 900/- per month, but he willfully abstained from attending the office. They have further averred that during the conciliation proceedings before the Assistant Labour Commissioner on 8-3-2001, the bank has filed a written statement that if the workman is willing to attend the office of the bank, then the bank is ready to take him back on the duty on payment of a consolidated amount of Rs. 900/- per month as paid to him earlier. They have also added

that the workman was a part-time employee w.e.f. October 1999 to June 2000 only under the employment of the bank, but had not completed 240 days of service during the calendar year.

4. In the rejoinder, the workman has reiterated the facts as stated by him in the statement of claim.

5. On the pleadings of both the parties, the following points for determination were framed :—

I. Whether the non-applicant establishment had employed the workman on the post of 4th Class in February 1998, who completed over 240 days during his service period? BOA

II. Whether the non-applicants have terminated the service of workman w.e.f. 16-9-2000 in violation of the provisions of Section 25-F of the ID Act, 1947? BOA

III. Relief, if any.

6. In the evidence, the workman has submitted his affidavit, who was cross-examined on behalf of the bank. In the defence, the affidavits of MW-1, Sh. Ashok Sharma, Assistant General Manager and MW-2, Sh. RL Jain, Assistant General Manager have been brought on the record, who were cross-examined on behalf of the workman. Both the parties have also led the documentary evidence on the record.

7. I have heard both the parties and have scanned the record. The point-wise discussion follows as under :—

Point Nos. I & II

8. Since the facts of both the points relate to the provision under Section 25-F of the Act, they are discussed together being identical in nature.

9. The Id. representative for the workman contends that the workman had worked w.e.f. February 1998 to 15-9-2000 with the non-applicant bank, whose service was terminated on 16-9-2004 in violation of Section 25-F of the Act. His contention is that when a notice was issued to the bank to provide the salary to the workman on the principle of equal work for equal pay, his service was terminated w.e.f. 16-9-2000. The Id. representative further adds that on behalf of the bank, it is alleged that the job was abandoned by the workman himself, which is not proved from the record and he is willing to work with the non-applicant bank for which his continuity of service should be maintained by the bank. He has also submitted that the workman was full-time employee who has

completed 240 days of actual work with the bank and he is entitled for his reinstatement.

10. Arguing contra, the Id. representative for the management contends that the workman had worked only from October 1999 to June 2000, who had not completed 240 days and had only completed about 220 days in the calendar year preceding to his termination. His next contention is that the workman was employed on hourly basis who only performed the work for only six hours a week. The Id. representative has further contended that the workman himself discontinued from the work and the bank had never declined him to attend the office. The bank had offered him the employment on the same conditions, but had not accepted them and did not turn up. Hence, as per the contention of the Id. representative for the bank, the intentions of the workman are very clear, who was not willing to work with the management. The Id. representative has placed his reliance upon AIR 2001 SC 1005 in support of his contention.

11. I have given my thoughtful consideration to the rival contentions and have carefully gone through the judicial verdicts referred to before me.

12. It is the case of the workman that he was employed by the bank who continuously worked w.e.f. February 1998 to 15th September, 2000 as a 4th Class-cum-Farash and when a notice was issued at his instance to the bank for providing him the remuneration admissible to that of a regular employee, it annoyed the bank authorities and his service was terminated w.e.f. 16-9-2000. Contrary to it, the stand of the bank is that the workman was engaged as a part-time wager who performed his work on hourly basis and had discharged his duties from October 1999 to June 2000. The plea of the self-abandonment of the job by the workman has been adopted by the management.

13. Both the parties have led the documentary evidence and the material documents are Ex. M-1 to M-9(A) which reflect over the controversy in question, which will find discussion hereinafter.

14. In his affidavit the workman has deposed that he worked from February 1998 to 15-9-2000 as a 4th Class-cum-Farash. In his cross-examination, he has admitted that no written appointment order was issued to him nor the written termination order was given to him. But he has admitted that he had withdrawn the wages for a period of nine months only after signing over the papers.

15. The oral evidence adduced on behalf of the management is that of MW-1, Sh. Ashok Sharma and MW-2, Sh. R.L. Jain. Ashok Sharma has deposed that from July 1995 up to June 2000, he was posted as the Branch Manager in the branch located opposite the SMS Hospital, Jaipur and the workman had worked from

October 1999 to May 2000 during his tenure. He has proved the applications filed by the workman Ex. M-1 to M-7. Similarly, MW-2, R. L. Jain has stated that he was posted as Chief Manager in the office of the C-Scheme Branch at Jaipur from 5-6-2000 to 3-5-2002, who has exhibited the applications Ex. M-8 and M-9 respectively. Thus, apparently there is a dispute with regard to the spell of the employment discharged by the workman with the non-applicant bank.

16. Ex. M-1 to M-9 are the applications written by the workman respectively wherein he has requested to pay him the wages which he had submitted before the bank. In Ex. M-1, he has urged that the wages for the month of October, 1999 be given to him and for the payment of the wages of the subsequent months onwards to June, 2000 he had addressed these applications Ex. M-2 to M-9 respectively to the Branch Manager. The pay orders were issued vide documents Ex. 1(A) to M-9(A) thereupon by the bank respectively. These are the banker's cheque whereby the payment of wages was made to the workman. Thus, it is evident that the workman was paid the remuneration for performing his work from October 1999 to June 2000 totalling nine months. As stated earlier, the workman has admitted in his cross-examination that he had withdrawn the wages pertaining to nine months after signing over the relevant documents. Similarly, MW-1 Ashok Sharma in his cross examination has clearly stated that in the related period mentioned in Ex. M-1 to M-7, the workman was continuously working with the bank. Hence, on the strength of the applications Ex. M-1 to M-9 and their payment orders from Ex. M-1 (A) to M-9 (A), it is evidently clear that the workman was continuously under the employment of the bank from October 1999 to June 2000 and this is the admitted position which emerges out from these documents.

17. MW-1, Ashok Sharma in his affidavit has deposed that during his tenure as the Branch Manager, the workman continued only up to May, 2000 and thereafter he himself abstained from the month of June, 2000. Firstly, it is an admitted fact that the notice Ex. W-1 was issued to the non-applicant bank which was received on behalf of the bank on 15-9-2000 and in the notice it has been specifically stated on behalf of the workman that w.e.f. February, 1993 till the date of the notice the workman was continuously working with the bank. It leads to infer that till 15-9-2000, the workman was continuing under the employment of the bank and this fact could not be rebutted on behalf of the bank by adducing any cogent evidence. It is, therefore, established that the workman had discharged his duties till 15-9-2000 and his statement is fortified by the notice Ex. W-1 Secondly, no reasonable explanation could be rendered on behalf of the bank that if the workman had abandoned the job in the months of May, 2000 then why he was paid the wages for the month

of June, 2000 vide his application Ex. M-9 and pay order Ex. M-9(A) passed thereupon. Accordingly, the workman has been able to establish this fact that he worked up to 15-9-2000 and thereafter he was refused by the bank to attend the duty w.e.f. 16-9-2000.

18. The termination of the workman thus appears to be affected from 16-9-2000 and when the period is calculated in the preceding calendar year since the date of his termination, it comes to over 240 days of actual service, which stands proved on the basis of the material and evidence available on the record.

19. It is not in dispute that prior to the termination of the service of the workman neither one month's notice nor pay in lieu thereof and retrenchment compensation were given to the workman. Thus, the termination of the workman tantamounts to his retrenchment and he is entitled to get the protection under Section 25-F of the Act.

20. That takes me to the determination of the question as to the entitlement of the back-wages to the workman. The Id. representative for the management contends that the bank had offered to the workman that it is ready to take him back on the duty on the same conditions on which he was working earlier, but he did not turn up. Per contra, the Id. representative for the workman submits that the bank never agreed to pay him the same wages which were drawn by the workman earlier nor the bank was willing to give him the continuity of the service. Hence, this offer could not be carried out. However, the Id. representative for the banks has urged that when the offer of the employment has been made to the workman, which was not accepted by him, then under such circumstances he is not entitled for the back-wages and the Id. representative has referred to AIR 2001 SC 1005 in support of his contention.

21. In the referred to decision, the question which arose before their Lordships for consideration was whether the workman were entitled for the back-wages from the receipt of the dates of their appointments for from any other subsequent date. It was held by the Hon'ble Apex Court that the calculation of the back-wages should be made from the date of the award. Obviously, the controversy involved in the case at hand was *res integra* in the decision *supra* and the Id. representative for the bank does not derive any help from it.

22. The workman has pleaded that he is out of employment since the date of his termination. It could not be rebutted on behalf of the bank by adducing the trustworthy evidence. Hence, the workman is entitled for getting the back-wages.

23. For the foregoing reasons, the workman has succeeded in establishing his plea that he had completed

over 240 days of actual service with the non-applicant bank in a calendar year preceding to the date of his termination, which amounts to retrenchment. Accordingly, both these points are decided in favour of the workman and against the bank.

RELIEF

24. Consequently, the reference is answered in affirmative in favour of the workman and against the non-applicants. The claim of the workman is allowed and it is held that his termination order dated 16-9-2000 is unjustified and illegal and he is entitled to be reinstated in the service with its continuity and along with 50 per cent back-wages. An award is passed in these terms accordingly.

25. Let a copy of the award be sent to the Central Government for publication under Section 17(1) of the Act.

R. C. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3169.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ राजस्थान लि. के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय जयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी.बी. आई.टी.-23/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/179/1994-आई.आर. (बी-1)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th November, 2004

S.O. 3169.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT-23/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Labour Court Jaipur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Rajasthan Ltd. and their workman, received by the Central Government on 23-11-2004.

[No. L-12012/179/1994-IR (B-I)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL- CUM- LABOUR COURT JAIPUR

Case No. CGIT-23/2003

Reference No. L-12012/179/1994-IR (B-I)

Sh. Kailash Chandra Sharma,
S/o Sh. Surya Narayan,
R/o Bihari Ji Ka Mandir,
Near Bada Rawla, Chandalai,
Via Shivdaspura, Jaipur Applicant

VERSUS

The General Manager,
Bank of Rajasthan,
Sardar Patel Marg,
Jaipur. Non-Applicant

PRESENT:

Presiding Officer : Sh. R.C. Sharma

For the applicant : Sh. V.K. Joshi

For the non-applicants : Sh. Alok Fatehpuria

Date of award : 28-10-2004

AWARD

The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred under Clause 'D' of sub-Sections 1 to Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (herein after referred to as the 'Act') has referred the following industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal which runs as under :—

“Whether the action of the management of Bank of Rajasthan Limited in terminating the services of Shri Kailash Chandra is justified? If not, what relief the applicant concerned is entitled to?”

2. The workman in his statement of claim has pleaded that he was employed by the non-applicant bank as a part-time Peon (farash) and on completion of 80 days of service, he was terminated illegally by the management. He unsuccessfully raised an industrial dispute before the Conciliation Officer who submitted the failure report to the Ministry of Labour and subsequently he came to know in the year 1995 that the Central Government has declined to refer his dispute to the Labour Court. He preferred a write petition against the order the Central Government dated 24-11-95, wherein the Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court issued a direction to the Central Government to refer the dispute to the Labour Court for adjudication. He has further pleaded that as per the bipartite settlement dated 3-4-81, the applications for appointment from those persons were invited who had worked temporarily for 80 days or over it earlier. Pursuant to it, the workman applied for the employment, who was called for the interview on 18-3-85

and was selected and his name was placed at serial No. 59 of the panel. But he was not appointed in the service despite the fact that his juniors were appointed. He has prayed that he be reinstated into the service with its continuity and other consequential benefits.

3. The non-applicant, in his written counter, while admitting the facts that the workman was employed as a part-time 4th class-cum-farash on hourly basis per week from 9-4-81 to 26-6-81 and that he had completed 80 days of work with the bank, has assailed the legality and maintainability of his inter alia that it is belated one, as it has been raised after the lapse of 12 years and the case of the workman falls within the ambit of Section 2(00) (bb) of the Act. He has further stated that the workman was not a full-time employee, that his employment came to an automatic end on account of non-renewal of stipulated period and that he was never recruited as per the prescribed procedure of the bank. It has been further pointed out that at the time of arriving at the settlement on 3-4-81, the workman was not under embossment of the bank and, therefore, the bipartite settlement dated 3-4-81 is not applicable to him. The non-applicant has denied the fact that the junior employees to the workman were appointed by the bank and has further stated the panel pertaining to the year 1985 was in existence only for a period of 4 years, which was scrapped in the year 1989 and the only 38 candidates out of the panel of the year 1985 could be recruited by the management. It is also the stand of the non-applicant bank that the workman has not completed 240 days of service under the employment of the bank.

4. In the evidence, the workman has submitted his affidavit. On behalf of the non-applicant, the affidavit of Sh. V K Goel, Assistant General Manager was brought on the record. Both the parties have also led the documentary evidence in support of their case respectively.

5. I have heard both the parties and have gone through the record.

6. The Id. representative for the workman submits that the workman had continuously worked from 8-4-81 to 26-6-81 as a 4th Class cum Farash with the non-applicant bank and had completed 80 days of service with it. He was called for the interview by the bank and after his selection, his name was placed at serial no. 59 in the panel. But he was not given the appointment and only the first 38 candidates were appointed by the management. The Id. representative further adds that in the year 1990, the management had issued a new list of selection and the junior candidates to the workman were appointed. The Id. representative has also named that one Sh. Pradeep Singh

Rathore who was appointed out of the panel of the year 1985, but the workman who happened to be the senior candidate to him was not given the appointment by the bank.

7. Per contra, the Id. representative for the non-applicant submits that the workman had worked for 80 days with the non-applicant bank, but the settlement dated 3-4-81 is not applicable to him since in pursuance of the clauses of the settlement only those candidates were invited for the interview who had put in 80 days full-time temporary service or 180 days part-time service in the bank, whereas the workman had joined the bank on 9-4-81 and continued up to 26-6-81. The next contention canvassed on behalf of the bank is that in the year 1987, a new settlement was entered into between the management of Bank of Rajasthan Ltd. and its workmen and the All-India Bank of Rajasthan Employees Federation whereby the panel of the year 1985 was scrapped. Therefore, the Id. representative urges that even though the workman was not eligible as per the settlement dated 3-4-81, yet he was called for the interview and could not be appointed as the first 38 candidates only were given appointment. Thus, as per his submission, the panel of the year 1985 does not confer any right of appointment upon the workman. And lastly, the Id. representative has also contended that the workman has not completed 240 days of actual service in the calendar year preceding to his date of termination.

8. I have bestowed my anxious consideration to the rival contentions and have scanned the record. Out of the rival submissions, the following points for determination emerge out :—

- I. Whether the workman is entitled for his reinstatement into the service on the basis of the bipartite settlement dated 3-4-81?
- II. Whether the junior candidates to the workman in the panel of the year 1985 was appointed by the bank without affording an opportunity of employment to the workman?
- III. Whether the panel of the year 1985 has been scrapped by virtue of the bipartite settlement dated 7-3-87?
- IV. Whether the workman has completed 240 days of actual service in the calendar year preceding to his date of termination?

Point No. I

9. The undisputed facts are that the workman had been under the employment of the bank w.e.f. 9-4-81 to 26-6-81, that his name figured in the selection list/panel of

the year 1985 at serial No. 59 and that a bipartite settlement was arrived at between the Bank of Rajasthan Ltd. and its workmen represented by the All-India Bank of Rajasthan Employees Federation on 3-4-81.

10. For the sake of convenience, relevant clauses of the bipartite settlement supra are reproduced as below :—

Short Recital—

“It was contended by the Federation that the bank had been engaging temporary employees in the Subordinate cadre to work in part-time vacancies as well as in the vacancies for full time leave substitutes or otherwise at various branches/departments from time to time. In case of full time temporary vacancies, the employees were given appointment for a maximum period of 80 days whereas in case of part-time employees the persons were engaged for a period not exceeding 180 days.”

11. Clause 2. 1 (a)(1) lays down as under :—

“All those temporary employees in the subordinate Irrespective of their age, educational qualification, etc. who have put in 80 days or more of full time in temporary service as well as those part time employees who have put in 180 days or more of temporary part time service and also those who have been given appointment for 80 days of full time temporary or 180 days of part time service as on the date of signing this settlement will be called for interview which will be held separately for each of the States/Union Territories where the Bank has got its branches.”

12. Clause 2. 1 (h) is as below :—

“When the said initial State-wise select/waiting list is/are exhausted then a fresh select list in the states concerned which will be on administrative district basis for part-time peons and state-wise basis for part time peons will be prepared as per norms and proceedings laid down hereinafter.”

13. These clauses echo that the bank was engaging temporary employees in the subordinate cadre who had put in 180 days of temporary part-time service and in the another category, those who had been given appointment for 80 days of full-time temporary service.

14. Firstly, the appointment orders Ex. M-1 to M-3 suggest that the workman was appointed by the bank
353091/04-36

from the period 9-4-81 to 26-6-81. But all these letters of appointment indicate that the workman was appointed as a part-time peon-cum-farash for 13 hours a week. Thus, as per the requirement under Clause 1(a)(i), the workman was not eligible for the absorption on the ground that at the most he had completed only 80 days of temporary part-time service, whereas the aforesaid clause requires that he should have completed 80 days of full-time temporary service. Secondly, clause 2(1)(a)(i) specifically lays down that such 180 days temporary part-time service or 80 days of full-time temporary service of the workman must be as on the date of signing the settlement, i.e., the eligible candidates should have completed 80 days of full-time service or 180 days of part-time service up to 3-4-81. Apparently, the appointment of the workman commenced w.e.f. 9-4-81 which came to an end on 26-6-81. Thus, on the date of signing the settlement 3-4-81, the workman had not remained under the employment of the bank and, therefore, this settlement cannot be attracted to his case. Accordingly, this point is answered in favour of the bank and against the workman.

Point No. II

15. Although it has been set out under point no. 1 that the settlement dated 3-4-81 is not attracted in the present case, yet, admittedly, the workman was called for the interview and on selection his name was placed at serial no. 59 of the panel of 1985. In his statement of claim the workman could not be able to name any junior candidate who was appointed without affording him any opportunity of the employment. but in his affidavit, he has cited an instance of one Sh. Pradeep Singh Rathore S/o Sh. Durga Shankar Rathore, who happened to be a junior candidate to him but was appointed by the bank. In his cross-examination, he has admitted that he has not placed on record the appointment letter of Sh. Pradeep Singh Rathore. On behalf of the bank, the panel of the year 1985 has been placed on the record, which stands undisputed, wherein the name of Sh. Pradeep Singh Rathore ranks at serial no. 7. Obviously, he is a senior candidate vis-a-vis to the workman whose name figures at serial no. 59. Thus, the contention advanced on behalf of the workman that junior persons to him were appointed is unsustainable and is rejected. Accordingly, this point is decided against the workman.

Point No. III

16. Now, I turn to the question as to whether the panel of the year 1985 has been scrapped by the subsequent settlement dated 7-3-87?

17. The Id. representative for the bank has drawn my attention towards the bipartite settlement dated 7-3-87 arrived at between the Management of the Bank of Rajasthan Ltd. and their workmen as represented by the

All-India Bank of Rajasthan Employees Federation relating to the absorption of permanent part-time employees in the full-time in the subordinate cadre.

18. It begins with the object of the settlement which reads that “the Federation representative impressed upon the Management the need to absorb on full time basis the large number of part-time confirmed employees in the subordinate cadre, serving the Bank for quite some years, inasmuch as that these part-time employees, have, to devote a major part of their time at their places of work and they have not been able to viably employ themselves elsewhere during the spare time after working from the Bank. The Federation, therefore, suggested that the procedure of appointing employees on part-time basis, temporary basis as well as daily wage-basis must be done away with”.

19. Further, its term No. 2 envisages that “as a matter of policy, no employment should be given by the Bank either on daily wage basis, temporary basis or on part-time basis in future”.

20. It is thus abundantly clear that subsequent to the settlement dated 3-4-81, a new settlement was arrived at between the management and the federation on 7-3-87 whereby it was resolved that no employment would be given by the bank on temporary basis or on part-time basis in future. Thus, the submission made on behalf of the bank seems to have the substance when the Id. representative for the bank argues that by virtue of the subsequent settlement dated 7-3-87, the panel of the year 1985 was scrapped and it could not be carried out any further. As such, on this count also, the workman cannot claim that prior to exhausting the aforesaid panel, no fresh appointments could be made by the bank in view of clause 2 (1)(h) of the settlement dated 3-4-81.

21. During the course of the arguments, this Court was confronted with its earlier Award dated 26-04-2004 rendered in reference No. L-12012/601/98-IR (B-I) (Shri Kushal Chand Sharma v. Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.) by placing a copy of the Award on behalf of the workman and it was contended on behalf of the workman that in this case the claim of the workman Shri Kushal Chand Sharma was allowed on the similar facts. The Id. representative for the bank sought to refute this contention by contending that in that case the bank could not be able to bring on record the settlement dated 7-03-1987 and in the absence thereof the bank could not be able to establish its plea.

22. I have carefully gone through the Award dated 26-4-2004. It is true that the facts of the referred to Award are similar to this extent that the workman in the referred case had claimed the protection of clause 2 (i)(h) of the settlement dated 3-4-1981 which says that when the selection is exhausted then the fresh selection list for the part-time peons will be prepared as per norms. It was held

by me in that dispute that the non-applicant establishment without exhausting the list of the year 1985 had prepared a selection list dated 21-11-1990 and undisputedly the juniors candidates who were selected in the year 1990 subsequent to the selection made in the year 1985 were given appointments by the non-applicant bank without affording an opportunity of employment to the workman. It was also the contention of the Id. representative for the bank that panel of 1985 could not be carried out further because it was scrapped by the subsequent settlement. Relevant para of the Award dated 26-04-2004 adjudicating on this material point is reproduced as below—

“The Id. representative on behalf of the non-applicant has also urged that the candidates up to serial No. 38 were given appointment by the bank and thereafter the list was scrapped and could not be carried out further. But to fortify this submission, no proof could be brought on the record.”

23. Suffice it to say that on account of the absence of any proof on behalf of the bank that the previous panel was scrapped, the management could not be able to substantiate its plea which was decided against it. Contrary to it, in the controversy at hand, the management has been able to place the settlement dated 7-3-1987 supra on the record and further has satisfactorily proved that in view of the aforesaid clause, the bank ceased from employing on daily wages basis and temporary basis. Thus, the facts of the Award dated 26-04-2004 are easily distinguishable in this context from the present case and the submission on behalf of the bank thus fails.

24. The bank has been successful in establishing that the panel of the year 1985 stands scrapped by virtue of the settlement dated 7-3-1987. Accordingly, this point is decided in favour of the bank.

Point No. IV

25. Now remains the question of completion of 240 days of actual service by the workman under the employment of the bank. Neither this point has been raised before me by the Id. representative for the workman, nor it is proved on the basis of the pleadings and evidence available on the record. As such, this point is decided against the workman.

26. To conclude, the workman has not succeeded in establishing his claim, which deserves to be rejected.

27. Consequently, the reference is answered in the negative against the workman and in favour of the non-applicant bank and it is held that the action of the non-applicant bank in terminating the service of the workman was justified and the claim of the workman is hereby dismissed. An award is passed in these terms accordingly.

28. Let a copy of the award be sent to the Central Government for publication under Section 17(1) of the Act.

R.C. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 नवम्बर, 2004

AWARD

का.आ. 3170.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सीनियर सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट ऑफ पोस्ट ऑफिस के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 79/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/249/2002-आई.आर.(डी.यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th November, 2004

S.O. 3170.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 79/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chennai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Sr. Supdt. of Post Offices and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-11-2004.

[No. L-40012/249/2002-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
CHENNAI**

Tuesday, the 24th August, 2004

PRESENT:**K. JAYARAMAN**, Presiding Officer**Industrial Dispute No. 79/2003**

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Department of Posts and their workmen).

BETWEEN:**Sri C. Munuswamy** : I Party/Petitioner**AND**

The Senior Superintendent of : II Party/Management
Post Offices, Department of
Posts, Tambaram Division,
Chennai.

APPEARANCE:

For the workman : M/s S. Jothivani, Advocate

For the Management : Mr. K. Sivajothi, ACGSC

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-40012/249/2002-IR(DU) dated 17-04-2003 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the termination of Shri C. Munuswamy from the service by the management of Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Chennai is legal and justified and if so, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I. D. No. 79/2003 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :—

The Petitioner is a qualified candidate for holding the post of Extra Departmental Branch Postmaster in the II Party/Management. The post of Extra Departmental Branch Postmaster, Pothiarankulam B.O. fell vacant on a regular basis in the year 1998 and II Party/Management issued local notification calling for applications from among the eligible candidates. The qualification prescribed for the said post is SSLC. The Petitioner submitted his application for selection and appointment. The II Party/Management considered the application submitted by the Petitioner and he was selected and appointed as Extra Departmental Delivery Agent, Pothiarankulam by an order dated 21-5-99. Further, he was issued with an order appointing him on regular basis w.e.f. 8-9-99. While so, the Petitioner was issued with an order dated 18-5-2001 by the II Party/Management terminating his service forthwith under Rule 6(B) and Note below 6(a) of P&T E.D. Agents (Conduct & Service) Rules, 1964. But the order of termination has not stated any reason for termination and therefore, it is not valid in law. The Petitioner was constrained to file an application before Central Administrative Tribunal, Chennai Bench and the Central Administrative Tribunal was pleased to set aside the order of termination, since the principles of natural justice and the procedure as per rules have not been followed. Subsequently, the II Party/Management has issued show cause notice dated 26-9-2001 and even though the Petitioner has submitted his representation, the II Party/Management passed an order terminating the services of the Petitioner. The II Party/Management has not conducted any domestic enquiry and by providing an opportunity to examine the witness to satisfy the principles of natural justice. Therefore, the order passed by the II Party/Management is illegal and arbitrary exercise of power. Hence, he prays that an award may be passed directing the II Party/Management to reinstate him into service.

4. As against this, the II Party/Management in its Counter Statement has alleged that though the minimum educational qualification prescribed for applying to BPM post is a pass in X standard/new pattern SSLC/Matriculation, final selection will be made based on the highest marks in SSLC X Standard/Matric or equivalent standard. Thus, the Petitioner was selected on the basis of marks in X standard. But after the verification of his character through District Collector, Thiruvallur and also from enquiry, it came to the knowledge of the II Party/Management that mark sheet produced by the Petitioner is a bogus one. The same was also confirmed by one Mr. Natarajan, Secretary to the Govt. Examinations, Chennai. From this, it is clear that mark sheet produced by the Petitioner at the time of interview on 19-1-99 is a bogus one. Therefore, the Petitioner was terminated from service invoking the provisions of Rule 6(b) and Note below Rule 6(b) of P & T ED Agents (Conduct & Service) Rules, 1964. Subsequently, the Central Administrative Tribunal by its order set aside the termination order as no show cause notice was issued to the Petitioner. Even in that order, it is clearly mentioned that the applicant of O.A. No. 498/2001 will not be entitled for reinstatement. Accordingly, show cause notice was issued to the Petitioner on several occasions. But the Petitioner has not furnished any satisfactory reply for the show cause notice, therefore, his services were terminated on 28-11-2001. From the date of appointment, he was telling that his mark sheet was eaten away by white ants. If this statement was genuine, he might have got duplicate copy of mark sheet before his termination of service. Even after giving reasonable opportunity and sufficient time he was not ready to obtain a copy from the Director of Govt. Examinations, Chennai. Hence, for all these reasons, the Respondent prays that the action of the department in terminating the services of the petitioner is in order and not in violation of article 311(2) of Constitution of India. Hence, he prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. In these circumstances, the point for my determination is—

“To what relief the Petitioner is entitled?”

Point :—

6. After marking the documents Ex. W1 to W5 and Ex. M1 to M12 on either side, neither the Petitioner nor his counsel on record appeared before the Court for argument and on hearing the arguments of the learned counsel for the Respondent, I find the Petitioner has not established his case that the termination order passed by the Respondent/Management is illegal and without following the principles of natural justice. The contention of the Petitioner in his claim petition is that no opportunity was given to him to establish his case that the mark sheet produced at the time of interview is a genuine one. But,

even after the dispute was referred to this Tribunal, the Petitioner has not produced any document to show that the mark sheet produced at the time of interview is a genuine one. Even assuming for argument sake that his mark sheet has been eaten away by white ants, he could have obtained duplicate copy of the same from the concerned authorities before the date of enquiry, but he has not taken any steps in that direction, but he wants to rely on the Xerox copy of the mark sheet produced at the time of interview as a genuine one without producing the original. Under such circumstances, I find there is no merit in the allegation of the Petitioner that he was not provided any opportunity to prove his case. From the documents produced by the Respondent, it is clear that even after sufficient opportunity was given to the Petitioner the Petitioner has not produced original mark sheet or other duplicate copy of the mark sheet. Under such circumstances, I find the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief as prayed for by him. No Costs.

7. The reference is disposed of accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 24th August, 2004.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :—

On either side : None

Documents Marked :—

For the I Party/Workman :—

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W1	19-07-00	Xerox copy of the representation given by Petitioner to DPI, Chennai.
W2	30-05-01	Xerox copy of the order passed by Central Administrative Tribunal, Madras in O.A. No. 498/01
W3	06-06-01	Xerox copy of the representation given by Petitioner to Respondent/Management
W4	08-01-02	Xerox copy of the appeal preferred by Petitioner to Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Chennai.
W5	08-01-02	Xerox copy of the appeal preferred by Petitioner to Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Chennai.

For the II Party/Workman :—

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	20-11-98	Xerox copy of the application given by Petitioner for the Post of EDBPM
M2	Apr. 1991	Xerox copy of the mark sheet produced by Petitioner alongwith application for the post.

M3	02-03-01	Xerox copy of the letter from DPI to Respondent regarding verification of mark sheet.
M4	21-09-01	Xerox copy of the show cause notice issued to Petitioner.
M5	01-10-01	Xerox copy of the reply submitted by Petitioner.
M6	12-10-01	Xerox copy of the show cause notice issued to Petitioner
M7	20-10-01	Xerox copy of the reply submitted by Petitioner.
M8	30-10-01	Xerox copy of the 3rd show cause notice issued to Petitioner.
M9	05-11-01	Xerox copy of the reply of Petitioner to show cause notice.
M10	12-11-01	Xerox copy of the 4th show cause notice issued to Petitioner.
M11	27-11-01	Xerox copy of the order of termination issued to Petitioner.
M12	13-06-02	Xerox copy of the final order of Appellate Authority.

नई दिल्ली, 24 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3171.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सीनियर सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट ऑफ पोस्ट ऑफिस के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 98/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/245/2002-आई.आर. (डी.यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th November, 2004

S.O. 3171.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 98/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chennai, now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Sr. Supdt. of Post Offices and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-11-2004.

[No. L-40012/245/2002-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Friday, the 10th September, 2004

Present : K. JAYARAMAN,
Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 98/2003

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Department of Posts and their workmen)

BETWEEN:

Sri G. Gopinathan : I Party/Petitioner

AND

1. The Senior Superintendent of : II Party/
Post Offices, Department of Management
Posts, Tambaram Division,
Chennai.
2. The Assistant Superintendent
of Post Offices, Tiruvottiyur
Sub-Division, Tiruvottiyur,
Chennai.

APPEARANCE:

For the workman : M/s S. Jothivani, Advocate

For the Management : Mr. K. Sivajothi, ACGSC

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-40012/245/2002-IR(DU) dated 29-05-2003 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the termination of Shri G. Gopinathan from the services of the Post Office by the Senior Superintendent of Post Offices is legal and justified and if so, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I. D. No. 98/2003 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :—

The Petitioner is a qualified candidate for holding the post of Extra Departmental Delivery Agent in the

II Party/Management. The post of Extra Departmental Delivery Agent, Pothiarankulam B.O. fell vacant on a regular basis in the year 1998 and II Party/Management issued local notification calling for applications from among the eligible candidates. The qualification prescribed for the said post is pass in VIII standard. The Petitioner submitted his application for selection and appointment. The II Party/Management considered the application submitted by the Petitioner and he was selected and appointed as Extra Departmental Delivery Agent, Pothiarankulam by an order dated 5-3-99. Further, he was issued with an order appointing him on regular basis w.e.f. 8-9-99. While so, the Petitioner was issued with an order dated 19-5-2001 by the II Party/Management terminating his service forthwith under Rule 6(B) and Note below 6(a) of P&T E.D. Agents (Conduct & Service) Rules, 1964. But the order of termination has not stated any reason for termination and therefore, it is not valid in law. The Petitioner was constrained to file an application before Central Administrative Tribunal, Chennai Bench and the Central Administrative Tribunal was pleased to set aside the order of termination, since the principles of natural justice and the procedure as per rules have not been followed. Subsequently, the II Party/Management has issued show cause notice dated 26-9-2001 and even though the Petitioner has submitted his representation, the II Party/Management passed an order terminating the services of the Petitioner. The II Party/Management has not conducted any domestic enquiry and by providing an opportunity to examine the witness to satisfy the principles of natural justice. Therefore, the order passed by the II Party/Management is illegal and arbitrary exercise of power. Hence, he prays that an award may be passed directing the II Party/Management to reinstate him into service.

4. As against this, the II Party/Management in its Counter Statement has alleged that though the minimum educational qualification prescribed for applying to EDDA post is a pass in 8th Standard with preferential qualification as X standard/new pattern SSLC/Matriculation, final selection will be made based on the highest marks in SSLC X Standard/Matric or equivalent standard. Thus, the Petitioner was selected on the basis of marks in X standard. But during the verification of his marks sheet and also from enquiry, it came to the knowledge of the II Party/Management that mark sheet produced by the Petitioner is a bogus one. The same was also confirmed by Mr. Natarajan, Secretary to the Govt. Examinations, Chennai. From this, it is clear that mark sheet produced by the Petitioner at the time of interview was a bogus one. Therefore, the Petitioner was terminated from service invoking the provisions of Rule 6(b) and Note below Rule 6(b) of P & T E.D. Agents (Conduct & Service) Rules, 1964. Subsequently, the Central Administrative Tribunal by its order set aside the termination order as no show cause notice was issued to the Petitioner. Even in that order, it is

clearly mentioned that the applicant of O.A. No. 499/2001 will not be entitled for reinstatement. Accordingly, show cause notice was issued to the Petitioner on several occasions. But the Petitioner has not furnished any satisfactory reply for the show cause notice, therefore, his services were terminated on 09-12-2001. From the date of appointment, he was telling that his mark sheet was eaten away by white ants. If this statement was genuine, he might have got duplicate copy of mark sheet before his termination of service. Even after giving reasonable opportunity and sufficient time he was not ready to obtain a copy from the Director of Govt. Examinations, Chennai. Hence, for all these reasons, the Respondent prays that the action of the department in terminating the services of the petitioner is in order and not in violation of Article 311(2) of Constitution of India. Hence, he prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. In these circumstances, the point for my determination is—

“To what relief the Petitioner is entitled?”

Point :—

6. After marking the documents Ex. W1 to W8 and Ex. M1 to M15 on either side, neither the Petitioner nor his counsel on record appeared before the Court for argument and on hearing the arguments of the learned counsel for the Respondent, I find the Petitioner has not established his case that the termination order passed by the Respondent/Management is illegal and without following the principles of natural justice. The contention of the Petitioner in his claim petition is that no opportunity was given to him to establish his case that the mark sheet produced at the time of interview is a genuine one. But, even after the dispute was referred to this Tribunal, the Petitioner has not produced any document to show that the mark sheet produced at the time of interview is a genuine one. Even assuming for argument sake that his mark sheet has been eaten away by white ants, he could have obtained duplicate copy of the same from the concerned authorities before the date of enquiry, but he has not taken any steps in that direction, but he wants to rely on the Xerox copy of the mark sheet produced at the time of interview as a genuine one without producing the original. Under such circumstances, I find there is no merit in the allegation of the Petitioner that he was not provided any opportunity to prove his case. From the documents produced by the Respondent, it is clear that even after sufficient opportunity was given to the Petitioner, the Petitioner has not produced original mark sheet or other duplicate copy of the mark sheet. Under such circumstances, I find the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief as prayed for by him. No Costs.

7. The reference is disposed of accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 10th September, 2004.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :—

On either side : None

Documents Marked :—

For the I Party/Workman :—

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W1	23-09-00	Xerox copy of the representation given by Petitioner.
W2	27-10-00	Xerox copy of the letter from Respondent to Petitioner.
W3	06-11-00	Xerox copy of the representation given by Petitioner to Respondent
W4	27-03-01	Xerox copy of the statement given by Petitioner before Asstt. Superintendent of Post Offices.
W5	15-10-01	Xerox copy of the office communication
W6	20-10-01	Xerox copy of the representation given by I Party.
W7	19-11-01	Xerox copy of the office communication.
W8	23-11-01	Xerox copy of the representation given by Petitioner

For the II Party/Management :—

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	24-11-98	Xerox copy of the application given by Petitioner for the Post of EDDA
M2	Apr. 90	Xerox copy of the mark sheet produced by Petitioner
M3	02-03-01	Xerox copy of the report of DPI
M4	20-08-01	Xerox copy of the order of Central Administrative Tribunal
M5	26-09-01	Xerox copy of the show cause notice issued to Petitioner.
M6	01-10-01	Xerox copy of the reply given by Petitioner to Show cause notice.
M7	15-10-01	Xerox copy of the 2nd show cause notice issued to Petitioner.
M8	20-10-01	Xerox copy of the reply given by Petitioner to 2nd show cause notice
M9	01-11-01	Xerox copy of the 3rd show cause notice issued to Petitioner.

M10	06-11-01	Xerox copy of the reply given by Petitioner to 3rd show cause notice.
M11	19-11-01	Xerox copy of the final show cause notice issued to Petitioner.
M12	23-11-01	Xerox copy of the reply submitted by Petitioner.
M13	09-12-01	Xerox copy of the proceedings of ASPO.
M14	08-01-02	Xerox copy of the appeal preferred by Petitioner.
M15	26-06-02	Xerox copy of the order of SSPO, Tambaram.

नई दिल्ली, 24 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3172 .—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार असिस्टेंट सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट ऑफ पोस्ट ऑफिसों के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निदेशों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 75/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40011/15/2002-आई.आर. (डी.यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th November, 2004

S.O. 3172.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 75/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chennai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Asstt. Supdt. of Post Offices and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-11-2004.

[No. L-40011/15/2002-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
CHENNAI**

Wednesday, the 25th August, 2004

**Present : K. JAYARAMAN,
Presiding Officer**

Industrial Dispute No. 75/2002

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of

Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of O/o the Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices and their workmen).

BETWEEN:

Sri T.G. Gnanaprakasam : I Party/Petitioner

AND

1. The Asstt. Superintendent : II Party/Management
of Post Offices,
Tiruvallur Sub Division,
Tiruvallur.
2. The Branch Post Master,
Tharakshi Village & Post,
Oothukkottai Taluk.

APPEARANCE:

For the workman : M/s S.S. Swaminathan &
H. Mohamed Rafi,
Advocates

For the Management : Mr. K. Sambasivam &
J. Venkatesan, Advocates

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-40011/15/2002-IR(DU) dated 02-08-2002 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the action of the Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices, Thiruvallur Sub-Division, Tiruvallur in denying employment to Shri T.G. Gnanaprakasam with effect from 2-9-2000 is justified? If not, to what relief, is he entitled?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I. D. No. 75/2002 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :—

The Petitioner was appointed as Extra Departmental Delivery Agency, Tharakshi branch post office on 13-8-1999 and had been working as Extra Departmental Delivery Agent from 1-9-99 till 31-8-2000. While so, the 2nd Respondent by a memo No. B16-7/2 dated 30-8-2000 transferred the E.D. messenger, Utthukottai and one Mr. Nagan has appointed as EDDA, Tharakshi and thereby denying

any work to the Petitioner. As per rules when a vacancy arose in the Extra Department Post Office, the appointing authority namely the Respondent ought to have given local notification and also called for the list of suitable candidates from Employment Exchange. Though the Petitioner was working as EDDA, Tharakshi BO, the Respondent/Management transferred Mr. A. Nagan in the place of the Petitioner, only in order to appoint and accommodate Mr. B. Sureshkumar, the son of Mr. P.M. Balakrishnan, the Assistant Postmaster, Thiruvallur Head Post Office. Thus, the Respondents in order to deprive the employment to the Petitioner, instead of regularising the employment of the Petitioner or recruiting for EDDA post, transferred the ED messenger, Utthukottai Sub Post Office to Tharakshi Branch as EDDA. The Petitioner has worked with the Respondent/Management continuously for nearly 366 days. The termination by the Respondent is illegal and therefore, the Petitioner has sent a representation on 16-10-2000 to the 1st Respondent seeking his intervention to reinstate the Petitioner, but it did not invoke any response till date. Hence, he raised an industrial dispute before the labour authorities and on failure on conciliation, the matter was referred to this Tribunal. Hence, the Petitioner prays that the an award may be passed directing the Respondent to reinstate the Petitioner in service with continuity of service, back wages and consequential relief.

4. As against this, the Respondent/Management in the Counter Statement alleged that the regular incumbent of the post of EDDA, Tharakshi branch post office one Sri S. Karunakaran was selected as postman and the above said post fell vacant and in that place, the Petitioner worked as a substitute in the vacant post from 2-9-1999 to 01-09-2000. As per the departmental rules, when a post fall vacant, the post should be filled up by calling for list of suitable candidates from Employment Exchange and by local notification calling for applications from local residents and the criteria for selection is merit. In that case, Sri T.S. Gnanaprakasam namely Petitioner herein, was not a regularly selected but only a substitute locally arranged by the Branch Postmaster to carry out the day to day work of the vacant post. Mr. Nagan, E.D. Messenger, Utthukottai Sub-Post Office had applied for transfer to the post of EDDA, Tharakshi branch office and as he had fulfilled all the required conditions for transfer, he was transferred to Tharakshi branch w.e.f. 2-9-2000 as EDDA and the substitute arrangement was terminated. The Petitioner was not appointed as EDDA, Tharakshi branch office after

following the prescribed recruitment rules. Hence, he has no hold over the post. He has not been given any appointment order. The Petitioner being a leave substitute and not a regular employee, he cannot seek protection of his employment. Hence, for all these reasons, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. In these circumstances, the points for my determination are :—

- (i) "whether the action of the 1st Respondent in denying employment to the Petitioner is justified?"
- (ii) "To what relief the Petitioner is entitled?"

Point No. 1 :

6. It is an admitted case of both sides that Tharakshi Branch Post Office's regular incumbent of EDDA was selected as Postman and the above post namely Extra Departmental Delivery Agent of Tharakshi Branch fell vacant w.e.f. 2-9-99. Further, it is also admitted that the Petitioner who was a native of Tharakshi was posted as a substitute in the vacant post. It is also further admitted by both sides that as per the Respondent's departmental rules, when a post fall vacant, the post should be filled up by calling for list of suitable candidates from the Employment Exchange and by local notification calling for applications from the local residents. But, in the case of appointment of Petitioner this procedure has not been followed and he has been appointed by the Postmaster at Tharakshi and subsequently it was approved by the Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices.

7. It is the contention of the Respondent that Mr. Nagan, E.D. Messenger, Utthukottai Sub Post Office had applied for transfer to the post of EDDA, Tharakshi and as he had fulfilled all the required conditions for transfer, he was transferred as EDDA, Tharakshi Branch Post Office in the place of the Petitioner.

8. But, as against this, it is the contention of the Petitioner that this transfer of Mr. Nagan in place of the Petitioner was only in order to appoint and accommodate Mr. Sureshkumar, son of Mr. P.M. Balakrishnan, the Assistant Sub Postmaster, Thiruvallur Head Post Office and it is vehemently contented on behalf of the Petitioner that in order to deprive the employment to the Petitioner and only to accommodate Mr. Sureshkumar, S/o P.M. Balakrishnan, this transfer was effected and therefore, it is not legal and it is against the rules and regulations. It is also the contention of the Petitioner that he has worked in

Tharakshi Branch Post Office as EDDA without any complaint whatsoever in respect of his duties and work and he has continuously worked for more than 366 days in a continuous period of 12 months and he has worked on the fond hope that his services would be regularised and confirmed by the Respondent authorities, but all of a sudden his services were terminated by the Respondent, which is against the provisions of labour legislations.

9. In order to substantiate this claim he argues that one Mr. B. Sureshkumar, S/o. P.M. Balakrishnan was appointed in his place at the first instance and subsequently, he has been ousted, the Petitioner has sent for documents from the Respondent/Management. With regard to the order passed by the 1st Respondent, which is marked as Ex. M1, wherein the 1st Respondent has passed an order that Mr. Sureshkumar, S/o P.M. Balakrishnan may be utilised as EDDA with immediate effect and it is further stated that it is only a stop gap arrangement, until further orders. The Petitioner further contended that subsequent to the appointment of Mr. Sureshkumar, Tharakshi village people objected with regard to his conduct and other things and therefore, he has been ousted only to accommodate the said person in Utthukottai and the Utthukottai-man has been transferred to Tharakshi Branch Post Office and thereby ousted the Petitioner's service. But there is no proof to show that the said Mr. Sureshkumar was appointed at Utthukottai and only for giving appointment to Mr. Sureshkumar, Sri A. Nagan has been transferred to Tharakshi.

10. On behalf of the Petitioner it is contended that the appointment of Mr. Sureshkumar is illegal and also the transfer made to Mr. Nagan was also not according to the rules framed by the Respondent/Management. But, no provision of rule was placed before this court to show that the transfer made by the Respondent with regard to Mr. Nagan to Tharakshi is illegal. Under such circumstances, I find there is no force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner.

11. On behalf of the Respondent it is contended that even as per E.D. Agents recruitment rules for provisional appointment also, the Employment Exchange has to be addressed and appointment should be made only from the candidates sponsored by Employment Exchange. Since the appointment of Petitioner was made as stop gap arrangement, the procedure followed by the Respondent in appointing him on provisional basis is not valid. Further, it is contended that since the Petitioner's appointment was on provisional basis, that can be terminated at any time as per rules and since the Respondents have not followed the procedure in appointing the Petitioner on provisional basis and since Sri Nagan requested the department to transfer

him as EDDA to Tharakshi and as he had fulfilled all the required conditions for transfer, he was transferred as EDDA, Tharakshi branch post office and it cannot be questioned by the Petitioner.

12. Then, again it is contended on behalf of the Petitioner that he has worked more than 366 days in a continuous period of one year and therefore, his service has to be regularised.

13. But, I find there is no substance in the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner because as per the judgment of Supreme Court reported in 1992 II LLJ 452, wherein the Supreme Court has held that "Court has to take note of the pernicious consequences to which the direction for regularisation of workmen on the only ground that they have put in work for 240 or more days has been leading. It had become a common practice to ignore the Employment Exchange and the persons registered in the Employment Exchange and to employ or get employed directly those who are either not registered with the Employment Exchange or who though registered are lower in the long awaiting list in the employment register. Such employment is sought and given directly for various illegal considerations including money. The employment is given first for temporary periods with technical breaks to circumvent the relevant rules and is continued for 240 or more days with a view to give the benefit of regularisation knowing the judicial trend that those who have completed 240 or more days are directed to be automatically regularised. A good deal of illegal employment market has developed resulting in a new source of corruption and frustration of those who are waiting at the Employment Exchange for years. The other injurious effect of indiscriminate regularisation has been that many of the agencies have stopped undertaking casual for temporary works, though they are urgent and essential for fear that if those who are employed on such works are required to be continued for 240 or more days have to be absorbed as regular employees, although the works are time bound and there is no need for the workmen beyond the completion of the works. The public interest are thus, jeopardised on both counts." Relying on this decision, the learned counsel for the Respondent contended that though the Petitioner has worked for more than 240 days, his appointment is not a regular appointment and the appointment made by Branch Postmaster cannot be validated by raising this dispute before this Tribunal.

14. I find much force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent because in this case the appointment of Petitioner to Tharakshi Branch Office as EDDA, the procedure laid down by the department has not been followed. Further, the Petitioner has not stated that

he has been registered his name in the Employment Exchange and the appointment has not been made as per the procedure. Under such circumstances, I find the services of the Petitioner which is illegal cannot be regularised by this Tribunal. In these circumstances, I find it cannot be possible to accept the request of the Petitioner that his services should be regularised. The only possible way that can be done for the Petitioner is to direct the Respondent/Management to keep his name in the panel and if the Petitioner is registered with Employment Exchange and is qualified to be appointed for the relevant post, preference must be given to the Petitioner in employment, whenever there occurs a vacancy in the regular post.

Point No. 2 :

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioner is entitled?

15. In view of my foregoing findings, I find the Petitioner is not entitled to the relief of regularisation, but the Respondents are directed to keep the Petitioner's name on a panel and if he is registered with Employment Exchange and is qualified for appointment for the relevant post, he must be given preference whenever there occurs a vacancy in regular post. No costs.

16. Thus, the reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 25th August, 2004.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :—

For the I Party/Workman : WW1 Sri T.S. Gnanaprakasam

For the II Party/Management : None

Documents Marked :—

For the I Party/Workman :—

Ex No.	Date	Description
W1	16-10-2000	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Respondent/Management

For the II Party/Management :—

Ex No.	Date	Description
M1	21-09-99	Xerox copy of the letter from Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices, Tiruvalluvar to The Branch Postmaster, Tharakshi.

नई दिल्ली, 24 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3173.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट ऑफ पोस्ट ऑफिस के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चैन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 78/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/246/2002-आई.आर. (डी.यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th November, 2004

S.O. 3173.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 78/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chennai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Supdt. of Post Offices and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-11-2004.

[No. L-40012/246/2002-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR CHENNAI

Wednesday, the 15th September, 2004

PRESENT:

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 78/2003

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Department of Posts and their workmen)

BETWEEN:

Shri K. Nagarajan : I Party/Petitioner

AND

1. The Superintendent of Post Offices, Department of Posts, Sivaganga Division, Sivaganga.
2. The Sub Divisional Inspector (Postal) Sivaganga Sub Division, Sivaganga.

APPEARANCES:

For the Workman : M/s. S. Jothivani Advocates
For the Management : Mr. K.M. Venugopal, ACGSC

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification Order No. L-40012/246/2002-IR(DU) dated 17-04-2003 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:—

“Whether the termination of service of Shri K. Nagarajan, E.D. Packer by the management of Superintendent of Post Offices, Sivaganga, Department of Posts is justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to”.

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D. No. 78/2003 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows:—

The Petitioner was appointed as Extra Departmental Delivery Agent at Marakathur B.O. in the year 1989. Subsequently he was transferred as Extra Departmental Branch Postmaster at Marakathur B.O. from 6-2-1995 and he was placed under put off duty w.e.f. 30-11-1999 By the 2nd Respondent while he was working as EDPBM. The allegations against the Petitioner at that time was he had misappropriated the Government money but actually, no misappropriation has taken place, but the non-credit of amount was due to the delay in collecting the amount. Subsequently, the 1st Respondent has influenced him to admit the charges, so that he would be let off with minor punishment and on believing the words of 1st Respondent, the Petitioner has admitted the charges but to his shock and surprise, he was imposed with the punishment of removal from service by an order dated 9-3-2000. Immediately he approached the 1st Respondent and the 1st Respondent convinced him by stating that he would be provided another job. He was also appointed as a Extra Departmental Packer at Vethiyur S.O. and he was working in that place till 16-1-2002. It was a regular vacancy caused due to transfer of the regular holder of the post. Again to his shock and surprise, he was issued with show-cause notice dated 3-12-2001 by the 2nd Respondent regarding the proposal of terminating the services of the Petitioner stating that he has been engaged to work as E.D. Packer, Vethiyur against the rules and without following the recruitment procedure and granted 15 days time for submission of his reply. Since the period of 15 days granted to him for submission of his reply was insufficient, the Petitioner requested for further twenty days for submission of his reply. The punishment of removal from service will

not exclude a person from getting re-employment. As such it cannot be said that the Petitioner has been re-engaged in the department against the existing rules and provisions of law. The Petitioner was employed as E.D. Packer only by way of punishment forfeiting his earlier service and as such it cannot be said that he was appointed to a new post without following the recruitment procedure. But on 12-1-2002, the 2nd Respondent has terminated the Petitioner from the post of E.D. Packer, Vethiyur. The termination of service of the Petitioner amounts to illegal and arbitrary exercise of power and unfair labour practice and it is in violation of provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Hence, for all these reasons, he prays the Tribunal to pass an award in his favour.

4. As against this, the Respondent in its Counter Statement contended that this Tribunal has no jurisdiction at all in view of the law laid down by the Supreme Court on the legal basis that the department is only doing sovereign function and there is no master and servant relationship and it is not for profit motive and hence, it is not an industry to attract Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Petitioner at the first instance was appointed as Extra Departmental Delivery Agent at Marakathur branch post office on 23-12-89 and subsequently he was posted as Extra Departmental Branch Postmaster at Marakathur B.O. w.e.f. 6-2-95. Since he kept cash shortage of Rs. 5613.50 on 6-12-95 and he was also not sending out money orders for payment, though he was provided with sufficient cash for money order payment. Charge sheet was issued against the Petitioner and was dismissed from service by an order dated 21-1-97. The Petitioner filed an appeal against the order of dismissal. The Director of Postal Services, Madurai considered his appeal and modified the punishment as censure and reinstated him in service w.e.f. 21-8-97. But he repeated the same offence of commission of misappropriation of cash which cannot be taken leniently. The Petitioner once again misappropriated cash of Rs. 664/- on 20-11-99 fraudulently on payment of money orders by forging the signatures of payees. For this the Petitioner was charge sheeted by the 1st Respondent on 18-1-2000 and he was heard in person on 28-2-2000 in the presence of Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices and Sub Divisional Inspector. Subsequently, he was imposed with the punishment of removal from service on 9-3-2000. No doubt, the Petitioner was re-engaged temporarily to meet particular need in specified given time. Since the re-engagement of the Petitioner to work as E.D. Packer at Vethiyur was against the rules and made without following the prescribed procedure, the 2nd Respondent issued show-cause notice on 3-12-2001 giving 15 days time and extension of 10 more days for termination of the re-engagement. Since no reply was received to the show cause notice in spite of sufficient opportunities given, the 2nd Respondent finalised the case as ex-parte on 12-1-2002 and he gave termination order of the Petitioner in person on 16-1-2002. No doubt, it is true that the punishment of

removal imposed on a person will not exclude the person from getting re-employment, but the question of employment has to be decided as a fresh case without giving weightage to previous employment and that too should be decided after following regular employment procedure. In this case, since the Petitioner was appointed without following regular appointment, the order passed against him is justified. Hence, for all these reasons, the Respondent prays that claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. In these circumstances, the points for my consideration are—

- (i) "Whether the termination of services of the Petitioner as E.D. Packer by the Respondent/Management is justified?"
- (ii) "To what relief, the Petitioner is entitled?"

Point No. 1 :—

In this case, the Petitioner examined himself as WWI and produced documents Ex. W1 to W19 and on the side of the Respondent/Management one Mr. G. Kumarasamy, Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Sivaganga was examined as MW1 and on their side Ex. M1 to M6 were marked.

7. In this case, it is admitted by both sides that the Petitioner was initially appointed as Extra Departmental Delivery Agent at Marakathur B.O. on 23-12-89 and he was transferred and posted as Extra Departmental Branch Postmaster at Marakathur branch B.O. on 6-2-95. Since there was a shortage of money and he was not sending money orders for payment, though he was provided with sufficient cash for money order payment, he was charge sheeted and he was dismissed from service by the Superintendent of Post Offices, Sivaganga by an order dated 21-1-97 and in appeal, the Director of Postal Services, Madurai Division modified the said punishment as Censure and he was reinstated in service and subsequently he repeated the same offence of misappropriation of cash and since the postal department cannot take this as leniently, the Petitioner was once again charge sheeted for the short of cash of Rs. 664/- and for fraudulent payment of money order by forging the signatures of payees. Against this, though he has contested the matter, subsequently, he admitted his guilt and therefore, the Superintendent of Post Offices, Sivaganga has passed an order dated 9-3-2000 terminating the services of the Petitioner. But, subsequently the Petitioner was re-engaged as E.D. Packer at Vethiyur and while he was working as Extra Departmental Packer he was issued with show cause notice stating that he was appointed against the rules and made without following the prescribed procedure and an explanation was called for from him. Since he has not given any reply, the 2nd Respondent set him ex-parte on 12-1-2002 and gave an order terminating the services of the Petitioner from 16-1-2002.

8. On behalf of the Petitioner, it is contended that though he was given the punishment of removal from

service on 9-3-2000 on the admission of the Petitioner, the admission was obtained by the 1st Respondent by undue influence and therefore, he was again re-appointed as Extra Departmental Packer at Vethiyur Post Office. Therefore, it cannot be said that his appointment as E.D. Packer at Vethiyur is a new appointment. But, the Petitioner has not produced any document to show that his admission of the offence made against him was under undue influence of the 1st Respondent. Though on the side of the Petitioner it is argued that his re-engagement as E.D. Packer to work in the postal department is only an alternate employment by way of punishment after passing the order of removing the Petitioner from the post of Extra Departmental Branch Postmaster at Marakathur B.O. and as such the subsequent order of termination of the Petitioner amounts to illegal and arbitrary exercise of power and unfair labour practice.

9. But, I find there is no point in the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner because the re-appointment of the Petitioner as Extra Departmental Packer, Vethiyur S.O. is a separate issue and there is no connection between the four punishment imposed by the 1st respondent on 9-3-2000. Merely because the Petitioner was re-appointed to the post of Extra Departmental Packer, Vethiyur, it cannot be said that the Petitioner was given an alternative employment by way of punishment after passing the order removing the him from the post of Extra Departmental Branch Postmaster, Marakathur.

10. The learned counsel for the Petitioner further argued that the Petitioner has been re-appointed on 19-4-2000. and he served as Extra Departmental Packer at Vethiyur till 16-1-2002 under such circumstances, after a long lapse of time, the 2nd Respondent has issued show-cause notice that his appointment as E.D. Packer, Vethiyur is not proper and made without following the prescribed procedure and it is only an afterthought to victimise the petitioner from working as Extra Departmental Packer at Vethiyur S. O. and therefore, it is not legal and justified.

11. But, here again I find there is no point in the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner because since the prescribed procedure has not been followed in this for appointment of Extra Departmental Packer, the Respondent has got every right to question and hence show cause notice was also issued to him questioning the appointment. Since the Petitioner has not given any reply, even after reasonable opportunity was given to him, it cannot be said that the action initiated by the 2nd Respondent is illegal. When the Petitioner has not established before this Tribunal that his admission made before the 1st Respondent in the previous case has been obtained by undue influence, it cannot be said that the order impugned passed by the 1st Respondent on 9-3-2000 is illegal. Though the Petitioner was re-appointed, since the re-appointment was not in order and it is against the procedure laid down by the rules and regulations, show cause notice was issued to him questioning the appointment. There was no notification of vacancy and

there was no interview held for the appointment of E.D. packer, Vethiyur and as such the Petitioner was not appointed regularly in not following any procedure and it can be said as irregular and under such circumstances, after due enquiry, the 2nd Respondent has terminated the services of the petitioner. Under such circumstances, I find there is no point in the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner that this passed by the Respondent is illegal and as such, I find this point against the petitioner.

Point No. 2 :

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioner is entitled?

12. In view of my foregoing findings that the order passed against the Petitioner is not illegal, I find the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief as claimed by him.

13. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 15th September, 2004.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :—

For the I Party/Workman : WW1 Sri K. Nagarajan
For the II Party/Management : MW1 Sri G. Kumarasamy
Documents Marked :—

For the I Party/Workman :

Ex.No.	Date	Description
W1	30-11-1999	Xerox copy of the order of put off duty issued to Petitioner.
W2	6-12-1999	Xerox copy of the order ratifying the order of put off duty.
W3	7-2-2000	Xerox copy of the explanation submitted by Petitioner.
W4	28-2-2000	Xerox copy of the personal hearing given to Petitioner.
W5	9-3-2000	Xerox copy of the order of removal issued to petitioner.
W6	17-4-2000	Xerox copy of the order appointing the Petitioner as E.D. Packer.
W7	19-4-00	Xerox copy of the memo of assumption of charges.
W8	4-7-2000	Xerox copy of the order of appointment.
W9	18-1-2001	Xerox copy of the memo of charges.
W10	3-12-2001	Xerox copy of the notice of termination.
W11	18-12-2001	Xerox copy of the letter requesting extension of time for submitting Reply.
W12	20-12-2001	Xerox copy of the letter requesting extension of time for submitting Reply.
W13	24-12-2001	Xerox copy of the order granting ten days time for submission of Explanation.
W14	29-12-2001	Xerox copy of the letter requesting further Extension of time for submitting Reply.
W15	12-01-2002	Xerox copy of the order of termination.
W16	12-01-2002	Xerox copy of the explanation submitted by petitioner.
W17	Nil	Xerox copy of the 2A petition filed by petitioner.

W18	Nil	Xerox copy of the reply filed by Respondent/Management.
W19	29-10-2002	Xerox copy of the failure report.
For the II Party/Management :—		
Ex.No.	Date	Description
M1	21-01-1997	Xerox copy of the proceedings of superintendent of Post Offices, manamadurai Division
M2	7-8-1997	Xerox copy of the order of Director of Postal Services, Madurai
M3	9-3-2000	Xerox copy of the Proceedings of Superintendent of Post Offices, Sivaganga.
M4	3-12-2001	Xerox copy of the letter from SDI (P) Sivaganga Sub Division to Petitioner
M5	12-01-2002	Xerox copy of the order of Sub Divisional Inspector terminating the services of Petitioner on reemployment.
M6	2-1-2002	Xerox copy of the order of Central Administrative Tribunal, Madras In O.A. No. 58/2002.

नई दिल्ली, 24 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3174.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट ऑफ पोस्ट ऑफिस के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 81/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/10/2003-आई.आर. (डी.यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th November, 2004

S.O. 3174.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 81/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Chennai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Supdt. of Post Offices and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-11-2004.

[No. L-40012/10/2003-IR (DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Tuesday, the 21st September, 2004

PRESENT:

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer
Industrial Dispute No. 81/2003

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Superintendent of Posts Offices, Karaikudi Division and their workman).

BETWEEN:

Shri V. Palanichamy : I Party/Petitioner
AND

1. The Superintendent of Post Offices, Karaikudi Division, Karaikudi : II Party/Management
2. The Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices, Department of Posts, Devakottai Sub-Division, Devakottai

APPEARANCE:

For the Workman : M/s. S. Jothivani & A. Lakshmi Advocates
For the Management : Mr. K.M. Venugopal, ACGSC

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification Order No. L-40012/10/2003-IR(DU) dated 06-05-2003 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the action of the management of Superintendent of Post Offices, Karaikudi in removing Shri V. Palanichamy, Extra Departmental Delivery Agent from service is just and legal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D. No. 81/2003 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :—

The Petitioner was appointed as Extra Departmental Delivery Agent at Periyakarai Branch Post Office by the 2nd Respondent. He is the appointing authority as well as the Disciplinary Authority for the Petitioner. While so, the Petitioner due to sudden illness has applied for leave on medical grounds from 25-3-96 to 20-03-98. He underwent treatment at Devakottai and Coimbatore. The Petitioner has applied for leave duly supported by medical certificate through the Sub Postmaster, Devakottai. But, it is learnt that the II Party/Management has granted leave only upto 21-7-1996 and it is further learnt that further leave has not been granted. While so, the Superintendent of Post Offices, Devakottai had made a false complaint against the I Party that he left India only with a view to get provisional appointment of his son Mr. Sukumar, though the petitioner is very much available at Devakottai at his residence and underwent medical treatment during that period. After

recovering from illness, the Petitioner tried to join the post, but the Petitioner was prevented from doing so. Even though he made so many representations, the Respondent has not given any reply and finally it is learnt that he was terminated from service on 3-1-98 by issuing orders. Though, the Respondent alleged that the Respondent conducted the domestic enquiry, the domestic enquiry was not fair and proper and no notice was issued to the Petitioner and it cannot be presumed that the Petitioner had absented himself from enquiry proceedings deliberately despite the information. Under such circumstances, the Petitioner prays that an award may be passed to reinstate him in service as EDDA, Periakarai with all consequential relief.

4. As against this, the Respondent in its Counter Statement contended that this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to decide the dispute in question on the ground that II Party/ Management is not at all an industry to attract the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Any how, without prejudice to the above contention, the Respondent contended that the I Party was appointed as EDDA, Periakarai by the II Party/ Management. The I Party alleged to have applied for leave from 25-3-96 to 20-03-98 continuously for the alleged sudden kidney illness, but no leave application has been received by the II Party/ Management after 1-9-96. Though the I party applied for leave from 15-3-96 to 31-8-96 the II Party/Management granted leave from 15-3-96 to 31-7-96 only. The rest of the period under leave of the I Party is not covered by sanction of II Party/ Management. Under Rule 5 of P & T EDA (Conduct & Service) Rules, 1964 an E.D. employee can be granted leave only for a maximum period of 180 days and no EDDA could be permitted to take leave or remain absent for more than 90 days at a stretch, which may be extended up to 180 days in exceptional circumstances by the Divisional Superintendent. On confidential enquiry, it was found that the Petitioner was out of India, therefore, the II party/Management issued notice to I Party on 7-8-96 in which it was informed that any further leave beyond 31-8-96 would not be granted and further II Party/Management requested in that letter that Petitioner should rejoin duty immediately on or before 1-9-96. Since the letter was returned stating that 'party has left India', a domestic enquiry was ordered and in that enquiry, the witnesses were examined and after due enquiry, the Enquiry Officer has held that the Petitioner has left India and as such under Rule 8 of P & T EDA (Conduct & Service) Rules, the enquiry was strictly conducted as per rules and the finding was given against the Petitioner. Having remained silent from 3-1-98 to 14-1-2001 i.e. for a continuous period of three years, the Petitioner cannot come before this Tribunal that his request has to be considered. The Petitioner is belatedly approaching the Labour Commissioner and also the

Tribunal. Therefore, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. In these circumstances, the points for my consideration are:—

- (i) "Whether the action of the Respondent/ Management in removing the Petitioner from service is just and legal?"
- (ii) "To what relief, the Petitioner is entitled?"

Point No. 1 :—

6. Even though the Petitioner has filed Claim Statement and filed documents subsequently, he never appeared before this Tribunal for enquiry. Further, his advocate also not appeared before this Tribunal for conducting trial. Therefore, the Petitioner was set exparte and exparte proceedings was taken against him. From the allegations of the Petitioner, though he has stated that he was fell ill for a continuous period of three years, I find he has not established this fact with any satisfactory evidence. Further, though he has alleged that domestic enquiry alleged to have held by the Respondent is not just and proper and no notice was served upon him legally, he has not established this fact also before this Tribunal with any satisfactory evidence. Further, the Petitioner has not appeared before this Court to substantiate his claim. Under such circumstances, I find the Respondent has conducted the domestic enquiry in a fair and proper manner and therefore, the order passed by the Respondent removing the Petitioner from service is just and legal.

Point No. 2:—

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioner is entitled?

7. In view of my foregoing findings that the order passed by the Respondent against the Petitioner is just and legal, I find the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief as claimed by him.

8. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A. , transcribed and typed by him. corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 21st September, 2004.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :-

On either side : None

Decouments Marked :s-

On either side : Nil

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3175.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 61/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-12011/276/2000-आई.आर.(बी-II)]

सी० गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2004

S.O. 3175.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 61/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Punjab National Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 18-11-2004.

[No. L-12011/276/2000-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

PRESENT:

SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

I.D. NO. 61/2001

Ref. No. L-12011/276/2000/IR (B-II) dtd. 22-3-01

BETWEEN:

Punjab National Bank Employees Union State Vice President, PNBEU(UP) Param Dham Vishnu Dham Colony, New Madav Nagar, Saharanpur-(UP) 247001

AND

Punjab National Bank, The Regional Manager, PNB, Regional Office, Church Compound, Shajoria Road, Saharanpur (UP)

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide their order No. L-12011/276/2000/IR(B-II) dated 22-3-01 referred the following issue to the Presiding Officer, CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow for adjudication;

“Whether the action of the Management in not sanctioning the Daftary Allowance at Ex-Counter GVPS, Rampur, Maniharan, Saharanpur is just fair and justified ? If not, what relief union is entitled to ?”

Punjab National Bank Employees Union has filed the statement of claim alleging therein that the Extension Counter, GVPS, Rampur Maniharan, Saharanpur is working under the branch of Rampur Maniharan, Saharanpur. Where subordinate staff is performing all the prescribed duties of Daftary i.e. sorting & stitching vouchers, filing of letters to proper file, to keep old record, properly, to assisting in issuing stationary etc. since the date of opening of extension counter. The office incharge of extension counter GVPS, Rampur Maniharan, Saharanpur has confirmed to Branch Manager, Rampur Maniharan vide his letter dt. 18-9-97 that the duties of daftary is being performed by the member of sub staff. He also recommended to get sanction of daftary allowance from regional manager, Saharanpur to sub staff working at extension counter. The person who is discharging his work carrying with greater responsibilities then routine work shall have a special allowance than an ordinary staff, which has provided by Shastri Award, Desai Award & Bipartite settlements. The head office of bank has also issued the guide lines to all zonal/regional managers vide its personal division circular letter no. 30/88 dt. 13-5-88 to sanction the daftari allowance at all offices. The extension counter GVPS Rampur has also one office where daftary allowance should be sanction since date of opening of extension counter. Union requested to the regional manager, Saharanpur to sanction daftary allowance at extension counter, GVPS, Rampur Maniharan, Saharanpur but regional manager did not care. The action of Regional Manager, Saharanpur is against Desai Award, Shastri Award, Bipartite settlements and PDCL 30/88 dt. 13-5-88. It has therefore been prayed by the union that the Tribunal should hold that the action of the management of Punjab National Bank in not sanctioning Daftary allowance at extension counter GVPS, Rampur Maniharan, Saharanpur is illegal & unjustified and the Tribunal should allow the sub staff entitlement to get sanction daftary allowance working at extension counter GVPS, Rampur Maniharan, Saharanpur. It has been alleged in the rejoinder that the sub staff of extension counter, GVPS, Rampur Maniharan Saharanpur is performing the duties of daftary. It has also been alleged that all the vouchers at extension counter, Rampur Maniharan are being sorted stiched by extension counter by sub staff. On the instructions of the Branch Manager Rampur Maniharan Saharanpur all the stiched vouchers are sent by extension to main branch. The long books as well as Day book are also written at extension counter.

Punjab National Bank has filled written statement and has alleged that the dispute has not been duly and validly espoused by the said union in as much as the union has not filed any document on record to indicate the espousal of the cause by the body of workmen or to indicate that the said office bearer of the union is authorised to raise the alleged industrial dispute. As such, the alleged dispute cannot be termed as industrial dispute in terms of

section 2(k) of the I.D. Act. 1947. It is further alleged that Divisional Secretary of the union is not authorised to raise the dispute before the authorities under the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act. 1947 in terms of the constitution of the said union and for this reason the so called dispute raised by the said union is not maintainable. The bank management has alleged chapter 5 of the Bipartite settlement provided enteralia that special allowance is payable where a workman is required to perform additional duties prescribed for such special allowance carrying post. For the post of daftary, the following duties are prescribed:

1. Simple binding of books and registers;
2. Press-copying;
3. filing, independently letters and other papers in respective files as per indications marked thereon;
4. Assisting in issuing stationary;
5. stacking under guidance, old records in orderly manner and assisting in giving them out when required;
6. Undertaking the whole process of sorting, arranging, numbering, tallying the total number of and stitching the vouchers.

The management has denied that the employee concerned is performing daftary duties at extension counter, Rampur Maniharn, Saharanpur. The bank has laid down the following criteria for sanction of daftary allowance.

- i. The average number of vouchers per day at the extension counter is more than 50; and
- ii. All the vouchers are sorted and stitched at the extension counter itself.
- iii. All the sorted and stitched vouchers are retained and kept at the extension counter.
- iv. The vouchers & long book of the extension counter is not included in the day book of the main branch.

At the Extension Counter, Rampur Maniharan though the daily average number of vouchers is above 50, but these vouchers are neither sorted/stiched nor are kept at the extension counter. All the vouchers are kept at main branch only stitched with the vouchers of the main branch. Thus, the extension counter is not eligible for sanction of daftary allowance as all the prescribed parameters are not fulfilled. The management has admitted that the officer incharge of extension counter Rampur Maniharan, Saharanpur had recommended to sanction post of Daftary at their office, to Regional officer, but the same was not found acceptable by the bank for the reasons stated above. The employees in subordinate cadre at extension counter is not performing the duties of daftary as stated herein above and is not entitled to special allowance in terms of provisions of Bipartite settlement. It is also alleged that PDCL 30/88 is not applicable to the facts and circumstances

of the present case as the said circular is not meant for and applicable to the extension counters. This circular is applicable to only newly opened branches as clarified by the Head Officer of the bank vide letter dated 16.2.89. The bank has therefore requested that the union has no merit and is not entitled to any relief.

The statement of claim has been filed by the Divisional Secretary, Sri S.K. Pathak whereas in the order of reference State Vice President, PNB Employees Union was authority.

Following photo state copies of the documents has been filed on behalf of the union.

1. Photo copy of letter of office incharge of extension counter addressed to Branch Manager, Rampur Maniharan, Saharanpur dtd. 12-9-97.
2. Photo copy of letter of office incharge of extension counter to Branch Manager, Rampur Maniharan, Saharanpur dtd. 14-10-97.
3. Personal Divn. circular No.30/88 dtd. 13-5-88
4. Attendance register of branch office, Fatehpur for the month of Jan. 2001.
5. Extract of attendance register of extension counter for the month Jan.2001.
6. Extract of attendance register of extension counter for the month of Dec.2000.
7. Extract of attendance register of branch office Deopand for the month of Jan. 2001.
8. Extract of attendance register of extension counter under branch of office of Avas Vikas for the month of Dec.2001.
9. Extract of day book of Extension counter GRPS. Rampur Maniharan, Saharanpur under branch office Rampur of 1-10-2001.
10. Extract of extension counter GRPS of 1-10-01 of Rampur Maniharan, Saharanpur.
11. Letter dtd. 12-9-97 written by officer incharge extension counter Rampur Maniharan, Saharanpur
12. Letter dtd. 14-10-97 written to extension counter Rampur Maniharan, Saharanpur.
13. PDCL 30/88 dtd. 13-5-88

The Joint Secretary, S.K. Pathak of the trade union has filed affidavit but he has not appeared for cross examination.

The opposite party has filed following photo copies of documents;

1. Letter of Sr. Manager, IR address to Chief Manager dt. 16-2-89 of personal Divn. New Delhi.
2. Covering slip of vouchers of 24-12-01 of branch office Rampur Maniharan, Saharanpur.

3. Copy of vouchers for the month of Dec. 2001.
4. Copy of attendance register for the month of Dec. 2001 of extension counter under branch office of Deoband.
5. Extract of attendance register for the month of Dec. 01 of extension counter of Fatehpur.
6. Copy of attendance register for the month of Dec. 01 of Fatehpur branch.
7. Copy of supplementary salary bill for the month of Dec. 01 of branch of Fatehpur.
8. Copy of attendance register for the month of July, 00 of extension counter collectorate, SRE under BO:NAV Colony, Saharanpur.
9. Copy of attendance register for the month of Dec. 01 of extension counter, Collectorate, SRE Under NAV Colony, Saharanpur.
10. Copy of supplementary salary bill for the month of Dec. 01.
11. Copy of attendance register for the month of Jan. 99 of extension counter-Asha Modern School, SRE under NAV colony, Saharanpur.
12. Copy of attendance register for the month of Feb. 99 of extension counter, ASHA Modern School SRE, NAV Colony, Saharanpur.
13. Copy of vouchers registers for the month of Jan. 99 of Extension counter, Asha Modern School, NAV. Colony, Saharanpur.
14. Copy of vouchers register for the month of Feb. 99 of extension Counter—Asha Modern School, SRE under NAV Colony, Saharanpur.
15. Copy of long book of 22-1-99 of extension Counter, Asha Modern School, SRE under NAV Colony Saharanpur.
16. Copy of day book of 22-1-99 of extension counter, Asha Modern School, SRE NAV Colony. Saharanpur.

Trade union has examined Yatin Swaroup Sharma and has produced S.K. Pathak Joint Secretary for cross examination. Whereas the management has examined Sri N.J. Maan.

Parties have filed written arguments besides they have been heard at length also.

The management has argued that Dy. General Secretary of the union has filed statement of claim before this Tribunal. It has been argued by the bank that dispute was never duly and validly espoused whatever has been referred to four adjudication cannot be termed as industrial dispute as envisaged under section 2(k) of the I.D. Act 1947. Even otherwise the Dy. General Secretary of the trade union as per its constitution has no authority to

raise the industrial dispute under the provisions of the I.D. Act. It is not a case of the opposite party that the so called dispute falls under Section 2A of the I.D. Act. and in fact it could not have been the case of the opposite party of the trade union since the reference is not in connection with the termination dismissal of an employee. Despite this categorical preliminary objection the Dy. General Secretary of trade union has not filed any documents on the records of the Tribunal to prove that the matter was at any point of time considered by the executive body of the union to raise the dispute before the appropriate authorities under the provisions of the I.D. Act, 1947. In view of the above factual position an adverse conclusion has to be drawn against the opposite party that the dispute was never validly espoused as required under the provisions of the I.D. Act and in view of this the so called dispute referred to this Tribunal by the appropriate government is not industrial dispute. Trade union has failed to prove that Dy. General Secretary has any authority/power to raise the industrial dispute under the Provisions of the I.D. Act. It is further argued that in terms of regulations 13(3) of the said constitution of trade union is only the General Secretary of the union who can do all those acts which are necessary to promote the aims and objections of the union. The aims and objects of the union have been laid down in regulations 3(7) as under; "Shramikon ki suraksha ke liye bane kanuno ka karyanvit karane tatha arise kanuno ko banane ka prabandh karna jisse shramikon ki bhalai ho".

From the constitution of trade union it is much clear before the authority under the provisions of the I.D. Act, 1947. After having being duly espoused by the executive is vested with General Secretary of the trade union accordingly the Dy. General Secretary has no authority whatsoever to raise the matter before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner(C) and have the same thereafter referred for adjudication from the appropriate Government to this Tribunal. Therefore, so called dispute raised by the trade union is without any authority and ultra virus the constitution of the Union and the same merits no consideration.

Although the bank management has referred in their written argument that the bank has now been able to obtain the copy of constitution of PNB Employees Union (U.P.) but the bank management has not filed the copy of constitution to appreciate the argument advanced by and on behalf of the bank management.

It is admitted position that the special allowance duties do not include the routine duties of the cadre (clerical/subordinate) which a workman has normally performed but similarly to those special allowance due if performed in addition to the routine duties will entitle a workman special allowance on the terms and conditions provided in chapter 5 of first Bipartite settlement as modified.

According to the 4th Bipartite settlements duties of daftari involves.

1. Simple binding of books and registers;
2. Press-copying;
3. Filing independently letters and other papers in respective files as per indications marked thereon;
4. Assisting in issuing stationary;
5. Stacking under guidance, old records in orderly manner and assisting in giving them out when required;
6. Undertaking the whole process of sorting, arranging, numbering, tallying the total number of and stitching the vouchers.

This is not disputed that the extension counter has sub-staff (Peon) is, and if such sub-staff directed to perform the duties of daftari, such sub-staff (Peon) is entitled to the special allowance for performing additional duties of daftari.

In the light of above it has to be seen whether or not the trade union has proved its case that the subordinate staff (Peon) has been performing the duties of daftari.

The order of reference does not indicate the name of sub staff (Peon) and even it does not mention category of staff for whose right the dispute has to be adjudicated upon. As already set out earlier in the beginning of the award, this has to be adjudicated whether action of the management in not sanctioning the daftari allowance to extension counter GVPS, Rampur Maniharan, Saharanpur, is just fair and justified from the bare reading of said reference it is not known as to for what category of the worker, is involved for sanctioning of daftari allowance is in dispute. Further, from the reading of the reference it is made out that it is not a individual dispute but it is a interest dispute. It is essential requirement that the union raising the dispute must be registered trade union before sponsoring the case under I.D. Act. But at the same time if there is unregistered trade union espoused the dispute then also dispute would be termed as industrial dispute. No doubt in the present case Dy. General Secretary have not been able to prove that he had authority to file statement of claim. It is also clear from the bare reading of the order of reference that Dy. General Secretary of the PNB Employees union was not authority. Instead it was the Vice President of the trade union who was authority. But only because he was not a party the dispute, the reference, can not be thrown out. It will result in miscarriage of justice.

As already stated above from bare reading of the order of reference it appears to be industrial dispute but on over all analysis of the case I come to the conclusion that this is a industrial dispute of Yatin Swarup Sharma who was sub Staff on extension counter GVPS, Rampur Maniharan, Saharanpur and who has not been sanction daftari allowance. Yatin Swarup sharma has stated on oath that he is working as peon-cum-chowkidar in Punjab National Bank. He states that dues of daftari involves :

1. Filing paper which is received from other agencies.
2. Making available files to the officers.
3. Carrying the dak to other branches.
4. Stitching of vouchers.
5. Making available drinking water to the Manager. He describes the duties of peon as under;
 1. Carrying dark.
 2. Depositing the bill of telephone and electric.
 3. Services of the bank.

He does not say single word that he performed the duties of daftari. He admits that whatever vouchers are received at extension counter are sent to the branch office every day and those vouchers are stitched with the vouchers of the main branch were stitched by daftari. From the evidence of Yatin Swarup Sharma it is not provided that he is performing any duties prescribed for daftari as given in 4th Bipartite settlement. it is a individual Yatin Swarup Sharma for whom the dispute has been raised to prove that he carries out additional duties of daftari alongwith his routine duties. But he does not prove that.

It has been argued on behalf of the union that there is a circular No. 30/88 dated 13-5-88 issued by the personal division which was addressed to all Regional Managers for providing daftari allowance were the vouchers are 50 per day or above. The learned representative of the trade union has argued that this authorises the individual worker to claim special allowance of daftari. On the other hand the management has argued that it is not for the extension counter rather it is for the new branch office.

On going through the entire circular which is on record I do not find that this circular relates to extension counter.

The management has filed the letter of Sr. Manager IR addressed to Chief Manager wherein the above circular has been quoted and the Chief Manager have been instructed that no additional daftari allowance may be sanctioned in extension counter as voucher and long book of the extension counter is included in the day book of the main branch. This makes clear that circular No. 30/88 is not applicable to the extension counter as vouchers of extension counter and long book is included in day book of the main branch and is maintained there. Copy of letter dt. 16-2-89 is on the record. the trade union has not disputed the letter dt. 16-2-89 from the H.O. of the bank. The said documents clearly states that no daftari allowance is sanctioned to extension counter as the voucher and long book of extension counter are included in the day book of the main branch. Thus, a post of daftari is not be sanctioned at those extension counters where the vouchers are not being kept seperately and where long book and day book is also not being maintained separately from the main branch.

It is admitted fact that the incharge of extension counter recommended the payment of daftri allowance to Yatin Swarup Sharma but the same was not acceptable by the management. The question whether the non-sanctioning of daftri allowance was illegal. When Yatin Swarup Sharma is not performing the duties of daftri as is proved before this Tribunal then. How management should sanction the allowance? The trade union representative has tried to argue that the opposite party has been discriminated. The allegation of discrimination can be made out only when the equals have been treated unequally or when the unequals have been treated equally. The trade union must have proved that discrimination but it has failed to do so. The trade union has failed to show that the extension counters at which daftri has been sanctioned by the bank there the vouchers are not being stitched and no separate long book as well as day book are being maintained which is a case pertaining to extension counter at GVPS, Rampur Maniharan, Saharanpur.

On the discussion above I come to the conclusion that the action of the bank management in not sanctioning the daftri allowance at extension counter, GVPS, Rampur Maniharan, Saharanpur is just, fair and justified and issue is therefore answered in affirmative and I also come to the conclusion that union is not entitled to any relief.

Lucknow 11-11-04

SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3176.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टैण्डर्ड चार्टर्ड प्रॉडलेज बैंक लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चैन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 289/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-12012/169/2002—आई.आर.(बी-1)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2004

S.O. 3176.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 289/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Standard Chartered Grindlays Bank Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-11-2004.

[No. L-12012/169/2002-IR (B-I)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Thursday, the 30th September, 2004

PRESENT:

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 289/2004

(In the matter of dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Standard Chartered Grindlays Bank Ltd. and their workman)

BETWEEN:

Sri K. Kannan

: I Party/Petitioner

AND

The Managing Director, : II Party/Management
Standard Chartered
Grindlays Bank Ltd.
Chennai.

APPEARANCE:

For the Petitioner

: M/s. S. Ravi &
N. Ramakrishnan,
Advocates

For the Management

: M/s. T.S. Gopalan & Co.
Advocates

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide order No. L-12012/169/2002-IR (B-I) dated 12-12-2003 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the action of the management of Standard Chartered Grindlays Bank Ltd. in giving compulsory retirement to Shri K. Kannan w.e.f. 15-10-1998, seven months before his normal date of retirement based on the findings of the Enquiry Officer into the charges of misrepresentation is justified? If not, what relief the applicant is entitled?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D. No. 289/2004 and notices were issued to both the parties. The Petitioner entered in person and the Respondent entered appearance through their advocate. Subsequently, the Petitioner has engaged an advocate to represent him and both sides filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :—

The Petitioner joined the Respondent/Bank on 24-5-1961 and his date of birth is 11-5-1937 as per his SSLC book and Transfer Certificate. While so, the Petitioner was asked to go on compulsory retirement

on 15-10-1998 illegally i.e. after reaching superannuation i.e. on 11-5-1997 itself. As per terminal benefits summary, it has been fraudulently mentioned and noted as 11-5-39. The termination summary prepared is wrong and fraudulently based on illegal termination of compulsory retirement. After reaching superannuation, the Respondent/Bank is liable to pay compensation, relief, remedy and all benefits which he is entitled to under section 21(iv)(b) of Bipartite Settlement dated 14-2-1995. By this illegal termination, the Petitioner is denied payments which are entitled for regular employee and it will come to more than several lakhs. The first charge framed against the Petitioner was found not guilty and he was exonerated. But out of vengeance in the year 1988, the Respondent/Bank has fraudulently created a second charge and framed charge sheet against him, which was also not proved with any satisfactory evidence. So, the order passed by the Respondent/Bank compulsorily retiring the Petitioner is illegal and therefore, the Petitioner prays that an award may be passed to provide an appropriate relief to him.

4. But, as against this, the Respondent in its Counter Statement contended that the Petitioner joined the services of National and Grindlays Bank as Clerk on 24-5-1961. While so, the Petitioner received a letter dated 16-7-87 from one Leelaram Shevaram India Pvt. Ltd. stating the Petitioner approached them some time in March, 1985 and purchased instant coffee and few other items for the bank canteen for an amount of Rs. 1,748.80 and he issued two cheques on Vijaya Bank and subsequently, he advised them not to present the cheques for payment. On enquiry, it was found that a complaint of Leelaram Shevaram India Pvt. Ltd. was justified. In spite of the repeated advise, the Petitioner has not paid the amount and the said Leelaram Shevaram India Pvt. Ltd. was pressing the bank about the payment and it caused considerable embarrassment to the bank. On 2-8-88 a charge sheet was issued to the Petitioner calling upon him to show cause why disciplinary action should not be taken against him. As the Petitioner's explanation was not satisfactory, disciplinary enquiry was ordered and it was protracted more than a year and after the enquiry the Enquiry Officer gave his report holding that charge of misconduct against the Petitioner was duly made out and 2nd show cause notice proposing the punishment of dismissal was issued. At that stage, the Petitioner obtained an order of injunction in City Civil Court and stalled the disciplinary action and he relentlessly pursued the litigation and the bank could not pursue further disciplinary action. It was only on 8-7-97 after the SLP filed in Supreme Court was dismissed, the litigation came to an end. Subsequent to that the Petitioner was issued with several letters directing him to appear for personal hearing. On 24-2-96 the Petitioner gave a nomination for the purpose of P.F. in favour of his wife and in the said nomination, he declared his date of birth as 11-5-39 and based on this

declaration, his superannuation was 60 year i.e. on 11-5-99. In the personal hearing, he has pleaded that he should be allowed to retire. Having regard to the various circumstances including his impending retirement in the normal course, orders were passed on 15-10-98 awarding the punishment of compulsory retirement. On the same day the Petitioner wrote a letter to the bank thanking them for awarding the punishment of compulsory retirement and requested the bank to settle his dues and on 28-10-98 he gave an application opting for pension as per Rule 12(4) of Pension Rules. His pension was settled as per the option exercised by him. Therefore, the compulsory retirement of the Petitioner is fully justified and valid in law. Since the Petitioner has acquiesced to the said order of compulsory retirement and availed the benefit therein, it is not permissible for him to challenge the said order of compulsory retirement. Having accepted the compulsory retirement and also received the benefits therefrom from 1998, it is no longer open to the Petitioner to agitate his compulsory retirement. Even assuming that his date of birth is 11-5-37 since he has given a declaration that his date of birth is 11-5-39 it would amount to misrepresentation to claim a benefit of higher period of service. Hence, for all these reasons, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. Again, the Petitioner in his reply statement alleged that order dated 15-10-1998 imposing the punishment of compulsory retirement is illegal and without truth and the bank has no authority or power to pass the order dated 15-10-98 and the Respondent/Bank has no power to continue the domestic enquiry against the Petitioner beyond his date of superannuation i.e. 11-5-97. By this impugned order, the Petitioner was denied full terminal benefits and this illegal order was the outcome of vindictive vengeance, motivation, illful and wilful action taken by Sri Goutham Banerjee, who was in Number 2 position in ANZ Grindlays bank. Further, the enquiry was biased against the Petitioner. The Enquiry Officer was obliged by the Respondent bank and he has conducted the enquiry in unfairly, unjustifiably and with bias nature and was also one sided. Even the request for change of Enquiry Officer was wilfully refused by the Respondent/Management. The Petitioner was stood only as a guarantor and not as a borrower of the money. The said amount was also paid subsequently. The Petitioner has never misrepresented to any one that he was an officer in the Respondent/Bank and therefore, the charge framed against the Petitioner is not valid. Further, the transaction was purely a private transaction, which is in no way affecting the prestige or the affairs of the bank causing considerable embarrassment to the bank as stated by the Respondent/Bank. Therefore, the order of dismissal as proposed in the 2nd show cause notice only proves the malafide of the Respondent/Bank and victimisation. It is false to allege that the Respondent/Bank has given letters for personal enquiry. It is only the Petitioner who has sent several letters to the Respondent/

Bank asking about the verdict of the final enquiry. It is only on the personal enquiry of the Petitioner, verdict of the final enquiry was made while Mr. N.K. Srinivasan, General Manager, Staff Welfare has asked me to come on 15-10-98 and on that date the Petitioner was asked to go on compulsory retirement, although he reached superannuation on 11-5-1997 itself. The application for a loan towards P.F. filled by one Mr. U.C. Krishnaswamy, staff of the Respondent/Bank who was in salary department signed as a witness and he has only filled up the date of birth in that application as 11-5-1939. When the Petitioner was very much hard pressed for money at the time of filling the loan application by over sight he has not noticed the same. Therefore, the Petitioner prays an award may be passed in his favour.

6. In these circumstances the points for my consideration are —

- (i) "Whether the action of the Respondent/Bank in giving compulsory retirement to the Petitioner w.e.f. 15-10-1998 seven months before his normal date of retirement based on the findings of the Enquiry Officer on the charge of misrepresentation is justified?"
- (ii) "To what relief, the Petitioner is entitled?"

Point No. 1 :—

7. In this case, the case of the Petitioner before the Ministry is that he has been compulsorily retired on 15-10-1998 i.e. seven months before the normal date of retirement based on the findings of the Enquiry Officer into the charges of misrepresentation and the reference was made by the Ministry on that ground but in the Claim Statement, the Petitioner alleged that his date of birth is 11-5-1937 and he had reached the age of superannuation on 11-5-1997 and after 11-5-97 the bank had no authority to proceed with disciplinary action and therefore, the order of compulsory retirement on 15-10-98 is illegal.

8. But, again in the rejoinder statement, he alleged elaborately with regard to the alleged biased nature of the Enquiry Officer and the order passed by the Disciplinary Authority and he further stated that the Ministry has wrongly mentioned in the schedule as misappropriation and it is only misrepresentation and even assuming that the schedule mentioned is a wrong one, he argued that neither he misappropriated the amount nor misrepresented any facts to anybody else and therefore, the punishment awarded to him is illegal and therefore, he is entitled to receive all the benefits as that of a regular employee on his superannuation. Thus, the Petitioner has taken a different stand in different times. In this case, he examined himself as WW1 and marked Ex. W1 to W16. Ex. W1 is the xerox copy of the application given by the Petitioner to the Respondent/Bank for a job on 17-4-61. Ex. W2 is the acceptance of Petitioner with regard to appointment order dated 24-5-1961. He produced a copy of medical certificate issued on 20-5-1961, which is marked as Ex. W3 and he has produced a copy of acceptance letter which is marked as

Ex. W4. Ex. W5 is the copy of the Transfer Certificate issued by Presidency College. Ex. W6 is the copy of the certificate given by his father with regard to his date of birth. Ex. W7 is the copy of first page of his SSLC book. After his acceptance for the post, the Grindlays Bank has compared the original and made an endorsement and the copy of the said endorsement is Ex. W8. The Petitioner has produced all those documents to show that his real date of birth is only 11-5-1937 and the bank has also accepted the same through their records. In the evidence, the Petitioner has not questioned the conduct of the domestic enquiry or the findings of the domestic enquiry, on the other hand, his oral evidence is with regard to allegations that his real date of birth is 11-5-1937 and not 11-5-1939 and therefore, the order passed by the Respondent/Bank compulsorily retiring him from service is illegal after his superannuation. He further contended that the Respondent/Bank in its Counter Statement has stated that he has given a declaration in the loan application for the provident fund in which he has stated his date of birth as 11-5-1939 and basing on this, the Respondent/Bank has taken against him and compulsorily retired him on 15-10-1998. But, he alleged that this application was even through given by him to the bank, the column mentioned about date of birth was filled up by one Mr. U.C. Krishnaswamy, the staff of the Respondent/Bank and he has requested him to fill up the date of birth from the office records, but even though this fact that he mentioned wrong date of birth was known to him three months after the application, he has not informed the same to the bank for any reason.

9. On the other hand, it is contended on behalf of the Respondent that compulsory retirement of the Petitioner was fully justified and valid in law. On 2-8-88, a charge sheet was issued to the Petitioner making reference to the complaint by Leelaram Shevaram India Pvt. Ltd. and calling upon him to show cause why disciplinary action should not be taken against him. Even though the Petitioner has given an explanation to that charge sheet, since it was not satisfactory, he was asked to appear for an enquiry. Though the Petitioner has participated in the enquiry and though the Enquiry Officer has given a finding while serving 2nd show cause notice proposing the punishment of dismissal, the Petitioner obtained an order of interim injunction from City Civil Court and stalled the disciplinary proceedings and he relentlessly pursued the litigation and thereby the bank could not pursue the disciplinary action. The matter was pending till his SLP was dismissed by the Supreme Court and it was only on 8-7-1997 after the SLP filed by the Petitioner in the Supreme Court was dismissed, the litigation initiated by the Petitioner came to an end. Thereafter several letters were issued to the Petitioner directing him to appear before the disciplinary authority for personal hearing but he has in one way or the other prolonging the matter. Subsequently, he has given a representation that he may be allowed to retire. Though the Respondent/Bank

proposed the punishment of dismissal in the 2nd show cause notice, they have regarded to the various circumstances including his impending retirement in the normal course i.e. on 11-5-1999 and an order was passed on 15-10-1998. Further, on 24-2-1996 the Petitioner gave a nomination papers for the purpose of P.F. in favour of his wife and in that nomination, he declared his date of birth as 11-5-39 and therefore, basing on the declaration, the Respondent/Bank awarded the punishment of compulsory retirement on 15-10-98 and on the same day, the Petitioner wrote a letter to the bank thanking them for awarding the punishment of compulsory retirement and requested the bank to settle his dues and on 28-10-98 the Petitioner gave an application opting for pension as per Rule 12(4) of Pension Rules and he has received all the retirement benefits and also pension. Under such circumstances, having accepted the compulsory retirement and also received the benefits therefrom from 1998, it is no longer open to the Petitioner to agitate his compulsory retirement. Further, he has given a letter even on 15-10-1998 itself that he has accepted the order passed against him and asked the bank to settle his dues as per the order. Under such circumstances, he cannot approbate and reprobate at the same time namely accepting the punishment given by the Respondent/Bank and also questioning the same through this forum. Further, the learned counsel for the filed Ex. M1 to M5 namely copy of the charge sheet issued to the Petitioner on 2-8-88 Ex. M1 and copy of the report of the Enquiry Officer dated 24-12-1990 as Ex. M3 and copy of the P.F. nomination submitted by the Petitioner as Ex. M2 and a copy of the order of the Supreme Court in SLP Civil No. 10517/97 as Ex. M4 and also a copy of the letter from the Petitioner accepting the order of compulsory retirement as Ex. M5 and he vehemently argued that though the Petitioner has taken different stand at different times, since he has accepted the retirement and he received his retirement benefits, now he cannot question the order passed by the Disciplinary Authority. Further, for argument sake, if his date of birth is different from one which he has declared in his nomination given in February, 1996, then it would amount to misrepresentation to claim a benefit of higher period of service and on that score also, the contention of the Petitioner should not be countenanced.

10. I find much force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent because in the cross examination, the Petitioner has admitted that in the original of Ex. M2 except the date of birth it was filled up by him and the column of date of birth was written in a different ink. It was filled up by one Mr. U.C. Krishnaswamy, the staff of Madras Office and the Petitioner has asked him to fill up this column from the official records and though he knew this fact that a wrong date of birth was mentioned in Ex. M2 after three months, he has not written any letter to the bank that in the declaration given by him only Mr. U.C. Krishnaswamy has mentioned the wrong date of birth and he has not spell out that the correct date of birth was only

11-5-1937. Even though the bank has made a mistake without looking into the records of the Petitioner and relying on the declaration given by the Petitioner during P.F. nomination in this case, the Petitioner even after his real superannuation dated 11-5-97 has received the full salary namely the subsistence allowance and he has also received the retirement benefits till 15-10-1998 and now he is questioning the order passed by the authorities, which is not valid on the ground that this order was passed after his date of superannuation. I find much force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent that he has acquiesced to the said order of compulsory retirement and availed the benefit and therefore, it is not permissible for him to challenge the order of compulsory retirement.

11. But, again the learned counsel for the Petitioner argued that the Petitioner is questioning the findings of the Enquiry Officer itself and the charge framed against the Petitioner is that he has misrepresented to the company that he was an officer of the Respondent/Bank and he has purchased certain goods from the company. But, on the other hand, it was not proved before the domestic enquiry and since the charge framed against the Petitioner is not valid and since it was not proved before the domestic enquiry, the order passed by the Disciplinary Authority is not valid and it is illegal and therefore, the Petitioner is entitled to the relief claimed by him.

12. I find there is no substance in the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner because as I have already stated that the Petitioner has taken different stand before different forums namely before the reference was sent by the Ministry, it was his claim that he has been compulsorily retired seven months prior to his normal retirement, but in the claim statement, he has stated that he has been compulsorily retired after his superannuation which is illegal and the Respondent has no power to pass such an order. But, again in the rejoinder statement, he has alleged that the enquiry itself is not valid and the findings of the Enquiry Officer is not valid and the compulsory retirement is not sustainable. But, from the records, I come to a conclusion that the Petitioner after giving consent letter under the original of Ex. M5 and after receiving the retirement benefits and also pensionary benefits, he has taken a stand that the order passed by the Respondent/Bank is not valid in law. Further, his counsel has contended that after 15-10-1998 he has issued notice stating that the original of Ex. M5 was obtained by coercion and undue influence and therefore, no reliance can be placed on Ex. M5 and since the enquiry conducted by the Enquiry Officer and the order passed by the Disciplinary Authority is null and void, the Petitioner is entitled to all the benefits of normal retirement and therefore, and award may be passed in his favour.

13. But, I find there is no substance in the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner because even though the Petitioner alleged to have issued a notice that the letter under Ex. M5 was obtained by coercion, but this letter was written by him only on 28-11-98 and he has

not taken any steps immediately *i.e.* after 15-10-98 and he has not given any reason for not taking immediate action. Therefore, I find only to wriggle out the situation, the Petitioner has taken the stand that this letter was obtained by coercion and undue influence. In this case, the Petitioner has received all his pensionary benefits and also has given a letter on 15-10-98 opting for pension as per Rule 12(4) of Pension Rules and he has received the pension dues as per the option exercised by him. Only after receiving all the benefits, he has issued the denial letter. Therefore, I find there is not substance in the contention of the Petitioner that the original of Ex. M5 letter was obtained by coercion. If really, it was obtained by coercion, there is nothing to prevent the Petitioner from disputing the said document immediately but he has kept quite for a very long time and now he has taken a stand that it was obtained by coercion. As I have already stated that the Petitioner cannot approbate or reprobate at the same time with regard to this document. Further, he has admitted in cross examination that his case was pending in Supreme Court till 8-7-97 and he further stated that if he is retired on 11-5-97 he will be getting only lesser than the amount now he is getting in 1998 and he has categorically stated that there is no monetary loss to him by compulsory retiring him from service in the year 1998. Under such circumstances, I find this point against the Petitioner.

Point No. 2 :

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioner is entitled?

14. In view of my findings that the Petitioner has taken different stand in different times and also in view of my finding that after receiving all his pensionary benefits and retirement benefits, the Petitioner now wants to challenge the order passed by the Disciplinary Authority which is not valid, I find the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief as claimed by him. No Costs.

15. Thus the reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 30th September, 2004.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :—

For the I Party/Workman : WW1 Sri K. Kannan

For the II Party/Management : None

Documents Marked :—

For the I Party/Workman :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W1	17-04-61	Xerox copy of the application submitted by the Petitioner for job
W2	24-05-61	xerox copy of the appointment order

issued to Petitioner

W3	20-05-61	Xerox copy of the medical certificate of Petitioner
W4	24-05-61	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Respondent
W5	04-06-59	Xerox copy of the transfer certificate of Petitioner
W6	06-03-54	Xerox copy of the certificate of correctness of date of birth in respect of Petitioner
W7	29-04-53	Xerox copy of the SSLC book of Petitioner
W8	29-04-53	Xerox copy of the SSLC book of Petitioner with endorsement of Respondent/Management
W9	21-11-98	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Respondent
W10	Nil	Xerox copy of the terminal benefits summary
W11	7-03-02	Xerox copy of the letter from Respondent/Management to Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central)
W12	24-05-04	Xerox copy of the survival certificate & declaration submitted By Petitioner
W13	1-10-01	Xerox copy of the application for withdrawal of approval application
W14	15-10-98	Xerox copy of the order of compulsory retirement issued to Petitioner
W15	28-10-98	Xerox copy of the option confirmation and terminal benefits summary
W16	Nil	Xerox copy of the pension and commuted pension papers.

For the II Party/Management :—

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	02-08-88	Xerox copy of the charge sheet issued to Petitioner
M2	24-02-96	Xerox copy of the provident fund nomination submitted by Petitioner
M3	Nil	Xerox copy of the enquiry report
M4	08-07-97	Xerox copy of the order of Supreme Court in SLP No. 10527/97
M5	15-10-98	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Respondent/Management Accepting the compulsory retirement.

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3177.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिंडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण पूणे के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 44/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12011/163/2001-आई.आर. (बी. II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2004

S.O. 3177.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 44/2001) of the Industrial Tribunal Pune (Maharashtra) as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Syndicate Bank and their workman, received by the Central Government on 20-11-2004.

[No. L-12011/163/2001-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI V. G. INDRAL INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL MAHARASHTRA AT PUNE.

REFERENCE (IT) NO. 44 OF 2001

ADJUDICATION

BETWEEN:

Syndicate Bank, Mumbai

AND

Syndicate Bank Employees' Union on behalf of Smt.
Sushila H. Salvi.

In the matter of termination of services by way of
compulsory retirement.

APPEARANCES:

Shri R.M. Nijampurkar for First Party.

Shri V.N. Mehendale for Second Party.

AWARD

(Dated: 19-10-2004)

The second party—Syndicate Bank Employees' union, made grievance before the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, in respect of action of the management of Syndicate Bank in terminating the service of Smt. Sushila H. Salvi, by way of compulsory retirement on the basis of finding arrived at by Enquiry Officer that the misconduct levelled against her vide charge-sheet dt. 22-10-1999 is proved.

2. It reveals that the dispute was put before the conciliation, where no fruitful purpose could be served. So, the Govt. of India by invoking powers under clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section (2A) of Section 10

of the Industrial disputes Act, 1947, has referred said dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal.

3. After the receipt of order, notices in appropriate form were issued to the second party and first party to put forth their statement of claim and written statement.

4. In response to the notice, the second party union appeared and filed statement of claim at Ex. U-2. According to the second party union, Smt. Sushila H. Salvi was serving as Clerk-Typist in Rasta Peth Branch of First party Bank during the period from 1-8-1990 to 24-9-1998. On 22-10-1999, charge-sheet was issued to her in respect of misconduct regarding misappropriation of amount of Rs. 445/- deposited by customer on 16-3-1996. On that basis, domestic enquiry was held and the Enquiry Officer gave finding that the misconduct as alleged is proved. Against the said finding, the delinquent has preferred appeal before the appropriate authority who has dismissed the appeal. It is the grievance of the second party that the enquiry was not fair and from the evidence on record, it is not established that misconduct is proved. It is the contention of the second party that there is no direct evidence to hold that Smt. Sushila Salvi received cash amount of Rs. 445/- from the customer on 16-3-1996. It is further contended that there is delay in submitting the report by customer in respect of not taking entry of Rs. 445/- in pass book. The Enquiry Officer has not sent the counter foil dated 16-3-1996 to handwriting expert to know that it bears the signature of the delinquent. Thus, according to the second party, the Enquiry Officer is biased and his findings are perverse. For all these grounds, the second party has prayed to set aside the order of disciplinary authority awarding punishment of compulsory retirement and to reinstate the delinquent with back-wages with 18% interest.

5. The first party appeared and filled its written statement at Ex. C-8. According to the first party, the Enquiry Officer had given full opportunity to the second party to defend the enquiry and on the basis of evidence led before him, has rightly arrived at conclusion that the misconduct is proved and the delinquent has misappropriated amount of Rs. 445/- deposited by customer on 16-3-1996. The alleged misconduct on the part of the second party employee comes under Clause 19.5(j) of the Bipartite Settlement. The second party has not made any grievance before the Enquiry Officer to send the said disputed counter foil to handwriting expert and on the comparison of signatures thereon with admitted counter-foils has rightly held that the said counter foil dated 16-3-1996 bears the signature of the delinquent. The charge of misconduct levelled against the delinquent was serious one and therefore, the disciplinary authority after considering the report of the Enquiry Officer has rightly awarded the punishment of compulsory retirement from service with immediate effect. The first party has examined three witnesses before the Enquiry Officer as well as the second party union examined Smt. Salvi as defence witness. After considering all the evidence on record and documents, the Enquiry Officer has rightly held that the

misconduct is proved. There is no infirmity in the finding given by the Enquiry Officer and the same is based on legal footing and evidence on record. It is the contention of the first party that the business of the bank is custodian of the amount deposited by customers and if said amount is misappropriated by the employees, then, it is a serious misconduct on the part of the employee and therefore, the punishment imposed by the Disciplinary Authority is just and proper. There was no reason for the customer to file complaint in respect of the amount not credited in his passbook. For all these grounds, the first party has prayed to reject the reference.

6. On the above pleadings of the parties, following issues are framed at Ex. 0-6 and I have recorded my findings thereon, as to reasons to follow :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Whether enquiry conducted against Party No. 2 is fair, proper and as per principles of natural justice ? | Yes (already decided vide order, dt. 9-10-2003) |
| 2. Whether findings of the Enquiry Officer are perverse? | —No. |
| 3. Whether misconduct of Party No. 2 alleged in charge-sheet is proved by evidence in enquiry proceeding? | —Yes. |
| 4. If so, whether order of compulsory retirement of Party No. 2 is legal and justified? | —Yes. |
| 5. If so, what order? | —As per order. |

REASONS

7. **Issue No. 1 :** I have gone through the record and this issue which is in respect, as to whether the enquiry conducted against Party No. 2 is fair, proper and as per principles of natural justice, has been treated as preliminary issue. The parties have led evidence on the said issue and after hearing both the parties, my learned Predecessor has answered the said issue in the affirmative.

8. **Issue Nos. 2 & 3 :** In view of finding on Issue No. 1, now, I have to see from the evidence on record as well as evidence led before the Enquiry Officer that the findings of the Enquiry Officer are perverse or not as well as to see whether the alleged misconduct in charge-sheet is proved by evidence. The Second party union has examined Sushila H-Salvi at Ex. UW-1 who is member of the second party union. The second party also examined Smt. Sushila H. Salvi by way of affidavit and the same is at Ex. U-28. The first party has examined Bandaru V. Vekatadry at Ex. CW-1 on 12-8-2003 and closed evidence. After finding on preliminary issue, the first party has not led any evidence and closed evidence vide purshis, Ex. C-26. Both the parties have placed on record enquiry papers and findings given by the Enquiry Officer. The second party has placed on record Bipartite settlement and the same is at Ex. U-31. The second party has placed on record notes of arguments at Ex. U-36 and the first party has placed on record notes of arguments at Ex. C-28. I have carefully gone through

the notes of arguments of first party and second party and scanned the evidence led before the Enquiry Officer.

9. In the written arguments, the second party has made a grievance that as per para. 19.14 of the Bipartite Settlement, the Chairman & Managing Director of the Bank has only authority to take disciplinary action against the workmen/employees. According to the second party, two different Disciplinary Authority in the departmental enquiry conducted against the delinquent and therefore, the findings are perverse. On this point, I have gone through Clause 19.14 of the said Bipartite Agreement which runs as under :

“The Chief Executive Officer or the principal officer in India of a bank or an alternative officer at the Head Office or principal office nominated by him for the purpose shall decide which officer (i.e. the Disciplinary Authority) shall be empowered to take disciplinary action in the case of each office or establishment. He shall also decide which officer or body higher in status than the officer authorised to take disciplinary action shall act as the appellate authority to deal with or hear and dispose of any appeal against orders passed in disciplinary matters. These authorities shall be nominated by designation, to pass original orders or hear and dispose of appeals from time to time and a notice specifying the authorities so nominated shall be published from time to time on the bank's office board.

It is clarified that the disciplinary authority may conduct the enquiry himself or appoint another officer as the Enquiry Officer for the purpose of conducting an enquiry.

The appellate authority shall, if the employee concerned is so desirous, in a case of dismissal, hear him or his representatives before disposing of the appeal. In cases where hearings are not required, an appeal shall be disposed of within two months from the date of receipt thereof. In cases where hearings are required to be given and requested for, such hearings shall commence within one month from the date of receipt of the appeal and shall be disposed of within one month from the date of conclusion of such hearings. The period within which an appeal can be preferred shall be 45 days from the date on which the original order has been communicated in writing to the employee concerned.”

10. I have gone through the record and it appears that on 22-10-1999, Dy. General Manager of Syndicate Bank issued charge-sheet to the delinquent. As per Clause 19.14 of the Bipartite agreement, the Chief Executive Officer or the principal officer in India of a bank or an alternative officer at the Head Office or principal office nominated by him for the purpose shall decide which officer i.e. the Disciplinary Authority shall be empowered to take disciplinary action in the case of each office or establishment. Considering these terms and conditions, it cannot be held that the charge-sheet issued to the

delinquent is not by Disciplinary Authority who has right to initiate enquiry. So, considering the record Ex. U-8, Ex. U-9, i.e. letter dtd. 14-12-1999 issued to the delinquent, coupled with clause 19.14 of the Bipartite Agreement, I do not find any substance in the contention of the second party that the enquiry was initiated by the person who has no authority to initiate it.

11. It is further submitted that the Bank has not filed any circular to show that the Disciplinary Authority was changed from Dy. General Manager to Asstt. General Manager, as well as from 22-10-1999 to 26-5-2000 Dy. General Manager was the Disciplinary Authority, then how Asstt. Gen. Manager appointed Presenting Officer and Enquiry Officer by letter dated 14-12-1999 and therefore, the finding is perverse and the management wanted to book the delinquent and punish her by awarding capital punishment of dismissal from the Bank. I am unable to accept this contention, as nothing has been brought on record by the second party to show that she has done such acts representing the employees in the capacity of office bearer of the union and thereby the bank authority has inclined to book her in the enquiry. From mere circumstance that the delinquent was member of the second party union itself is not sufficient to prove that with malafide intention and with a view to victimise the delinquent, the Bank has initiated departmental enquiry.

12. The next limb of argument of second party is that the charge-sheet was issued on 22-10-1999; the complaint was received from Electra Sales on 25-8-1998 and the original counter foil was submitted by the complainant on 15-4-1999. All these circumstances regarding delay lead to hold that false enquiry was initiated against the delinquent. I have gone through the evidence on record i.e. evidence of MW-3 Mr. M.F. Nazir, who has reasonably explained about the delay of 2½ years in bringing the matter to the knowledge of the bank. He has stated that his father was initially looking after the business and due to ill health, he was unable to look after the same and after the death of his father, he himself looked after the business and when the passbook was sent to C.A. at that time, it was noticed that the amount of Rs. 445/- deposited on 16-3-1996 was not credited in the account. He has no reason to depose against the delinquent and to favour the management. It is submitted that as per the terms and conditions in the passbook, customer is required to get tallied the entries in the passbook with bank record for every month and that has not been done by the customer and therefore, it is fatal. It is true that such term is embodied in the passbook but that does not mean that the customer is precluded from bringing to the notice of bank regarding the entries not made in the passbook for the amount deposited by him with the bank. In general practice, no customer is expected to get verified the entries in the passbook with the ledger maintained by the bank. So, in my opinion, the delay in issuing the charge-sheet was reasonably explained by the management, and this circumstance could not be looked with suspicion.

13. In the notes of argument, the second party has contended that the Enquiry Officer has not sent the alleged counter foil dated 16-3-1996 to Handwriting Expert and thereby prejudice is caused to the delinquent; so, the findings are perverse. I am unable to accept this submission only on the ground that the delinquent had every right to move an application before the Enquiry Officer in that regard or to make such request in her defence and the same has not been done by the delinquent. Therefore, only on that ground, it could not be held that the findings of the Enquiry Officer are perverse. On the contrary, after going through the evidence of the delinquent led before the Enquiry Officer in defence, it appears that she admits that on 16-3-1996, she was acting as Cashier, i.e. receiving the cash and used to sign on the counter foil in red ink as well as in blue ink. It appears that the Enquiry Officer has tallied the signature on counter foil dated 16-3-1996 with admitted signatures of the delinquent on counter foils dated 16-3-1996 and came to the conclusion that it bears the signature of the delinquent. Best reasons known to the delinquent as to why she did not dare to file application before the Enquiry Officer with bold defence to send the counter foil to Handwriting Expert. Likewise, she did not make out a case before the Enquiry Officer that with some malice intention or with planned motive, the management was inclined to book her in the enquiry. No such case is made out by the delinquent before the Enquiry Officer. then, at least at the time of argument, such contention cannot be accepted.

14. In the written notes of arguments, it has been submitted that with biased mind, the enquiry was concluded. I find no ground to hold that the enquiry was initiated with biased and with ill motive. On the contrary, it appears that after the receipt of application from the customer, the higher authorities made enquiry, called original counter foil from the customer and then issued the charge-sheet. For that, some time was required. So, it could not be held that there is delay in filing charge-sheet. It is come in the evidence of the delinquent as well as evidence of witnesses of management that the seal on counter foil is with the cashier. The said counter-foil dated 16-3-1996 bears the stamp and seal of the bank and therefore, in any case, it could not be held that it is fabricated document as the customer has no reason to file a false complaint that the bank has not credited amount of Rs. 445/- in his account although he has deposited it on 16-3-1996.

15. Shri Mehendale, learned Counsel for the second party has submitted that the Enquiry Officer should give reasons for the conclusion and as to why he preferred management evidence to that of the delinquent employee's and the termination order based on the report contending conclusions without reasons, is unsustainable. On this point, he relied upon the ruling reported in 1985 I.L. J. P. 101—Supreme Court—Anil Kumar v/s. Presiding Officer and others. I have gone through the report of the Enquiry Officer and it appears that he has given sound reasons

as to why he has accepted the evidence of management witnesses and therefore, the ratio laid down in the said case law is not at all applicable.

16. Shri Mehendale has further relied upon the ruling reported in (1987) 4 administrative Tribunals Cases 716—J.P. Sharma v/s. Union of India and others. In this case, it has been held that if without discussing evidence, enquiry officer holding charges as proved, then, findings in the report held invalid. Such is not the case in the case before me and therefore, the ratio laid down in the said case law is not applicable.

17. I have gone through the enquiry report in which the Enquiry Officer has discussed all the details for arriving at conclusion as to how the misconduct is proved. He has framed the issues and discussed the evidence of each witness of management as well as defence witnesses of delinquent and arrived at conclusion that the misconduct is proved. Thus, I do not find any infirmity in the findings recorded by the Enquiry Officer as the same are based on evidence placed before him.

18. Shri Nijampurkar, learned Counsel for the first party has submitted that the Enquiry Officer has rightly considered all the evidence on record and documents and held that the misconduct is proved. He has further submitted that the bank is custodian of the amount deposited by the customers and if the bank employees are misappropriating the said amount, then, it is a grave misconduct on the part of the employee and therefore, in any case, it could not be held that the punishment imposed by the first party is shockingly disproportionate. He has further submitted that the delinquent herself admits that on 16-3-1996 she was receiving the cash as well as admits her signature on the counter foil of other transactions for which she received the amount. He has relied upon the ruling reported in 1994 (2) Kar. L. J. —425 Bank of India, Regional Office, Bangalore v/s. D. Padmanabhudu and another. I have gone through the ratio laid down in the said case law in which it has been held that when act of misappropriation by bank employee has been proved by overwhelming evidence and admissions, the interest of an individual cannot over ride or be compromised and the Court should not lightly consider the same and grant the relief of reinstatement. The Hon'ble High Court has set aside the Award passed by the Industrial Tribunal and confirmed the order of dismissal. I have gone through the facts of the case law and the same are identical with the facts of the case before me and therefore, the ratio laid down, in the said case law is applicable to the instant case.

19. He has further relied upon the ruling in the case of V. Kasi v/s. Pandian Roadways Corporation Ltd. Madurai and another in W.A. No. 373/2001, C.M.P. Nos. 2830 and 14088/2001, (2003 II L.L.J. p. 986) decided by Madras High Court. In this case law, it has been held that in case of misappropriation of amount by employees, the Court or Tribunal should not show any sympathy. Thus, the ratio

laid down in the said case law is applicable to the case at my hand.

20. Having regard to the above—said reasons and considering the evidence led by management before the Enquiry Officer, it appears that the findings given by the Enquiry Officer are legal and proper. Here, I would think it just and proper to reproduce the answer given by MW-3 M.F. Nazir to question put to him in re-examination. In re-examination it was asked to him as to whether he remembered as to who has deposited the amount in the Bank on 16-3-1996. He answered said question as under :

"The question put to me did not mention anything about the hand writing. As such, I misunderstood the question put to me. As far as the reply to Q. No. 5 is concerned, it was assumed by me that the same question was being put to me again as there was interlude between 2 questions of light talk. I have no interest to give evidence on behalf of anyone as I am not a paid employee. I just want justice since I am a/c. holder for this bank for the past 12 yrs. and I am maintaining good balance and if this can happen to me it can happen to anybody. In the interest of justice whatever is true to come out and no hair splitting is allowed by twisting some words and its meaning. I am not acting on behalf of anybody."

This answer given by MW-3 Nazir itself speaks that he has no reason to file application that the amount of Rs. 445/- was not credited in his account. So, I answer Issue No. 2 in the negative and Issue No. 3 in the affirmative.

21. Issue No. 4 : In view of findings on Issues 1 to 3, it can be very well held that the order of compulsory retirement of the second party employee is legal and justified. So, I answer Issue No. 4 accordingly.

22. For the above-stated reasons and after going through the evidence led before the Enquiry Officer, it is proved that the delinquent has committed misappropriation of amount of Rs. 445/- deposited by customer on 16-3-1996. Here, I would like to mention that if the amount is paid by customer on that day, it is not shown in the record i.e. the ledger book maintained by bank, then, certainly, said amount must be credited to some tree account. It is not the defence of the second party that on that day, said amount was reflected in the said account. All these circumstances very well go to show that the Enquiry Officer has considered all the aspects and evidence on record and rightly held that the misconduct as alleged in the charge-sheet is duly proved. Thus, the reference is required to be answered in the negative. In result, I pass the following order :

ORDER

1. Reference is answered in the negative.
2. Award be drawn accordingly.
3. In the circumstances, no order as to costs.

V. G. INDRALE, Industrial Tribunal.

Date : 19-10-2004.